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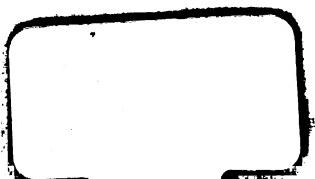
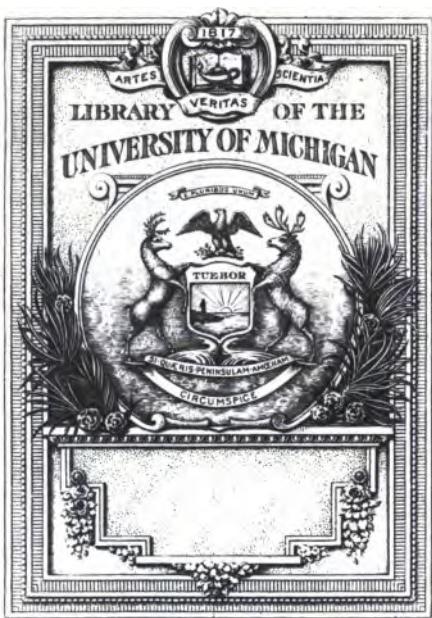
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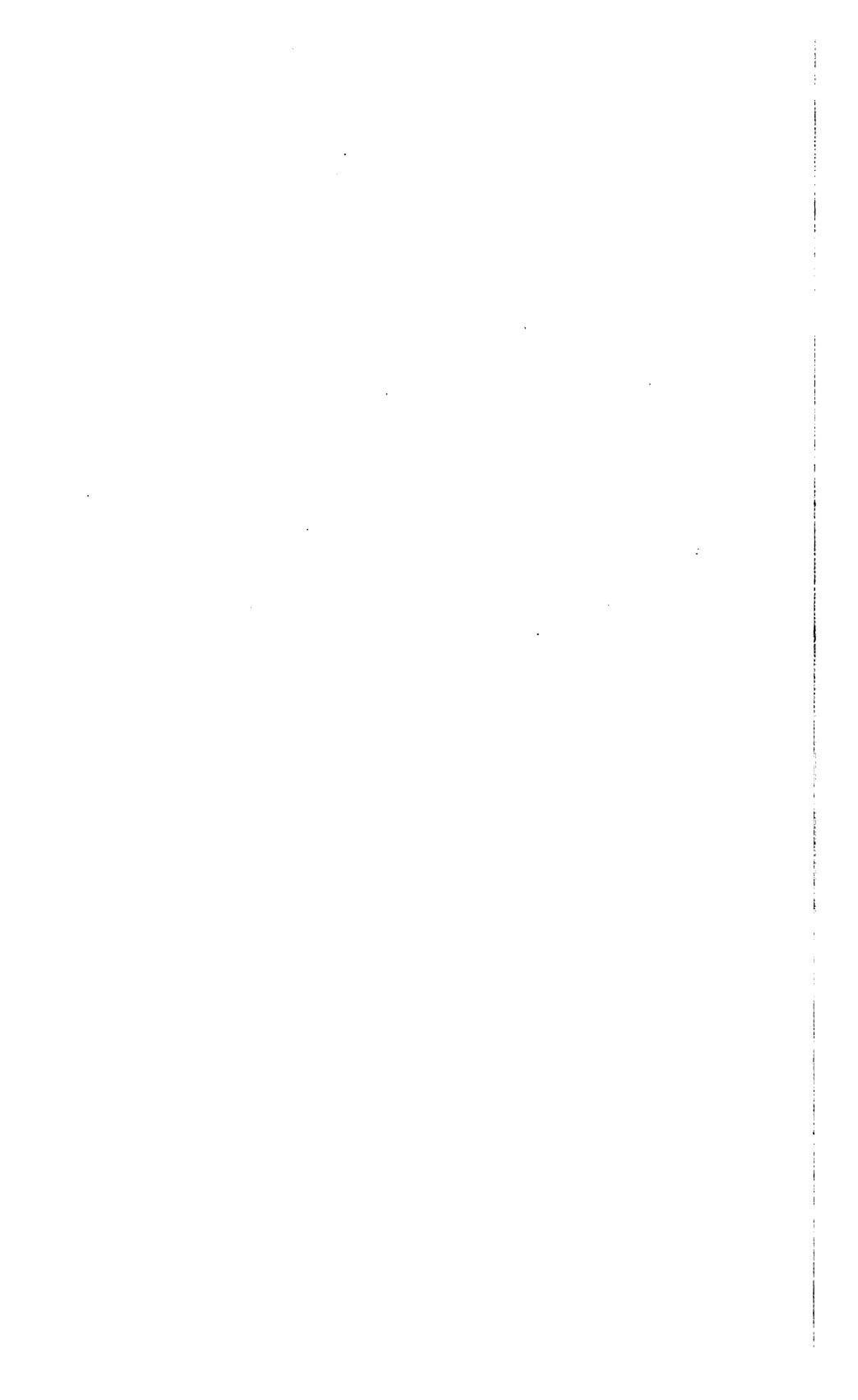
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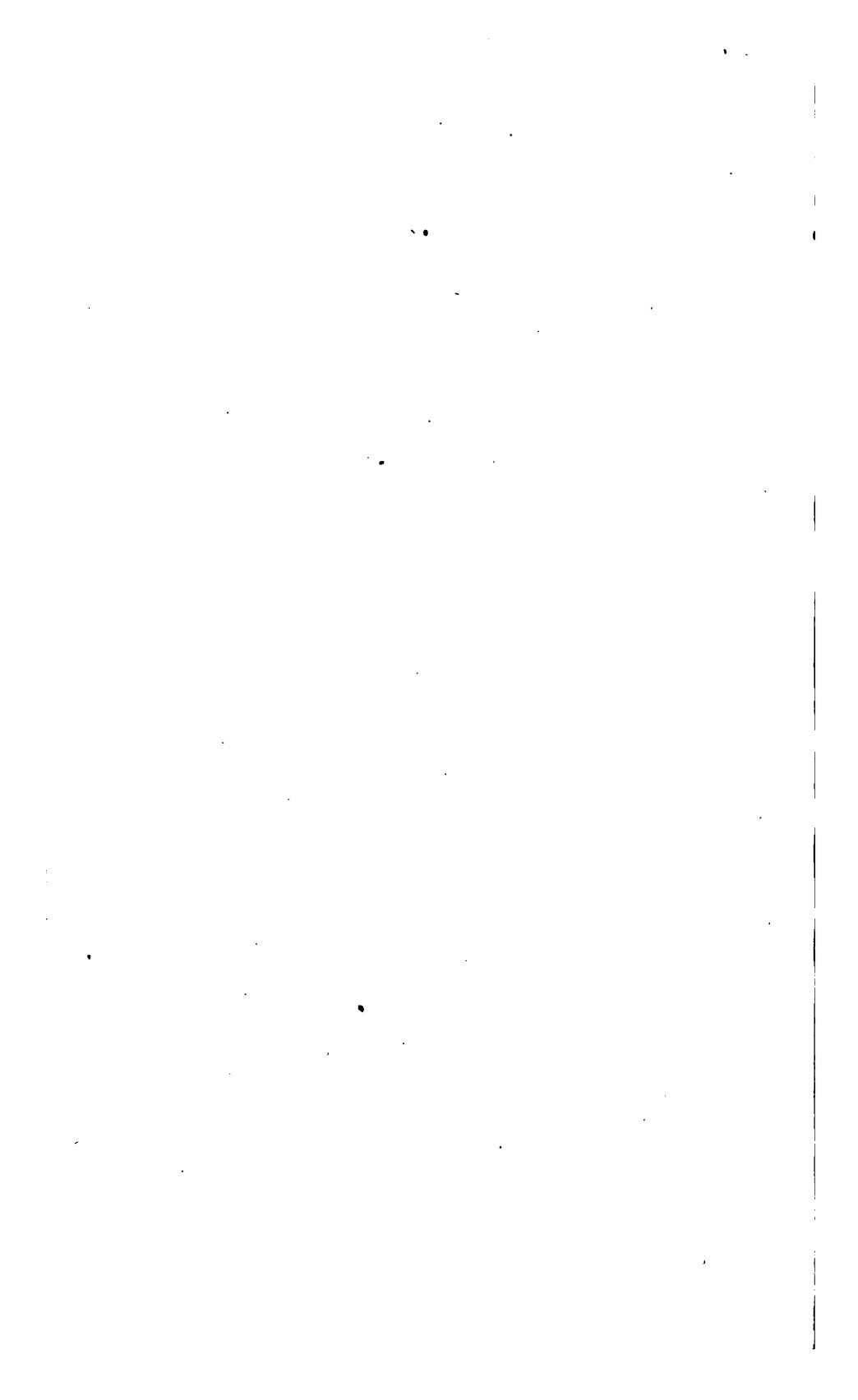
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# JOINT DOCUMENTS

OF THE

## STATE OF MICHIGAN,

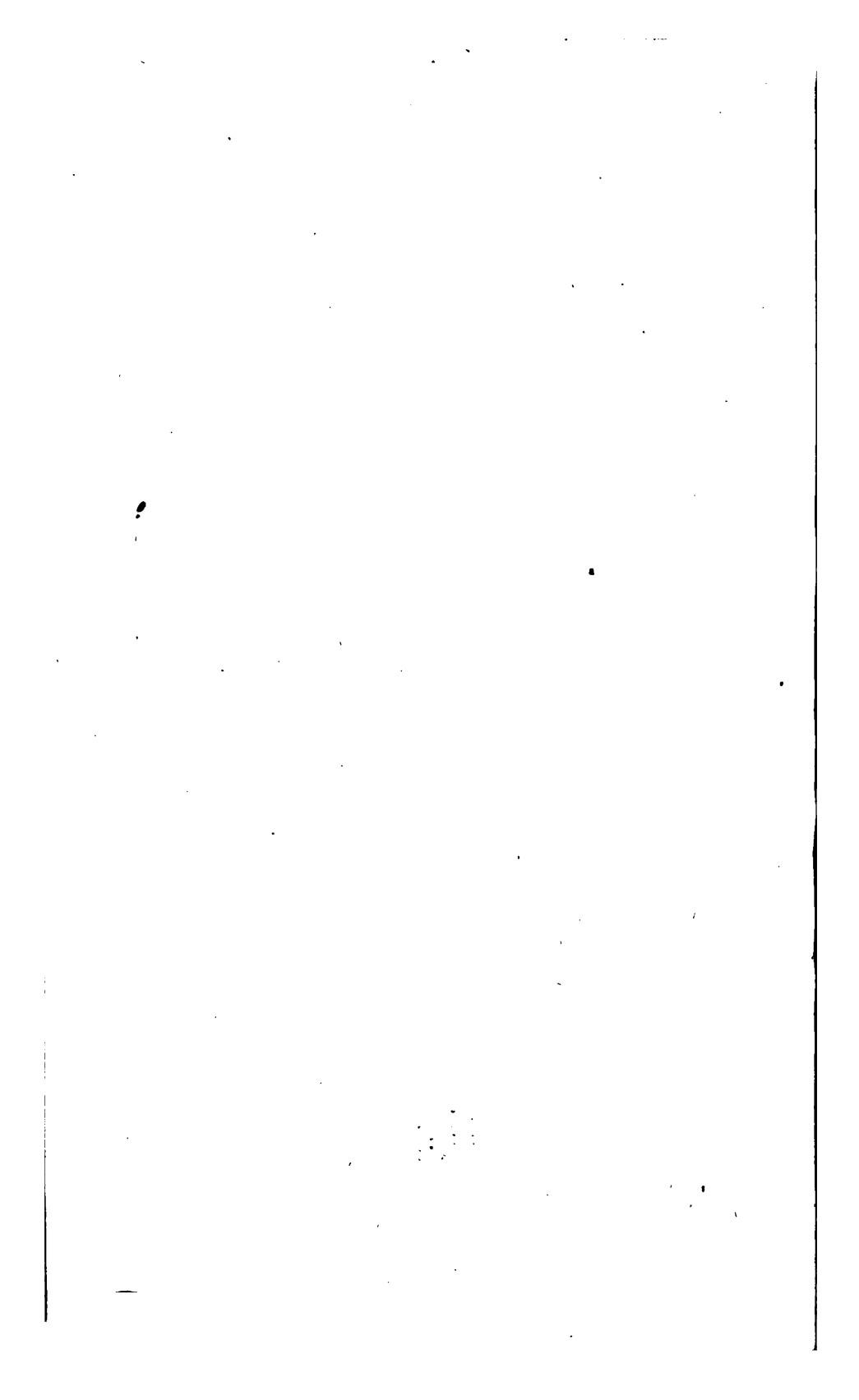
FOR THE YEAR 1856.



By Authority.

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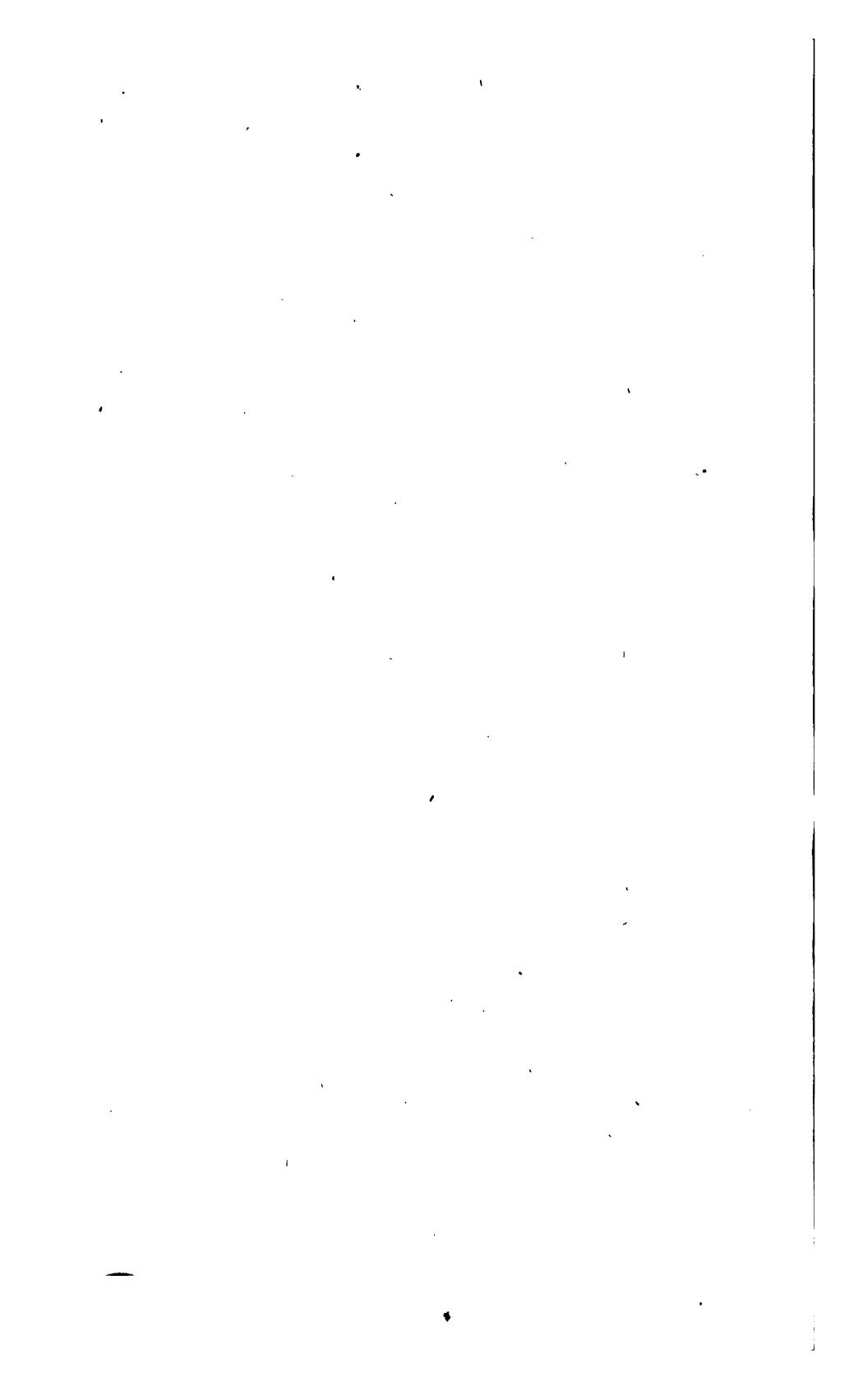
## C O N T E N T S ..

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8. Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison.
10. Report of the Superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Ship  
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\* All of this Report that was submitted to the Legislature of 1857,  
will be found in this volume. The full Report of the Superintendent  
will comprise a volume of itself.



# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**No. I.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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### **GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :*

I have again taken the oath required by the Constitution, and promised faithfully to discharge the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the State. I have been called to this high post by a renewed manifestation of the confidence of the people, expressed in such an emphatic manner as to awaken the most grateful sense of my obligations to them and an earnest desire to devote all my energies to the interests of our beloved State, and the welfare of its inhabitants.

In communicating with you in conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, it is cause for congratulation, that the State for the last two years has rapidly advanced in population, in wealth, in the development of its resources, in educational facilities, and in all the elements of progress, which affect the prosperity and happiness of the people, and tend to greatness and renown. A kind and beneficent Providence has also showered upon us his mercies and his blessings. No pestilential or epidemic disease has visited our borders; and unusual good health has prevailed in every section of the State. The agricultural staples have been produced in abundance—all the branches of trade and commerce, and business have prospered—a steady demand has existed for all the pro-

ducts of industry and skill at highly remunerative prices—a sound currency has uniformly prevailed, and the laborer has been sure of his reward. A religious community should not withhold a tribute of gratitude to the Author of all good for this rich bestowment of his bounties.

#### STATE FINANCES.

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer will give you a detailed and exact account of the financial condition of the State. The amount of money in the hands of the State Treasurer on the 30th Nov., 1854, was, ----- \$553,004 08

And the receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1855, from all sources, were ----- 588,396 93

So, that the available means for the year amounted to \$1,141,401 01  
The expenditures during that period, amounted to.. 624,777 88

Leaving in the treasury Nov. 30, 1855, ----- \$516,623 13

The receipts into the treasury for the year, ending Nov. 30, 1856; were ----- 511,271 70

So that the available means for the last fiscal year have been ----- \$1,027,894 83

The expenditures during the last year have been .. 639,879 06

Leaving a balance with Treasurer on the 1st Dec. last, ----- \$388,015 77

Of the amounts charged in the expenditures, there have been paid in the years 1855 and 1856, of the principal of the public debt,----- 140,327 12

And of the interest on the public debt, including that paid on the trust funds, ----- 253,506 12

This interest has been increased in 1856 over 1854, On account of the constant additions to the principal of the trust funds, and the new bonds issued for the unadjusted portion of the 5,000,000 loan, which interest was formerly added to the principal.

Under the act passed by the last Legislature, requiring the State Treasurer to require five per cent. interest upon the moneys of the treasury, deposited in banks, there has been received in the year 1855; for interest, ----- 29,928 43

And in the year 1856, ----- 21,699 34

Making in the two years, ----- \$51,627 77

While the amount received into the treasury in the two preceding years was only,..... 1,553 86

The large disbursements from the treasury have been on account of appropriations made by the last Legislature for the Asylums in process of erection at Kalamazoo and Flint, for additional buildings in the State Prison, for the House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders, and for the Agricultural College, while the ordinary expenses of the State Government have yielded to a rigid system of economy, and been very materially reduced. The whole amount allowed and paid by the present Board of State Auditors up to the 1st of Dec. last, being a period of one year and eleven months, was.....

\$82,220 49

While there was allowed and paid by their predecessors in the month of Dec., 1854,..... 68,071 35

Under the law passed Feb. 12, 1855, requiring the holders of the part-paid 5,000,000 bonds, to present them to be adjusted, there has been refunded,..... \$1,708,235 00

And there only remains of that portion of our indebtedness in bonds unliquidated, an amount equal to,..... 124,392 55

It is believed that these bonds will soon be presented to the State Treasurer and new bonds issued therefor. This happy adjustment of the part-paid bonds of the five million loan which have so long hung over the State, enables us to see clearly the exact present condition of our State indebtedness.

The funded and fundable debt of the State is as follows:

University Bonds, due July, 1858,.....	99,000 00
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds, due July, 1858, ..	97,000 00
Penitentiary Bonds, due January, 1859,.....	20,000 00
Penitentiary Bonds, due January, 1860, .....	40,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds, interest stopped and payable on demand, .....	5,150 00
Full paid five million loan Bonds, due January, 1863,..	177,000 00
Adjusted Bonds, due January, 1863,.....	1,708,235 00
The part paid five million loan Bonds outstanding when funded, will amount to.....	124,392 55

Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants,.....	4,158 35
Total amount of State indebtedness, Nov. 30, 1856, ...	<u>\$2,274,935 90</u>

It will be perceived that there will fall due, of these bonds, on and before the 1st of January, 1859,..... 216,000 00  
On the 1st of January, 1860,..... 40,000 00

And the remainder on the 1st of January, 1863. So that our entire State indebtedness will become due within a period of six years. No provision has been adopted in conformity to the requirements of the constitution to create a sinking fund for the redemption of this debt. It is, perhaps, too late now to undertake to provide for its payment by this mode, but it is our duty to adopt such measures as will make certain provision for the payment of the debt as it falls due. Although the surplus moneys in the hands of the State Treasurer have earned five per cent., and brought a handsome sum into the treasury, yet it must be recollect that the State pays an interest of seven per cent. to the several trust funds to which this money belongs. A proper foresight and economy would therefore seem to dictate that all the surplus money on hand should be employed in the redemption of our debt, and the purchase of our stocks, even before they fall due.

In directing your attention to this important subject I trust that such measures will be adopted as without excessive or burdensome taxation, will soon relieve us from all indebtedness on account of the five million loan, with which in an evil hour our young and prosperous State became encumbered, to be remembered only, as a warning against future rashness or improvidence.

I concur entirely with the Auditor General in his recommendation for amendments, in the manner of assessing property, and in levying and collecting the taxes. All the property in the State should bear its just proportion of its burdens, and your action will be required to make the system more perfect, compelling it to do so.

#### STATE PRISON.

The Report of the Inspectors, Agent and other officers present a minute and accurate account of the condition financially, and otherwise, of the State Prison. I invite your attention to the suggestions contained therein for legislative action as worthy of your consideration.

The rapid increase in the population of the State, and especially in the cities and large towns where crime mostly prevails, has been attended with a corresponding increase in the number of convicts in the State Prison.

On the 1st of December last, the Prison had 349 convicts, being an increase of 58 in 1855, and 45 in 1856.

A frequent personal examination of the Prison within the last two years enables me to state, that there has been a great improvement in its character for cleanliness, order and discipline, as well as economy, taking into consideration the increased price of fuel and provisions, which enter so largely into prison expenses.

The greatly enhanced prices, in the new contracts for the labor of the prisoners, is an indication of confidence in its management and discipline. Under the old contracts from 50 to 80 men were employed in making wagons at 38 cents per day; under the new, the price has been increased to 53 cents. Under the old contract from 80 to 100 men were employed in manufacturing agricultural implements at 31 cents per day, under the new  $58\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day for the same number of men is obtained; under the old contracts 20 men were employed making shoes at 35 cents per day, under the new from 25 to 40 men are let at 58 cts., per day, making a difference in favor of the State on these three contracts of about \$14,000 per annum.

A large number of the convicts have been employed during the past two years, upon the new buildings, which the increased number of prisoners demanded, and which were authorized by your predecessors, and the labor of quite a number of them will necessarily be diverted to the same purpose for the coming year. When the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners are completed, it is believed that with proper economy the labor of the convicts can be made to pay the entire expenses incident to the management and control of this unhappy and dangerous class of our population.

The confinement of the Female Convicts in a separate prison, and the employment of a matron to superintend them, has been the occasion of great improvement in the conduct and habits of that unfortunate class. They are neat in their persons, and assiduous in their employment, and it is to be hoped, that under the care and discipline of their worthy matron, their morals and behavior will give evidence of

a permanent reform. The Solitary Cells have been completed, and the prisoners sentenced for life have been removed into them.

A prejudice has existed in the minds of a portion of the community, against employing convicts at labor which would bring them into competition with our ordinary mechanical trades. It would be not only a great expense to the State, but a great injustice to that degraded class of men, to shut them up for a period of years without employment. Nor can it be doubted that it is a great kindness to these men, who have subjected themselves to punishment by resorting to crime, to teach them some trade or occupation by which they can obtain an honest livelihood when the term of their sentence has expired. And it is believed that no public policy is violated by so doing.

We have made but slight progress as yet toward the great end of punishment, which is the reformation of the criminal. An important means for the attainment of this end, is to fit them for employment, by which they can maintain a useful and honorable position in society. I therefore concur with the Inspectors in the propriety of the adoption of measures for the amendment of the Constitution upon that subject.

Your attention is also especially directed to the suggestions of the Agent, that a strong incentive would be furnished for the amendment and good behavior of the convicts, by authorizing the Agent to diminish the period of their sentence a day each month, for every month their conduct is entirely approved. Quite a proportion of the men incarcerated in the Prison are far from being hardened in crime, but are rather the dupes of more wicked and designing men. Such an inducement would increase their self-respect, and might be the means of a thorough reformation.

One of the most unpleasant and painful duties imposed upon the Executive, is to examine and decide upon applications for pardon. It is one of the necessary incidents attendant upon the commission and punishment of crime, that innocent friends suffer more than the guilty convict. The public interests require that punishment, without being too severe, should be certain; and when clemency has been invoked in behalf of a condemned husband or son or brother, in most cases, though it may have excited the deepest sympathy, it has been declined, because it was deemed improper to interfere with a due course of law. In every case in which I have granted a pardon, so far as the facts have come to

my knowledge, the conduct of the recipients has thus far justified the exercise of clemency, and many of them has been restored to a respectable position in society. I shall transmit to you, in a separate communication, the names of those to whom I have granted pardon, and the reasons therefor.

#### ASYLUMS.

The Report of the Trustees of the Michigan Asylums will give you a minute account of the expenditure of the appropriation made by the last Legislature, and of the progress in the construction of the buildings to accommodate that unfortunate class of our population.

One wing of the Asylum for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind, at Flint, has been completed, and has been occupied since the first of May last.

There are fifty-one deaf mutes and fifteen blind, enjoying the benefits of the Institution, and making rapid progress in acquiring an education under their ardent and accomplished teacher. Additional appropriations are asked for the completion of the buildings. It is the dictate of sound policy as well as humanity, that these great charities should be made effective for the accomplishment of the truly benevolent and praiseworthy objects for which they were established, at as early a day as possible, and I doubt not you will make such appropriations as the condition of the Treasury will admit.

#### HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Under the act of 1853, which provides for the establishment of a House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders, the Board of Control have erected and put in operation a building for that purpose. It has now twenty-one inmates, sent there for crime and vagrancy. The main object of the Institution is to reform and fit for usefulness, an ignorant, neglected, and degraded class of children and youth. To accomplish this, strict discipline, thorough mental culture, an excitement of the higher moral faculties, and such firm, but conciliatory treatment, as will inspire self-respect, must be exercised, and this can seldom be done by their confinement for a short period of time. I therefore invite your attention to the amendments proposed to the law by the Board of Control, and deem their adoption as necessary to the more perfect working of the institution. Similar establishments in other States have been attended with the most beneficial results, and we may reasonably

anticipate from this, the reclamation, and restoration, to usefulness in society, of many an erring wanderer, whose misguided steps would otherwise inevitably lead to ruin.

#### EDUCATION.

I shall lay before you the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which I invite your special attention. Its details communicate in an authentic form, the gratifying fact, that simultaneously with the rapid progress which the State has made in population and in the development of her resources has her educational interests advanced. The necessity for further effort has taken a deep hold upon the popular mind, and you will be called upon to provide additional facilities for the acquisition of knowledge.

The suggestions of the Superintendent in relation to the absolute necessity, that provision be made for the intermediate grade of education between the primary school and the University, is worthy of your earnest consideration.

The University at Ann Arbor has steadily advanced in numbers and in the popular favor. The income of the munificent and well selected grant of lands made by Congress for its endowment, furnishes a free education to all who chose to resort to its halls, and it must soon acquire a position as the equal of the first Universities in the land. Soon after its organization, a stock of one hundred thousand dollars was issued by the State, to raise money to construct buildings for Colleges and professors' houses, to be redeemed out of the sale of the lands, granted by Congress, "for the support of a University, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

The act authorizing the issue of the stock, pledged all the disposable income from the University fund for its redemption.

This has been deemed such a perversion of the income of the fund from its original design, that the Legislature for several years past has authorized the payment of the interest from the general fund. The principal is now about becoming due, and I respectfully recommend that it be paid from the treasury of the State, so that this noble institution, in the prosperity of which every citizen of Michigan feels a deep interest and pride, shall be entirely relieved from embarrassment and debt.

The high character of the Normal School for its efficiency in discipline and mental culture, has been well sustained. The primary schools in every section of the State have felt the benefits of the judicious training which it has given to the great number of teachers it has educated, and fully attest the wisdom of its establishment.

In whatever section of the State we may chance to travel, convenient and well constructed, and even costly school houses, attract the attention, and furnish conclusive evidence that our people justly appreciate the importance of the *primary school*, the institution in which much the largest portion of our youth must acquire the education which is to fit them to "know, enjoy and discharge their rights, privileges and obligations as citizens of a free State." The returns show that on the last Monday in September, 1855, there were 3255 organized school districts in the State, in which there were 187,123 resident children between the ages of four and eighteen years; that there were employed in that year 5078 qualified teachers, of whom 1600 were males and 3478 females; that schools were taught in these districts on an average 5 6-10 months, and that 142,334 children were taught therein. There was apportioned to the several townships for the use of the primary schools in May, 1856, \$99,938 76, the interest on the Primary School Fund for the preceding year, being at the rate of fifty-three cents per scholar. It is gratifying to know that there has been a steady increase in the income from this fund, which divided only thirty-four cents per scholar in 1850.

No one now has the hardihood to question that property is safer and better protected in proportion as it contributes for the universal education of the people. I trust, therefore, that you will not fail to make provision by which the requirements of the constitution shall be enforced that there be a *free* school in each district at least three months in each year.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Legislature of 1855 made provision for the establishment of an Agricultural College, and in conformity to their enactment, a farm of about 700 acres has been purchased within three miles from the Capitol, and one of the wings in the design for the College buildings, one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, and three stories high, has been completed. There has also been erected a fine building for a boarding

house, arranged to accommodate eighty boarders. The Board of Education has given public notice that the Institution will be opened on the first Wednesday of April next. Michigan is eminently an agricultural State, and her enterprising and intelligent farmers may congratulate themselves that a College devoted particularly to the wants and interests of the agricultural class will soon be in successful operation where their sons can be thoroughly trained in every branch of knowledge requisite to make them practical, scientific, educated, and accomplished farmers. You will be able, personally, to inspect the farm and buildings, and as you are made familiar with the plan of education which the Board has devised, I cannot doubt you will co-operate with them in giving complete efficiency to this long neglected, but most deserving department of education.

#### SWAMP LANDS.

In my Message to your predecessors I called their attention to what I deemed the defects of the Statute of the 28th Jan., 1851, "To provide for the sale and reclaiming of swamp lands granted to the State, and for the disposition of the proceeds," but they were obliged to legislate upon so many other pressing matters, in their brief session of forty days, that no measure was perfected upon this subject. The existing statute places this large grant of lands, amounting to nearly 6,000,000 of acres, under the control of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and authorizes him to sell them. It also provides that the moneys arising from the sale shall be and remain a fund for the purpose of "reclaiming said lands, in conformity to the provisions of the grant." To this mode of sale and disposition of the funds, it appears to me there are very serious and strong objections. The State should enter into no implied contract with the purchasers of these lands, that they shall be drained with the proceeds of the sales. The creation of such a fund would of itself be a temptation to dishonest legislation. Combinations of purchasers would surround the Legislature, and judging from all past experience, but little good would be accomplished, if the moneys were appropriated, in accordance with their demands.

These evils have appeared so formidable and certain, that it has been thought best to withhold the lands from sale until additional enactments could be made, and no lands have been brought into the market within the last two years.

I invoke your deliberate and earnest attention to this subject. Its importance demands that all local and private considerations should give place to the great public interests which the magnitude of this question involves. If wise legislation prevails, it is believed, that complying in good faith with all the conditions of the grant, the foundations of a fund will be laid, the benefits of which will be felt, and appreciated by future generations as well as the present, and be co-extensive with the existence of the State. To what nobler purpose can this fund be devoted than that of education? Michigan has already acquired a high character for her efforts in this direction. A deep interest is felt upon the subject, and its benefits are highly appreciated by all classes. Much aid is already derived from the Primary School and University funds. And if to these there could be added another fund, the avails of which could be applied to other educational establishments, a demand for which is seriously felt, all classes of community would be very fully provided for, and education could be made entirely free and universal.

It is believed that any local or temporary disposition of these lands would come far short of producing such beneficial results. And we are not wanting in experience to guide us to correct conclusions upon this subject. In September, 1841, five hundred thousand acres of land were granted by Congress to this State, for the purposes of internal improvement—great care was had in their selection, and they now combine some of the choicest lands in the State, whose aggregate value cannot be less than from three to five millions of dollars—instead of creating a fund from the proceeds of their sale, they were granted directly for various local purposes, and the State has now nothing to show for one of the largest bounties of the government. There would be no justification for disposing of these swamp lands in a similar manner—and I trust that wiser councils will now prevail. After mature deliberation I do not feel able to recommend a better mode for their disposition than that suggested in my message to your predecessors: Namely, that they be sold in limited quantities to such as will actually occupy and improve them, subject to be drained by the purchaser. And that proof of actual occupancy and improvement be made a condition for the delivery of a complete title from the State. Should you concur with me, that the proceeds of these lands should constitute a fund for educational purposes, the particular direction to which the income should be

applied would become an important inquiry, and I would respectfully suggest that the Agricultural College, additional Normal Schools, and a Seminary of the highest grade for the education of young ladies, are particularly deserving of the attention and fostering care of the Legislature. These are important constituents of a connected educational series, and would render the system much more perfect and complete.

I commend to your attention the suggestions of the Commissioner of the Land Office, whose experience has discovered defects in the working of the law relative to both the school and swamp lands.

#### ST. MARY'S SHIP CANAL.

The St. Mary's Ship Canal, after a careful examination by the Board of Control in May, 1855, was accepted by the State, and the lands appropriated by the General Government for its construction, were transferred to the contractors, by the issuing of Patents from the Land Office. This noble work, which so facilitates the commerce with the rich mines and fisheries of Lake Superior, has been in successful operation for the last two years. The tolls received from it have been sufficient to pay for its superintendence and repairs, to which the State is limited by the conditions of the grant for its construction. On account of the high latitude in which it is situated, and the immense volume of water, being the entire outlet of Lake Superior, pressing upon its banks, additional safeguards in the opinion of the Superintendent are necessary to avoid damage on the opening of navigation, which the deep frosts of winter may occasion. As this is eminently a National work, constructed by the means of a liberal grant of lands from the General Government, and only committed to the care and supervision of the State, from which she can derive no revenue, I submit for your consideration the expediency of memorializing Congress for an appropriation of the amount deemed necessary by the Superintendent to make the work permanent and secure. It is the dictate of economy and prudence to provide against every possible danger to which this important and expensive work may be exposed.

#### GRANTS OF LAND BY CONGRESS.

I transmit herewith an act of Congress passed on the third day of June last, "making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in

said State." To avail ourselves of the benefits of this grant, legislation on your part will be necessary.

The State is prohibited, by the Constitution, from embarking in any work of internal improvement, but provision can be made to fix definitely the lines of the several roads, to select the lands, and to grant them upon such terms as your wisdom shall dictate, to regularly organized companies, to aid them in the construction of the roads. The completion of railroads upon these lines is of the highest importance to the State, as it would add greatly to the population, wealth, activity and commerce of every section, but especially would it aid in the development of the rich resources of the northern portion of it, in which, it is believed, richer and more valuable supplies of copper, iron, and lumber are to be found, than in any other part of the United States, and perhaps in the world.

#### VILLAGE CHARTERS.

Quite a proportion of the volume of the Session laws of the last and preceding Legislatures, is made up by the enactments of charters for villages.

To save your time to the important public matters to which your attention will be called, I recommend the adoption of a general law, by which all villages can become incorporated. A great saving of expense would also be made in printing and otherwise, if such a course should be adopted.

#### JUDGE OF PROBATE.

The compensation to the Judges of Probate in the several counties is made up by fees, taxed upon the estates administered upon, before them. Great complaint is made of the excessive costs which are attendant upon the transaction of that kind of business, mostly borne by a class of persons but poorly able to pay such expenses. I submit to your judgment whether it would not be better to fix a salary to the office of Judge of Probate, proportionate to the population of the several counties, and that until the meeting of your successors the fees collected by them be paid into the County Treasury, and an accurate statement thereof reported to the Board of Supervisors. Such a course would furnish data for any future legislation which might be deemed necessary in relation to the fee bills of that office.

## SUPREME COURT.

The Constitution provides, Art. VI, Sec. 2, that "after six years, the Legislature may provide by law for the organization of a Supreme Court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, to be chosen by the electors of the State." It is further provided that the judges of the Supreme Court shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and that their term of office shall be eight years. It is presumed that the intention was to provide for constituting this tribunal, whenever the growth and condition of the State, should so multiply the business of the Circuit Courts, as to give them ample employment. There is reason to believe that such a period has now arrived. Aside from this pressing consideration, the establishment of a Supreme Bench, wholly independent of the Circuit Courts, is a marked benefit, admitting of no question. The rights of the public, the interests of suitors, and the requirements of justice, are concurrent in pointing to the wisdom and expediency of this step.

The commencement of a new judicial term of the Circuit Courts, is deemed to be a fit period for the constitution of an independent Supreme Court, so that the election of Judges thereof, may proceed at the same time with that of the Circuit Judges, and that the terms of office, respectively, may correspond, so far as is practicable, under the Constitution.

The testimony of the Circuit Judges, of the bar, and the evidence furnished by the dockets and calendars of the Circuit Courts, especially in the first, second, third and fifth circuits, unite upon the point that the Judges respectively, find ample employment for the whole of their time between the active duties of the circuits and the necessary chamber duties, and in investigation necessary to the decision of questions of practice, interlocutory motions, and final decisions ; while in the seventh and eighth circuits, a large portion of the time of the Judges is taken up by necessary travel through regions of country where the means of conveyance are both slow and laborious.

Section II, of the Article of the Constitution above referred to, provides that a term of the Circuit Court shall be held, at least twice in each year, in every county organized for judicial purposes, and four in each year, in all counties containing ten thousand inhabitants. The rapid

increase of the population of Michigan, within the past four years, has thrown many of the counties above the limits of ten thousand inhabitants, and has increased the duties of the Circuit Judges correspondingly. A glance at the official Census of 1850, compared with an estimate to be obtained by approximation, from the popular vote of November 4th, 1856, shows that the following counties have risen above the limit of ten thousand inhabitants, viz.: Allegan, Barry, Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, Ionia, Lapeer, Ottawa, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Van Buren, whereby the duties of the Circuit Judge of the fifth circuit have been increased by two additional terms in each year, in Allegan, Eaton, Van Buren; those of the Judge of the eighth circuit, by two additional terms, in each of the counties of Barry, Ionia, Ottawa and Clinton; those of the Judge of the fourth circuit, by two additional terms, in the county of Ingham; those of the Judge of the seventh circuit, by two additional terms, in each of the counties of Lapeer, Saginaw and Shiawassee. In addition to the above, the following new counties have been organized for judicial purposes, since the adoption of the present Constitution, each requiring two terms of the Circuit Court, annually, viz.: Sanilac, Montcalm, Oceana, Grand Traverse, Newaygo, Cheboygan, Manitou, Gratiot, Midland; Mason and Manistee. It would seem then, that an intelligent regard for the character of the jurisprudence of the State, the prompt, thorough, and just enforcement of law, both civil and criminal, call alike for the establishment of an independent Supreme Judiciary, agreeably to the provisions of the organic law of the State.

Reports of the decisions of courts of last resort, in all countries, are among the recognized tests of relative advancement, civilization and enlightenment. These Reports become interchanged between the different States, and they are consulted, wherever the Common Law of England is the standard. The value of legal decisions, as adjudications making the application of general principles, to cases arising, depends wholly upon the learning, research, and legal skill of the tribunal which originates them, and they are esteemed of authority, or the reverse, in proportion as they evince these qualities. Just and intelligent decisions are constantly adding to the great common stock of legal knowledge, while crude, hasty and weak opinions do but "darken counsel, by multiplying words without wisdom."

While as a State it is well to cherish a just and proper regard for the

standing of the Supreme Judiciary in the community at large, yet, our first and most urgent duty is to the People of Michigan, to secure to them the blessings of a pure and intelligent administration of public justice, in order to both of which, it is requisite that the Court of last resort should be left entirely free, to devote their time, and their full abilities, to the discharge of those duties alone, which properly belong to a Supreme Judicial tribunal.

#### REPRINT OF LAWS.

I have been notified by the Secretary of State that the session laws for each year since 1846, are out of print. The rapid settlement of the northern part of the State, and the organization of new townships, has created an unexpected demand for them, and no further copies can be supplied. It is believed that before the meeting of the next Legislature, one hundred, or one hundred and fifty additional townships will be organized. It would be difficult, if not impossible for their township officers and magistrates to transact business without access to the statutes. I submit for your consideration whether in this exigency provision ought not to be made for the collection and arrangement of the laws now in force, and for their publication.

#### BANKS.

An act to authorize the business of banking, was passed by the last Legislature, but as it did not reach me until after their adjournment, I had no opportunity to state the reasons which induced me to withhold my signature and approval.

Like most new States, ours has been settled by an active, energetic and enterprising class of men, who are desirous of accumulating property rapidly. It is an incident to the settlement of all new countries, from which our State is not exempt, that there is a deficiency of capital to facilitate the conduct of its business, and a vague notion prevails that credit can be made to supply this deficiency. Whenever an opportunity has been obtained, a class of restless borrowers have resorted to banking, with the vain hope that the necessity of capital could thus be supplied. Improper means are resorted to, to force into circulation a large amount of paper currency by the establishment of banks remote from places of business, and by exchanging or otherwise obtaining a circulation remote from the place of redemption.

The people of Michigan have been made to feel keenly and bitterly the inevitable results of these schemes, and it is no matter of surprise that the laboring and producing classes, those who create the wealth, believe that rather than be swindled periodically by fraudulent banks, they would be far better off with no banks at all. A want has undoubtedly been felt by our commercial men for bank facilities, and their business has frequently been restricted because they could not obtain them, but it is a question whether this inconvenience to a few, has not been more than overbalanced by the sound currency which the many have received in exchange for their labor or their produce. It is a noticeable fact, that the last two years are the only ones in the history of this State, in which the people have not been swindled by fraudulent banks. You will undoubtedly be told that the business wants of many localities in this State require the establishment of banks, and will be urged to pass a bill to authorize them to go into operation. If so, I trust you will concur with me in the propriety of providing such safeguards as will secure the community against bankruptcy and fraud. In this most important matter, they have a right to look to you for protection.

It is urged in favor of the establishment of local banks that a depreciated currency would be thereby driven away, and a sounder take its place, but this is against all experience.

Banks do not desire a large circulation in their immediate vicinity, and they frequently become the agents of putting into circulation a depreciated or fraudulent currency, remote from the place of redemption. To guard against this, I would respectfully suggest if you should frame a bill, that all banks be prohibited from paying out any but their own notes from their counter, and the establishment of a system similar to that voluntarily entered into by the banks in New York, by which all balances are frequently settled. This would require all banks to send home for collection all the notes of others which they had received on deposit or in the payment of debts, and would enable each to obtain in the immediate community in which it was situated such a circulation as its credit and character would entitle it to. One of the great evils experienced, when bank paper constitutes the chief circulation, is its constant fluctuation. Distant rumors of the curtailment of banks at the centres of commerce create a panic, and other banks begin to withhold

their usual accommodation, to provide against a coming storm—the prices of property or produce are sometimes thus designedly affected, and while fortunes are secured to some, great sacrifices frequently occur to others. Such occurrences are highly detrimental to the transaction of legitimate business, and can only be prevented in the opinion of eminent writers upon currency by the infusion of a larger amount of specie into the circulation. The large monthly receipts of gold from California which have taken place for several years, make it possible without inconvenience to dispense with the use of small bills. This would insure to the poorer classes who are the most confiding and the least able to bear loss, at all times a positive consideration for their labor, and would confine the banks to the more legitimate business of furnishing facilities to the commercial classes.

My views upon this important subject were fully expressed in my message to your predecessors, to which I beg leave to call your attention, with the assurance that I shall concur in the passage of any measure which will invite capital to co-operate with our business men, if it be so guarded as to prevent the recurrence of such disasters as befel the community when the Government Stock Bank and a long list of others exploded.

#### THE USURY LAWS.

The Usury Laws of this State are based upon an erroneous principle and are entirely disregarded.

There is a market rate for money like that of any other commodity, which is increased or diminished in proportion to the supply. Any law which seeks to restrict the possessor of money from obtaining the price for it which the demand in the market will warrant, only discourages fair and open dealing, and makes the borrower pay a premium for the hazard of its violation.

#### UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The term of one of our Senators in Congress will expire on the third day of March next. The duty will devolve upon you within ten days from the commencement of the Session, to elect a successor.

#### KANSAS.

At the last session of the Legislature I felt it my duty to call attention to the strenuous efforts made by the general government to extend

the area and influence of slavery, and to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the last Congress. Without occupying your time with a repetition of the reasons I then presented for resisting the ambitious schemes, of the few comparatively, who are interested in the extension of that baleful element of society, I embrace the occasion emphatically to re-affirm them, and solicit for them your candid consideration. Events which have since transpired, which are now passing, and which are foreshadowed in the future, confirm the gloomy apprehensions which were inspired by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, and utter a voice of warning which no patriot—no lover of liberty and the right, and the privileges, secured by the Constitution of the United States, can disregard. As the bill itself was the work of Legislative craft, framed, or attempted to be framed, in such a manner as to enable the advocates of slavery extension, to insist that it authorized slavery in the territory, and those who dared not openly avow that object, to insist that it did not—thus presenting two opposite aspects to the country, but being in its visible purpose a fraud upon the Free States ; so has the enforcement of it by the present federal executive, and the instruments of his power, evinced the same spirit of fraud and injustice in which it had its birth. Scarcely had the bill become a law when the people of Missouri, inhabiting the borders, formed associations with the avowed purpose of making Kansas a slave-holding country, and of excluding and expelling all settlers who might not sympathise with them. To this end they early and unequivocally announced their intention to employ force. False and inflammatory rumors were put in circulation imputing to Free State settlers, the most criminal intentions, and among these the purpose to sow discontent among the slaves of Missouri, and to decoy them away from their masters. Unscrupulous, noisy and cunning demagogues performed the work of propagating calumny and false alarm, with such skill and perseverance, as to electrify not only the border population, but to attract to the scene throngs of reckless and lawless adventurers from the Slave States. In November, 1854, at the election of a delegate from the Territory to Congress, the different precincts were entered by bands of Missourians, all in favor of introducing slavery into the Territory, but none of them entitled to vote, who by intimidation and violence at the polls, usurped the elective franchise of the people and sent a delegate of their own choosing—so manifest was

the illegality of this choice that the House refused to admit him to a seat. But a far more serious usurpation was practiced upon the people, of the Territory, at the election held in March, 1855, for members of the Territorial Legislature ; that body to which the organic act gave the power to permit or prohibit slavery as they should think fit. The act declared in express terms, that the people of the Territory were left "perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." And yet, although Kansas then contained not more than three thousand legal voters, a large majority of whom were unquestionably opposed to the admission of slavery, not less than 4,900 Missourians, having no more right to vote at the polls than had the inhabitants of any other State, entered the territory in armed bands, with cavalry and artillery, took possession of all the polls, save one, insulted, maltreated and drove away the peaceable residents who came to vote, voted themselves, and thus returned as members of the Legislature persons known only for their violent hostility to the Free State men.

The fact of this invasion and usurpation is placed beyond doubt by a mass of testimony which there is no attempt to discredit, and it furnishes to the country and the world the first instance where the will of an American community, professedly enjoying the right of self government, has been completely frustrated by violence. The fact stands, as a monument, of the dangers to be apprehended from the slave power, and no right thinking man can view it without the most fearful solicitude and alarm. This body of men assumed to legislate for Kansas. They enacted a code recognizing the legal existence of slavery there, and inflicting the severest penalties upon all who should act or even speak against it. A code whose atrocious provisions have been justly pronounced, even by the supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as a "disgrace to the civilization of the age."

That, people from the free States should refuse to recognize the binding force of laws thus imposed upon them, and reject a magistracy to whose appointment they had not consented, and whose principles and conduct were hateful to their feelings, was to be expected—unless indeed the delusion was cherished that Northern men have no respect, either for their rights or for themselves. That they would not acquiesce in an election so manifestly fraudulent, nor in a course of legislation, which,

by violating the freedom of speech and the press, assailed the Constitution itself—and by prescribing odious test oaths and unheard-of disqualifications of voters and jurors, sought to annul the most vital provisions of the organic act, was as easy to predict as to know the character of Northern freemen. And yet the President of the United States, fully aware of the fraud and force employed at the election, and of the barbarous and unconstitutional character of the Legislature, has not scrupled to lend his sanction to both, by actually employing the military power as well as the appointing power, to consummate the scheme of forcing slavery into Kansas and dragooning the free State men into submission, or driving them out of the territory. We have no ground to presume that this scheme will be abandoned. The power which started, will still prosecute it, aiming as it does, under a claim of constitutional right, to extend slavery into all the territories of the United States. The contest between free labor and slave labor, between free society and slave society, will not probably terminate with the struggle in Kansas, whatever may be the result there. History teaches us that *privilege* never restrains its ambition to rule, nor abates a whit of its pretensions; and so long, as in our country, it can surround itself with flatterers and parasites, it will continue to struggle for enlargement and preponderance.

Meanwhile we should not be unmindful of the great importance of the question now pending in Kansas. It is not to be forgotten that it was once solemnly dedicated to freedom—that that pledge has been wantonly and ruthlessly withdrawn—that the authors of the faithless act have invited a competition between free state and slave state settlers to determine whether it shall, for the future, be the happy home for the free labor of the hardy pioneers of our own, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, or be blighted and cursed with human bondage—that on the part of the slave power this contest, which should have been a peaceful one, has been marked by acts of oppression and atrocity that would have disgraced a public enemy professing to be governed by the laws of war—that free state men have been deliberately murdered—peaceful families guilty of no crime save a dislike of slavery, forcibly driven from their homes by marauders, their houses burnt, or demolished, their effects plundered and their lands taken from them—that whole settlements of free state men have thus been broken up, robbed and dispersed—that others, entering the country have been stopped, their

arms and property taken from them, and they compelled to grapple with pinching want or to return to their friends as best they could—that for defending their lives and property against armed assailants of the opposite party, settlers from the free states, including our own, have been seized and charged with murder, and tried for that high offence, while, until very recently, not one individual of the South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Missouri gangs that have infested the territory, and been guilty of these outrages, has ever been apprehended for his crimes! Such has been the character for justice of the representatives of the slave power in Kansas. Let them not be surprised if they shall one day find that there is a retribution!

From information which is reliable, and facts which are notorious, it is evident that this unjust and cruel proscription of free State settlers is to be kept up. The propagandists of slavery know too well the value of the stake for which they are playing to forget an advantage or relax an effort—and although the settlers who are favorable to making Kansas a free State are probably much more numerous than the opposite party, yet numbers can avail but little while the power of the general government is exerted against them, and they are opposed, without the right to protect themselves, to the grossest prosecution and injustice. Every free State, nay the whole country, has a deep interest in this matter.

Our own State has contributed its full proportion of emigrants to Kansas. Many of them are now there, crippled in their resources, and reduced to destitution by the difficulties which surround them; but with their brethren from the other free States, they are bearing up bravely against the adverse current.

Shall we remain indifferent to their sufferings, their hopes—their patriotic devotion to the great principle of human liberty?

The people of this State, have at the recent Presidential election, by a majority unexampled in its history, passed their judgment upon the question of allowing slavery to go into Kansas, or elsewhere, upon soil now free. They have deliberately reiterated their condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and of those of their public servants who, yielding to the demand of the slave power, gave the measure their support. They have condemned the barbarous policy pursued in Kansas. Their sympathies are awake to the trying and destitute situation of their brethren there. And I have the fullest confidence that some

measure authorized by the Constitution, calculated to relieve their necessities, to animate their hopes and to sustain their efforts, will meet the hearty approbation of our constituents. That emigrants from Michigan, thus situated in a federal territory, are beyond the reach of our protection, I cannot for a moment concede. Under the Federal Constitution, we cannot perhaps raise and arm men to protect them, nor is such a step contemplated or desired. But the right to minister to their wants, in food, clothing, and other necessary means,—the right to protect them from the rigors of winter, and the horrors of beggary and starvation, to which unbridled audacity, and unpunished crime under the ironical names of "law and order," have exposed them, cannot be doubted. I therefore recommend the adoption of such measures of relief, as in your wisdom you may think fitting the occasion and worthy of the residents of a State whose soil was consecrated to freedom by the ordinance of 1787.

I had the honor of transmitting to our Senators in Congress, the Resolutions of instructions which were passed on the 26th Jan., 1855, respecting slavery in the Territory of the United States, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and they were by them presented to the Senate. I regret to say that although they have heretofore recognized the right of Legislative instruction, they have not thought proper thus far to comply with their requirements. Whatever doubt may have been entertained, at the time of their passage, as to their representing the deliberate judgment of the people of this State, must have been completely dissipated, by the strong condemnation which has been expressed of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and of those who deemed it their duty to support and sustain it, at the recent Presidential election. I submit to your judgment the propriety of passing similar resolutions of instruction, and of again placing upon record, the fact, that whatever changes may have been going on in the minds of individuals or of politicians, the people of Michigan still earnestly cling to the principles of the ordinance of 1787,—that they still adhere to their own Legislative resolutions of 1847, so often reiterated since—"that Congress has the power, and that it is their duty to prohibit by legislative enactment the introduction or existence of slavery within any of the territories of the United States, now or hereafter to be acquired."

The character of States, like that of individuals, is formed while in a state of pupilage. Those territories in which slavery has been prohibited

under the guardianship and protection of Congress, have invariably become free and prosperous States—and whenever that protection has been withdrawn from the territories, States have arisen, which are now suffering from the disgrace and blight of human bondage.

Gentlemen of the Legislature—high and responsible trusts have been confided to you by your constituents. Your acts will make a deep impression upon the future history of Michigan. I have the fullest confidence that you will contribute by the discharge of your delicate and responsible duties, to advance her destiny and make it glorious. And I shall cheerfully co-operate with you in the adoption of any measures which will tend to exalt the honor, or promote the prosperity, of our beloved State.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
*Lansing, January 7, 1857.* }

# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**No. 2.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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### **ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of State Auditors.**

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }  
Lansing, Dec. 1st., A. D. 1856. }

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :*

In obedience to the requirement of law, the undersigned respectfully submit the following report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1856.

JOHN McKINNEY,  
*Sec'y of State.*  
S. M. HOLMES,  
*State Treasurer.*  
S. B. TREADWELL,  
*Com. State Land Office.*

On the first day of December, A. D. 1856, the undersigned Board examined the accounts of Silas M. Holmes, State Treasurer, and found at the close of the fiscal year last past, he had on hand in cash, the sum of five hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirteen cents, (\$516,623 13,) which sum being exhibited

to us as on hand in the State Treasury, was by us examined, and found correct.

JOHN McKINNEY,  
*Secretary of State.*  
 WHITNEY JONES,  
*Auditor General.*  
 S. B. TREADWELL,  
*Com. of the Land Office.*

#### CLAIMS REJECTED.

WILLIAM A. COOK, Assignee of Bank of Michigan, *vs.* State of Michigan.—In the matter of the above entitled claim, the Board, after due examination of the claim, and the evidences, rejected the same. Its merits having heretofore been passed upon by the Legislature.

In the matter of the claims of the Judges of the Circuit Courts for “actual necessary travelling expenses.” The Board, after full consideration, determined to reject the claims; on the ground that the Board possessed no power under the Constitution and laws, to make such allowance.

*List of Claims allowed by the Board from December 1st, 1855, to Nov. 30th, 1856, inclusive.*

Dec. 19, 1856.

Hosmer & Fitch for printing 1 ream blank affidavits for Sec.

of State .....	\$ 6 50
Hosmer & Fitch for advertising election of Circuit Judges,	
2d district.....	2 40
“ for trimming 4 reams blanks and pressing same, for	
Aud. General.....	2 00
“ trimming and pressing 1 ream of blanks for Sec. of	
State, .....	50
“ Printing 4 reams blanks State Tax sale bids and	
State Tax lands, \$6 50, for Auditor General....	26 00
“ Printing 4 reams blanks for State Land office....	26 00
A. B. Turner, for advertising forfeited lands .....	6 00
“ for advertising notice of proposals for printing,	
binding, fuel and stationery,.....	12 25

A. B. Turner for advertising appointments of Circuit Court by order of Judge Martin, special notice,.....	\$ 6 75
" Circulars of same,.....	1 00
" for advertising Special Term of same,.....	1 87
" for circulars for appointments of same,.....	1 00
" for advertising term of Court for Grand Traverse,	1 00
A. Linsley, for services as Porter in State Offices for 20 days, at 10s. per day,.....	25 00
A. S. Burdick, for services as Porter in State offices 19 days, at 10s. per day,.....	23 75
" for washing for offices, money paid for glass, &c.,	6 32
C. C. Darling, for labor on bridge, lumber, nails and iron for same,.....	226 34
Whitney Jones, for New York Daily Tribune 1 year for Go- vernour and 1 year for Auditor General,.....	12 00
Wm. H. Leach, for services as Porter 54 days, at 10s. per day,.....	67 50
J. M. Lee, for services as Messenger for State offices 20 days, at 4s. per day,.....	10 00
J. M. Treadwell, for services as clerk for Board State Audi- tors from August 15th to date,.....	70 00
January 9, 1856.	
H. P. Van Cleve, for cash paid for leveling road, surveying Capitol Square and streets, grading square and streets, making culverts, for services as engineer, &c.,.....	3,560 12
Whitney Jones, for 1 vol. "Blackwell on Tax Titles," for Au- ditor General,.....	6 25
Elliott & Lansing, for Ts. and rods for chimney, axle and skeins for cart,.....	7 00
Jacob Houghton, for use of transit and level for State,....	183 00
C. T. Berky, for sundries for State Offices,.....	8 14
W. R. Wood, for sixteen diagrams for Land Office,.....	5 00
Theo. Hunter, for 1 month extra work in State Treasurer's Office, .....	58 33
J. H. Allison, for balance on gold pen for Goodrich,.....	1 00
Francis Davis for 50 cords wood on contract, 18s. per cord,..	81 25

R. F. Johnston & Co., for 7 vols. Daily Advertiser sent to State Offices, also 3 vols. Democrat & Enquirer,..	\$57 00
R. R. Gibson, for extra work in Sec'y State's Office eighteen days,.....	34 47
R. McNeal, for drawing wood to State House, and boxes to Detroit, .....	7 70
Isaac Sloan, for sawing and splitting 37 cords wood, at 5s. per cord,.....	23 13
Geo. Brewster, for publishing sale of forfeited School Lands,	3 70
Jas. L. Gantt, for publishing list forfeited school lands in Cass County,.....	2 00
T. H. Rankin, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited School Lands in Genesee County,.....	2 00
T. D. Jermain for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands,	2 00
C. V. & J. J. Deland, for adv. list of forfeited School lands, in American Citizen,.....	5 25
J. C. Wyllis, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited School and Swamp Lands for county of Sanilac, 1856,..	8 40
T. M. Perry, for adv. notice of sale of forfeited School lands,	2 65
Geo. A. Smith, for advertising notice of sale of forfeited school lands in Barry County Pioneer,.....	2 25
Levi T. Hull, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands in Constantine Mercury,.....	2 00
M. G. Carlton, for advertising sale of forfeited lands,.....	5 00
H. B. Rawlson, for advertising forfeited school lands in Hillsdale Standard,.....	3 85
Milo Blair, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited school lands and asylum lands in Montcalm Reflector,...	3 25
Davis & Cole, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands,	3 00
Foot & Marsh, for advertising sale of forfeited school lands in Eaton Republican,.....	3 25
R. C. Nash, for publishing forfeited school and swamp lands in True Northerner,.....	2 00
John W. Barnes, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands in Grand River Times,.....	3 25
F. B. Way, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands,..	3 00
John Ransom, for advertising sale of forfeited school lands,..	2 25

## No. 2.

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H. L. Robinson, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands in Monroe Express,.....	\$ 2 25
Z. B. Knight, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands in Pontiac Gazette,.....	6 00
H. D. Smith, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands in Livingston Republican,.....	3 00
Morris Van Vliet, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited lands in Otsego Courier,.....	4 00
W. W. Woolnough, for advertising sale of forfeited lands in Battle Creek Journal,.....	6 25
Lansing Republican, for one year's subscription for State Treasurer's office,.....	1 00
P. Joalin, for publishing notice of sale of forfeited school lands in Saginaw Enterprise,.....	3 00
Jan. 9, 1856.	
S. R. Greene, for work, one bedstead, six foot stools, Auditor General's office,.....	12 88
Henry Moots, for making and hanging two gates and furnishing material, .....	6 00
“ “ setting and repairing one pump and making one valve, .....	14 00
S. W. Wright & Co., for hauling paper from Detroit, and for sundries for State, .....	6 14
F. Farrand, for abstract of conveyances and map accompanying same, for Commissioner of State Land Office,.....	10 00
S. B. Treadwell, for expenses to attending sale of State lands at Marshall, 1855,.....	11 75
Wm. H. De Yoe, for three quarters postage for Adjutant General's department, 1855, .....	14 75
F. W. Curtenius, for stationery, &c., for Adjutant General's department, .....	21 25
E. B. Dewey, for publishing proposals for printing contracts, &c., in Hudson Courier, .....	6 00
Joseph M. Lee, for services as messenger in State offices, 20 days at \$15 per month,.....	10 00
A. S. Burdick, for services as porter, 20 days at \$1 25, and for washing, &c., .....	31 31

Dewitt C. Leach, for cash advanced for reviews, magazines, etc., for the State Library for 1856,-----	\$34 00
State Treasurer, for clerk in State Treasurer's office for 1½ months, -----	66 66
J. M. Gregory, for Journal of Education for 1854, '55, '56,-----	3 25
John W. Denton, for cash paid for recording State tax deed in Ottawa County, 1855,-----	88
Ira Mayhew, for traveling expenses, postage, stationery, tele- graphing, etc., as Superintendent of Public Instruc- tion, for 6½ months,-----	334 00
Jan. 10, 1856.	
Wm. H. Leach, for services as porter 22 days at \$1 25, and drawing wood 50 cents,-----	28 00
Stage Company, for transportation of twenty-one boxes and packages from Detroit to Lansing, and two pack- ages from Jackson to Lansing,-----	15 57
Feb. 13, 1856.	
Jas. G. Rumsey, for expenses to Detroit for State,-----	10 00
State Treasurer, for clerk's services 1 month and 5 days at \$50, " " " Thompson's Reporter, N. Y,-----	59 61
" " " one copy Bank Note Delineator,-----	2 00
" " " work done by clerk out of office hours, 10½ days, -----	20 16
" " " repointing gold pens for State Treasurer's office,-----	1 75
Lund, Chapin & Co., for 60 reams printing paper for Secre- tary of State, -----	315 00
J. H. Whitely, for 16 cords wood at \$1 75,-----	28 00
E. H. Rankin, for publishing notice of sale of State lands in Wayne and Genesee Counties,-----	9 60
February 19, 1856.	
D. Goodwin, for services as counsel in the matter of the Peo- ple vs. Porter Kibbee Commissioner Land Office, employed by Wm. Hale, Attorney General,-----	100 00
S. R. Greene, for work and materials in State Offices and for two swivel chairs for Land Office,-----	42 19

James D. Johnston, for 6 copies of Detroit Directory at \$2.00.	12 00
G. D. Hill, for 14 days' services as Commissioner to locate County seat of Isabella County, at \$3 per day, and expenses of same,.....	76 00
Geo. W. Lee, for 11 days' services as Commissioner to locate county seat of Isabella County, at \$3, and expenses,	58 00
City of Detroit, for assessments on Lot 16 Military Reserve, and known as the Female Seminary Lot,.....	2715 19
Kerr, Morley & Co., for 24 reams of paper for Auditor's Of- fice,.....	141 00
" for 10 reams of paper, and 6 pens and ebony hold- ers,.....	240 00
" 1 doz. commercial gold pens,.....	12 00
" 1 doz. engrossing pens and ebony holders,.....	20 00
" 1 doz. ebony holders Fr. spring,.....	5 00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Union pens and ebony holders,.....	15 00
" Blotting paper, rubber, rulers, letter and cap paper, ink stands, sealing wax, &c.,.....	108 05
" 7 reams paper, 2 doz. pencils, 1 portfolio, 1 gold pen and case, 1 knife, 1 folder, $\frac{1}{2}$ m envelopes, &c.,	57 15
" 16 reams paper, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream blotting paper, 4 5-12 doz. B. Bd. cards, 1 scrap book, 1 in- dex rerum, for Sup. Pub. Instruction,.....	62 57
J. M. Lee, for services as Messenger, 35 days at \$15 per month,.....	17 50
Wm. H. Leach, for services as Porter, 34 days at 10s,.....	42 50
Hosmer & Fitch, for trimming, pressing and ruling 2 reams blanks,.....	5 00
" binding 59 vols. books at \$1.00, 4 vols. at \$5.00,	79 00
" printing 1 ream circulars, trimming and pressing same,.....	75
" composition on State Prison Inspectors' Report, 1855, 146,000 ems, 40 tokens, printing covers on same,.....	88 65
" printing 6 reams blanks at \$6.50,.....	39 00
" composition on Report of Board State Auditors, 1855, 79,000 ems and 20 tokens press work, .....	88 60

Hosmer & Fitch, printing covers to Board State Auditors' Report, and 1 ream circulars to County Clerks, ...	\$ 22	75
" printing 6 reams letter heads at 25c. per ream, ....	1	50
" 19 reams blanks, composition on Report of Auditor General for 1855, 86,000 ems, 16 tokens press work and 1800 covers for same, .....	183	00
" for pressing 36,400 signatures, Docs. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, for 1855, folding same, stitching 5,900 pamphlets Docs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, and for covering the same, ..	169	15
" for composition on Report of Com. of State Land Office 1855, 52,000 ems, press work on same 20 tokens, advertising sale Normal School Land, printing covers to Report and 1 ream of blanks, .....	55	80
" for trimming and pressing 14 reams blanks, binding County Treasurer's Report for 1855 and State Tax Land offered in 1854-55, binding register of sales 1854, trimming, pressing and ruling same...	71	00
" for printing 6 reams letter heads, composition on annual report of 1855 of State Treasurer, 107,000 ems, 24 tokens press work and covers on same, ...	109	70
" for advertising State Normal School Land, Agri. College, and printing 2 reams blanks, Sup. Pub. Instruction, .....	36	00
Detroit Tribune, for advertising sale of State lands, 5 weeks,	9	00
Detroit Free Press, for Daily Free Press, Secretary of State, 8 years, .....	11	00
Wm. H. Pinckney, for 27 days in preparing Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1855, .....	44	55
Humphrey, Hibbard & Co., for 14 boxes from Detroit to Lansing and from Lansing to Ionia, for Aud. Gen.,	11	27
" for carrying 26 boxes for Secretary of State, ... .	16	75
" for carrying 12 boxes for Secretary of State, ....	12	50
" for carrying 7 boxes for State Librarian, .....	2	63
Geo. Woodruff, for Commissioner's fees and disbursements of sale of mortgage premises in Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Porter Kibbee, Commissioner of State Land Office, vs. Andrew Mann and others.....	21	36

D. D. Hughes, for services and disbursements in case of Commissioners <i>vs.</i> Joseph Sibley, Andrew Mann, <i>et al</i> , in Calhoun Circuit in Chancery,.....	\$109 17
State Journal, for advertising notice for building fence, letting printing contract, &c., and of Circuit Judge of time of holding courts,.....	15 80
A. S. Burdick, for services as porter 37 days at 10s. per day, and for washing for office,.....	53 62
A. Lindsay, for 37 days' services as porter at 10s. ....	46 25
Feb. 15, 1856.	
F. M. Cowles, for 2 boxes for Librarian, .....	2 00
J. W. Gardner, for freight on 3570 lbs. at \$1 per 100,.....	35 70
Chas. W. Butler, for services for State Treasurer's office,.....	25 00
State Treasurer, for transportation on books to counties as required by law, State Treasurer, .....	12 76
Kerr, Morley & Co., for 11½ reams paper, for Superintendent Public Instruction,.....	42 38

March 5, 1856.

Hosmer & Fitch, for advertising abstract for Superintendents of Poor, 31,000 eims composition on Doc. No. 8, press work on same 8 tokens, advertising Report of Board of Control of House of Correction,.....	34 80
" for 1 ream blanks, advertising location of county seat Isabella county, for Sec. of State,.....	9 50
" for printing 85 reams blanks, Auditor General, .....	552 50
"      " 6 reams envelopes, and 8 reams blanks, Sup't Pub. Instruction, .....	91 00
" for trimming 14 reams cap paper, pressing 27 reams blanks, binding 40 quires duplicate receipts, half bound, Auditor General,.....	50 25
" for binding 1 volume Bank Note Director, State Treasurer, .....	1 00
" for pressing 6 reams envelopes, 6 do. of circulars, and making 80 paper boxes, Superintendent Pub. Instruction, .....	23 00

Kerr, Morley & Co., for 4 cases 81½ reams paper, Auditor

General,.....	\$489 00
" for 4 cases, 128 reams flat cap, Auditor General,.....	448 00
" for ½ M. envelopes, State Land Office,.....	63
" for 550 envelopes, 6 spools tape, 1 doz. ivory fold- ers, ½ doz. erasers, 1 gross bands, 1 lb. ribbon, 50 gum ink erasers, 1 doz. rulers, Auditor General,.....	43 04

March 6, 1856.

Gotlaub Straub, for sawing 7½ cords of wood, 2 cords twice,.....	5 78
A. S. Burdick, for services as porter 21 days, at 10s, for washing, &c,.....	32 58
S. R. Greene, for work and materials in State offices, .....	10 81
Isaac Sloan, for sawing 29½ cords of wood, and to wheeling and splitting 20 cords,.....	33 44
Kerr, Morley & Co., for 1 ream paper for Auditor General,..	16 00
A. S. Butler, for 21½ days' services as clerk in Secretary of State's office, at \$1.65 per day,.....	35 48
Castle Sutherland, for collecting, cleaning and boxing 50 muskets and belts, bayonets and cartridges, to same,	26 50
M. A. Thayer, for 1128 feet plank for side walk, .....	11 50
E. Elliott, for 5 stoves, 6 drums to same, 4 platforms, pipe, zinc, and 1 sprinkling pot, for State Offices,.....	217 02
Flattery & Bro., for burying expenses of 5 unknown men, and fees to County Clerk,.....	42 00

March 7, 1856.

Cheeney & Griswold, for advertising Prison Reservation Lands,.....	2 80
C. V. Deland, for advertising 2 folios five times, and affidavit,	2 65
J. M. Treadwell, for services as clerk of Board of State Audi- tors since Dec. 18, and preparing Annual Report,..	50 00

April 16, 1856.

F. W. Curtenius, for express charges on books,.....	1 25
F. F. Broadhead, for postage, Quarter Master General's De- partment from Jan. 1, '55 to Jan. 1, 56.....	30 44
J. L. Mitchell, for 5 days' surveying and marking off the	

Prison Reservation into lots, to attending sale and  
making 4 maps of same, and for assistance, ..... \$33 00

April 17, 1856.

Jos. M. Lee, for services as Messenger, from Feb. 14th to April 16th inclusive, at \$15,00 per month, .....	31 50
Isaac Sloan, for sawing, splitting and piling 31 cords of wood,	22 38
D. W. C. Leach, for 6 days' services and expenses for Com. of State Land Office, in looking after trespasses on S. Lands in Genesee Co. ....	32 15
D. W. C. Leach, for 1 load of dry wood for St. Library and to packing carpets &c., in State House, .....	4 50
J. G. Darling, for drawing 2 loads of paper and 2 boxes,..	3 00
F. M. Cowles, for 4 bush. timothy seed and 15 lbs. white clover seed, .....	20 50
Ira P. Bennett, repairing hand cart,.....	3 25
Amos Linsley, for 61 days' services as porter for State at 10a.	76 25
Kerr Morley & Co., for 2 reams paper, 2 interest tables, 2 gross "D" pens, 2 bottles mucilage, 3 lbs. wafers, 2 pens and holders for Land Office,.....	36 97
" for 500 envelopes, Land Office,.....	2 00
G. C. Gibbs, for copies of opinions and expenses in attending term of Sup. Court, March 13, 14, 15, 1856. ..	54 05
" for expenses of January Term of Sup. Court, 1856 and for opinions in 1855. ....	50 50
C. B. Stebbins, for 40 days' services and expenses in looking after State Lands in St. Clair, Saginaw and Gen- nesee Cos., for Com. State Land Office, .....	231 20
J. M. Howard, for expenses and disbursements incurred in investigating the claim of the State against the Phoenix Bank for \$35,603.74, .....	419 43

April 18, 1856.

A. S. Burdick, for services as porter 43 days at 10a., washing for offices and for drawing paper,.....	68 97
Wm. H. Leach for services as porter in old State House for 64 days at 10a., .....	80 00
Bastion Ver Hage for principal paid on P. School certificate,	

5523 issued erroneously, for interest and expenses of same, .....	\$188 10
Wm. H. Pinckney, for 161½ cords of wood, at \$1.45, as per contract, .....	233 83
Kerr, Morley & Co., for 6 cases, 176 reams flat cap, Aud. Gen- eral, .....	616 00
Kerr, Morley & Co., for six cases, 100 reams paper, as per sample 10, Aud. General, .....	1675 00
Kerr, Morley & Co., 10 reams paper, 2½ thousand envelopes, 1½ doz. ink, and two letter books, per Aud. Gen- eral, .....	58 25
Humphry & Hibbard, for transportation on 31 boxes, 13 packages, &c., .....	46 38
May 13, 1856.	
Hiram Shandler, for printing 90 certificates, .....	2 00
May 14, 1856.	
Kerr, Morley & Co., for 32 reams flat cap, Sup. Public In- struction, .....	168 00
Kerr, Morley & Co., for one knife and 200 envelopes, Exe- cutive Office, .....	1 80
A. S. Burdick, for services as porter 26 days and for washing for offices, .....	38 25
Amos Lindsley, for 28 days' services as porter at 10s, .....	35 00
V. S. Murphrey, for postage stamps for Land Office, .....	50 00
Israel Gillett, jr., for taking off and repairing lock to vault, ..	5 75
Gottlieb Straub, for sawing and splitting 34 cords wood at 5s,	21 25
Detroit Daily Advertiser, for publishing for Sec. of State, 7 fols, six times, and for publishing for Sec. of Board Education, five fols., 24 times, .....	35 00
V. S. Murphrey, for postage, for quarter ending April 1st, 1856, .....	175 36
R. R. Gibson, for extra work in Sec. of State's Office, eight and one-half days, .....	16 80
State Treasurer, for postage paid on mailable matter, in Jan., Feb. and March, 1856, .....	44 78
State Treasurer, for clerk in Treas. Office from Jan. 1st, 1856, three months, .....	150 00

No. 2. 13

J. L. Fletcher, for 13½ cords dry wood, at 12s,.....	\$ 19 88
J. Dalley, for postage on Governor's mail,.....	6 21
Wm. Barritt, for moving boxes to Aud. General's Office,.....	1 50
Theo. Hunter, for expenses to Jackson and team for State,..	9 91
"    "    " work done out of office hours, 21 days, at \$1,92, .....	40 32

S. R. Greene, for 50 boxes for State, and for labor and materials in the State Offices, two desks Aud. General's Office and one desk for Dep. Treasurer,.....	94 37
T. D. Billings, for 82½ lbs. candles, .....	31 16

May 15, 1856.

J. M. Lee, for services as messenger from April 17 to May 14, 1856, at \$15.00 per month,.....	14 00
State Treasurer, for expenses in going to New York and back to take up and cancel \$79,000 "General Fund Bonds," .....	70 50

E. R. Carrier, for services and expenses in looking after trespassers on State Lands, for apprehending and prosecuting same, .....	107 23
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Kerr, Morley & Co., for 20,100 envelopes for State Treasurer, for stamping the same and one die for stamping,..	154 38
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Kerr, Morley & Co., for 10,000 envelopes, stamping same and one die for stamping, Sup. Pub. Instruction,..	63 50
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Ira Mayhew, for traveling expenses, express charges, telegraphing, envelopes and stamps for office of Superintendent of Pub. Instruction,.....	141 36
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Wm. H. Leach, for services as porter to May 15, 27 days at 10s, .....	33 75
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June 25, 1856.

Geo. Woodruff, for taxed costs in the case of the Calhoun Co. Bank vs Peter Holmes et al,.....	48 19
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L. G. Bickford, for services, expenses and fees in case of John Fry, Addison Newton and others, willful trespassers upon swamp lands belonging to State,.....	24 16
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June 26, 1856.

D. W. C. Leach, for services as Clerk of Board of State Auditors, to expenses to Detroit on business of State,...	\$43 50
J. H. Burdick, for services as porter in Capital 16 days at 10s., and two brooms, .....	20 50
A. S. Burdick, for services as porter in State offices, 43 days at 10s, and for washing, &c., for offices,.....	63 56
S. R. Greene, for work and materials for well at Capitol, and 9 boxes for offices of Sec. and Superintendent,...	47 00
Stage Co., for transportation on 61 boxes to County Clerks, two packages and express charges on letters for Sec. of State, .....	59 51
Hosmer & Fitch, for trimming and pressing 57 reams blanks, binding one check book and ruling 59 reams of blanks for Sup. Pub. Instruction,.....	168 25
Hosmer & Fitch, for binding two qrs. unpaid taxes—12 qrs. County Treasurer's receipts—74 qrs. lands delinquent for taxes and 20 qrs. lands adv. for taxes of 1854, for Aud. General,.....	108 00
Hosmer & Fitch, for binding and ruling Ledger, 9 qrs., full bound, for binding and ruling Ledger, 7 qrs., full bound, land office,.....	36 00
Hosmer & Fitch, for binding 10 vols. S. Laws, State Treasurer,.....	15 00
State Treasurer, for express charges in transmitting currency to New York, discount on gold and uncurrent notes, and for post office register,.....	54 14
Timothy Fletcher, for recording deed and for postage,.....	68
Lund, Chapin & Co., for 120 reams of book paper, for Secretary of State,.....	687 09
D. A. Woodworth, for 6 protean fountain pens,.....	21 00
D. Ekstein, for 8 rolls wall paper for house belonging to State,.....	3 00
Parker Holt, for whitewashing, plastering and papering in house belonging to State,.....	5 00
S. R. Greene, for 41 boxes Superintendent Public Instruction, and work and materials in State offices,.....	32 70

No. 2.		15
John A. Kerr, for 2 engrossing pens and holders,.....	\$ 4 00	
Amos Lindsley, for 43 days' services as porter in State offices, at \$1 25,.....	53 75	
Hiram Shendler, for printing 90 certificates for land office,..	2 00	
A. W. Williams, for 1 clock for Auditor's office,.....	18 00	
C. T. Berky & Co., for copper and labor for book binders, .	3 00	
Wm. H. Leach, for services as porter for 26 days at \$1 25 per day,.....	32 50	
Kerr, Morley & Co., for 4 reams letter paper and lithographing same, 1 day book and ledger for Superintendent Public Instruction,.....	37 25	
" for 5 reams bath damask and lithographing same, and 1 American almanac, Executive office,.....	44 75	
John A. Kerr, for 1,200 national wafers, 12 double boxes national seals, 100 each, and 12 boxes national seals, Secretary of State,.....	15 00	
Kerr, Morley & Co., for 4 reams paper, 1-6 gross pencils, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross holders, 1 dozen pencils, 2 mucilage, 1 gold pen and case, and 1 American almanac, Land office,.....	43 08	
" for 201 reams paper and lithographing, 1 dozen inks, 1 dozen erasers and rubbers, &c., Auditor General,.....	2,476 00	
June 27, 1856.		
Palmer & Whipple, for 1½ reams paper, 1 box wafers, 1 folder and package of pencils, and 4 sheets blotting paper, for Adjutant General,.....	9 50	
W. H. Deyoe, for 6 months postage, from Dec. 31, 1855, to June 30, 1856, for Adjutant General,.....	9 40	
June 28, 1856.		
Wm. R. Wood, for 25 days' services in making 198 diagrams of lands for State land office,.....	75 00	
L. P. Grig, for recording prison reservation plats, acknowledgments, &c., for Commissioner of Land office,.....	5 00	
Aug. 13, 1856.		
A. W. Williams, for 2 gold pens, for department of Secretary of State, .....	3 00	

W. H. Pinckney, for services in Secretary of State's office, 8 days, .....	15 36
S. Hunter, for extra work in State Treasurer's office, 30 days, Gottlob Straub, for sawing and splitting 32½ cords of wood at 62½ cents, .....	49 50
S. R. Greene, for 3 boxes, 1 case of pigeon holes, 2 book racks, and repairs and material in State offices, .....	20 31
Theo. Hunter, for extra work in State Treasurer's office, 30½ days at \$1 92,.....	15 76
C. T. Berky & Co., for 1 water cooler, nails, &c.....	58 56
Smith Hunter, for expenses to Detroit for State, and 1 gold pen,.....	12 10
John A. Kerr, for 2 blank memorandums, made to order for State Reporter,.....	10 45
V. S. Murphey, for postage for quarter ending July 1, 1856,.....	18 00
State Treasurer, for over payment on redemptions, and for express charges on currency from Detroit,.....	217 09
“ for postage paid on mailable matter,.....	4 90
“ 32 25	
Aug. 14, 1856.	
John A. Kerr, for 1 ream blotting, 1 diary, and ½ gross H. H. pencils, for Auditor General,.....	41 00
“ for 5 reams letter and commercial note, lithographing same, for Auditor General,.....	46 20
“ for 5 reams letter and commercial note, lithographing same for Secretary of State,.....	46 20
S. D. Elwood & Co., for 327 plats bank note paper, and 563 plats of folio post, State land office,.....	36 05
J. H. Burdick, for services as porter, 50 days at \$1 25, and for sponge for offices,.....	63 00
A. S. Burdick, for services as porter in Capitol, 50 days at \$1 25, and for washing for offices, &c,.....	76 26
Amos Lindley, for services as porter, 50 days at \$1 25....	62 50
Aug. 22, 1856.	
D. W. C. Leach, for services as clerk of the Board of State Auditors, from June 26th to Aug. 18th, 1856,...	10 50
J. M. Treadwell, for traveling and other expenses to Marshall	

to attend Foreclosure Sale, State vs. Mann, et. al., 2 sectional maps of Michigan, postage on reports, and repairing gold pen, .....	\$12 88
John A. Kerr for 1½ m. envelopes, 1 bunch legal envelopes, Executive Office,.....	2 68
Geo. Woodruff, for fees and disbursements on sale of Mort- gaged Premises, in the matter of Porter Kibbee, Com. of State Land Office, vs. Andrew Mann and others,.....	23 80

Sept. 10, 1856.

J. H. C. Blades, for taking testimony in examination of tres- passers on swamp lands on the part of the people, before L. G. Beckford—4 days,.....	16 00
S. F. Page, for 10 days' services in locating Co. Seat of Isa- bella Co. as Com.....	30 00
John A. Kerr, for 216 reams flat cap, extra size, Sec. of State,	810 00
B. B. Tucker, for 1 copy Colton's new atlas, (2 vols.), State Library.....	27 00
John A. Kerr, for 3 reams paper for State Reporter. ....	11 00
Jernegan & Taylor, for professional services in the matter of the State vs. Phoenix Bank.....	210 00
R. F. Johnstone & Co., for printing 400 reports and 25 briefs for the Attorney General. ....	25 00
Collins & Vorce, for freight and storage on 2 packages State arms. ....	2 06
T. D. Billings, for sundries for State Officea. ....	10 21
Daily Advertiser, for advertising State Teachers' Institute 66 insertions, for Sup. Pub. Instruction .....	80 40
Democrat & Inquirer, for advertising State Teachers' Insti- tute 66 insertions, for Sup. Pub. Instruction, ....	80 40
E. R. Powell, for balance due for publishing list and adjourn- ment of Swamp Lands in Ionia Co. for 1854, by order of Porter Kibbee, Com. State Land Office,..	34 00
John A. Kerr, for 51 reams flat cap for Auditor General....	299 88
"    1 doz. mucilage (stands),      "      "      "      ".....	8 00
"    2 quarts mucilage,                "      "      "      ".....	2 00
"    for 32 reams flat cap, for       "      "      "      ".....	168 00

John A. Kerr, for 100 reams flat cap, congress and letter paper, rubber, and erasive gum for Auditor General, \$766 85	
Sept. 11, 1856.	
S. T. Douglass, for window blinds, stove pipe and servants' charges in Judges' chambers, for gas and coal for same, rent of Chambers, and for Judge Wing's expenses on the trial of the Express robbers, ....	237 31
John A. Kerr, for 19 reams letter paper for Sup. Pub. Instruction .....	93 10
" lithographing same,.....	95 00
" for fixing gold pen, Land Office. ....	75
" 2 lbs. wax for Sup. Pub. Instructions, .....	2 50
" 1-6 doz. carmine ink, Sup. Pub. Instructions,....	58
" 1 Arnold's qts. fluid, " " " ....	40
" 186 reams flat cap for Sec. of State, " ....	697 50
" 12 double boxes national seals for Sec. of State,..	6 00
Hoamer & Fitch, for binding 200 qrs. Tax Histories, Auditor General,.....	532 00
" for advertising Prison Contracts,.....	3 20
" for composition on Agricultural Reports for 1855, 2,192,000 ems.....	876 80
" for press work on same, 963 tokens,.....	387 05
" for printing blanks (Election notice to Sheriff,) Sec. of State,.....	1 62
" for printing blanks, Magistrates' Certificates,.....	3 65
" for advertising General Election, Sec. of State,...	28 60
" advertising election for Circuit Judge, Sec. of State,.....	4 40
" for printing blanks for State Treasurer,.....	3 25
" " ruling 2 reams of paper, for State Treasurer..	4 00
" " binding 6 quires at \$1.00,.....	6 00
" " composition on statements for Board of Equalization, 13,000 ems, for Auditor General,.....	5 20
" for press work on same, 1 token,.....	35
" " printing 2 reams tax statements,.....	13 00
" " printing 6 reams vouchers,.....	39 00

No. 2

17

Hosmer & Fitch, for pressing 9 reams blanks,	3	2	75
"    " binding 67½ quires Statements,	67	50	
"    " pressing 2 reams cap paper,		50	
"    " binding portfolio for Sup. Pub. Instruction,		50	
Hosmer & Fitch, for printing 31 reams Redemption Certificates, Auditor General,	104	00	
" for printing 1 ream vouchers,		6	50
"    " 2 reams tax certificates,	13	00	
" pressing 2 " blanks		50	
" ruling 4 " cap paper		8	00
" binding 1 vol. County Treasurer's receipts, 15 quires,	15	00	
" for printing one ream of blanks for Sec'y of State,	1	62	
" advertising election notice     "     "	6	60	
" binding one vol. Curiosities of Literature, for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	1	00	
" for ruling 2 reams blanks for State Land Office,	4	00	
"    " 1 "     "     " Treasurer,	2	00	
" binding 6 quires drafts     "     "	6	00	
J. H. Burdick for services as porter in State offices 27 days, at 10s.	33	75	
" cash for basket for State,		38	
Stage Company, for transportation on 8 boxes to County Clerks, for Secretary of State,	8	18	
" for transportation on 1 box to Jackson, for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	3	00	
" for transportation on 1 package for State Land Office,		75	
" for transportation on 1 package for Treasurer's office,	50		
Hosmer and Fitch, for printing 50 reams assessment rolls for Auditor General,	325	00	
" for printing 1 ream circulars for Auditor General,	1	63	
"    " 208 reams Supervisors' statement, for Auditor General,	1,352	00	
" trimming and pressing 272 reams blanks for Auditor General,	136	00	
" binding 11 vols. Laws of Michigan for Auditor General,	10	50	

Hosmer & Fitch, for ruling 277 reams of paper for Auditor General,.....	\$552 00
" for binding 1 vol. unpaid taxes, 3 quires, for Auditor General,.....	3 00
" for binding 75 vols. letters, 862½ quires, for Auditor General,.....	262 50
" for trimming, pressing and ruling 4 reams statements for Land Office,.....	10 00
10 " for binding 4 vols. accounts, 40 quires, for Land Office, .....	80 00
" for trimming and pressing 10 reams Tax Histories, for Auditor General,.....	15 00
" for ruling and folding 10 reams, Tax Histories, for Auditor General,.....	170 00
" for binding 50 vols. letters, 735 quires, for Auditor General,.....	175 00
" for printing 4 reams blanks for Auditor General,..	26 00
" " " 1 ream " " " ..	1 62
" " 3 reams circulars for Auditor General,	19 50
" " 5 reams blanks " "	27 62
" binding 2 quires unpaid taxes for Auditor General,.....	2 00
" for binding 12 quires County Treasurer's receipts for Auditor General, .....	12 00
" for binding 74 quires lands returned for delinquent taxes of 1855,.....	74 00
" for binding 24 quires lands advertised for taxes 1854,.....	20 00
" for boxes and packing paper for Superintendent of Public Instruction, .....	2 25
" for binding 6 vols. Laws of Michigan, .....	9 00
" " 1 check book, .....	6 00
" making 25 pamphlet boxes,.....	15 75
" trimming and pressing 57 reams school blanks,	28 50
" ruling 7 reams School Inspector's blanks,....	14 00
" " 52 reams School Director's " ....	104 00

Hosmer & Fitch, printing 1 ream check book,.....	\$ 3 25
"    "    "    1 " circular letters,.....	6 50
"    "    "    1 " " to County Clerks,..	1 63
"    "    "    7 " " School Inspectors,	45 50
"    "    "    52 " " Directors,.....	338 00
"    "    "    1 " blanks,.....	6 50
"    "    "    4 " " for State Land Office,..	26 00
"    " advertising for State Land Office,.....	2 30
"    " binding 5 vols. Laws of Michigan,..	7 50
"    "    "    1 vol. Collector's returns, 3 quires,..	3 00
"    "    "    ruling 3 reams paper,.....	4 00
"    "    "    binding 1 Journal,.....	16 00
"    "    "    printing 3 reams, .....	18 00
"    "    "    binding 2 Ledgers,.....	32 00
"    "    "    printing 2 reams Instructions for Sec'y of State,	6 50
"    "    "    binding 18 vols. Laws of Michigan,.....	19 50
"    "    "    10 vols. S. Laws for State Treasurer,	15 00
"    "    "    trimming and pressing 3 reams blanks for Ad-jutant General,.....	1 50
"    "    "    for printing 3 reams of circulars, and for paper,....	29 25
"    "    "    composition on annual report of Attorney	
General, 1855, 84,000 ems,.....	33 60
"    "    "    for press work on same, 12 tokens,.....	4 20
"    "    "    advertising Prison Contracts,.....	3 60
A. S. Burdick, for services as porter in Capitol, 27 days at 10s.	83 75
"    "    "    for washing for offices and cleaning cistern,.....	6 94
A. Lindley, for services as porter 27 days at 10s., and clean-	
ing well, .....	85 75
Sept. 12, 1855.	
Lederer & Brothers, for 63 yds ribbon, Secretary of State,..	1 89
J. M. Lee, for services as messenger from May 15th to Sept.	
12, 1856, .....	60 00
Nov. 21, 1856.	
J. H. Burdick, for services as porter in Capitol 71 days at 10s,	88 75
A. S. Burdick, " " " State Offices " "	
and for washing, .....	108 75

	Doc.
A. Lindley, for services as porter 71 days, and 1 bar soap,	\$89 50
J. M. Lee, " messenger from Sept. 15 to Nov.	
18th inclusive, -----	32 00
A. Pickett, for attending sale, &c. of Prison Reserve Land in	
Jackson, -----	10 64
Jas. D. Johnstone, for 6 copies Detroit Directory, -----	12 00
State Journal, for 3 years' subscription to same for Aud. Gen'l,	3 00
" " " " S. L. Office, -----	3 00
" " " " Sec'y State, -----	3 00
" " " " S. Treasu'r. -----	8 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for 23½ M. envelopes, and stamping 2 :	
M. for Auditor General, -----	136 80
" for 4 mammoth pens for State Treasurer, -----	16 00
" for 1 M. envelopes and stamping same for Sec. of	
State, -----	5 50
" for 205 reams paper, 1 doz. ink, 2 doz. erasive gum,	
1 doz. carmine ink, 1 china ink stand, 3 M. enve-	
lopes, and 4 doz. pen holders for Auditor General, -----	751 50
" for 1 copy book, 700 pages, " " "	5 00
" 1 doz. ref. files for Land Office, -----	2 00
" for 1 M. envelopes, -----	7 00
" for 1 ream letter paper, -----	4 00
" for 2 records, -----	3 00
" for 1 sheet C. S. paper, -----	25
Geo. Ingersoll, for recording com'r's deed from Mann, -----	1 33
Hosmer & Fitch, for printing 6 reams register of lands de-	
linquent for taxes, for Auditor General, -----	39 00
" for printing ½ ream bonds for Com'r Land Office, -----	6 50
" for composition on Equalization table, 15,000 ems, -----	6 00
" for press work on same, 2 tokens, for Aud. Gen'l, -----	70
" for advertising lands forfeited for taxes for Com'r	
Land Office, -----	8 00
" for package and cartage of 200 Agricultural Re-	
port to State Fair, -----	75
" for printing 63 reams assessment rolls for Aud. Gen., -----	409 50
" " 200 " supervisor's statements, -----	1306 00

Hosmer & Fitch, for printing 4 reams State tax land deeds,	\$ 26 00
"    "    2 " assignee " .....	13 00
"    "    2 " State tax land " to assignee .....	13 00
"    "    6 " tax land deeds, .....	39 00
"    "    17 " State unpaid taxes, .....	110 00
"    "    2 " town treasurer's oaths, .....	13 00
"    "    5 " redemption certificates, .....	32 50
"    "    12 " duplicate certificates, .....	78 00
" for cutting 6 reams flat cap, .....	1 50
" for trimming 1 " " .....	.25
"    "    1 " blanks, .....	.25
"    "    ½ " " for State Land Office, .....	.13
" for 7 quires half bound statements for Aud. Gen'l, .....	.9 67
" for binding 13 vols. laws for State Library, .....	13 50
"    "    1 " Edinburg Review, .....	1 50
"    "    1 " London Quarterly Review, ..	1 50
"    "    3 " Knickerbocker, .....	4 50
"    "    1 " Journal of Education, .....	1 50
"    "    3½ quires State tax Lands, Aud. Gen.	7 00
" pressing 6 reams register of lands, .....	1 50
" ruling 6 " " " .....	12 00
" trimming and pressing 63 reams assessment rolls, .....	31 50
" ruling 63 reams blank contracts, .....	126 00
" binding 47 quires blank books, .....	94 00
"    "    ruling and printing Ledger and Index for Land Office, .....	5 00
" trimming and pressing 14 reams of deeds for Au- ditor General, .....	7 00
" pressing 19 reams of blanks, .....	4 75
S. R. Greene, for work and materials for 176 rods of fence around Capitol ground, 16 gates, and 16 horse rails, as per contract, .....	1,472 00
Lund, Chapin & Co., for 62 reams book paper for Sect'y of State, .....	372 00
Theo. Hunter, for extra work in Treasurer's office, 17 days, ..	38 08
State Treasurer, for amount paid clerk in State Treasurer's office for quarter ending June 30, 1856, .....	150 00

	Dollars
V. S. Murphy, for Post Office stamps for State Land Office, State Treasurer for amount paid clerk in State Treasurer's Office, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856,.....	\$51 00
Smith Hunter, for 18 days and 2 hours extra work in State Treasurer's office in July, August and Sept., 1856,.....	150,00
S. R. Greene, for 7 boxes, 2 book racks, and for work and materials for repairs in State Offices,.....	21 95
State Treasurer, for postage paid on mailable matter for quar- ter ending Sept. 30, '56,.....	10 27
Wm. Hinman, for twine for offices,.....	11 47
W. S. Murphy, for postage for Sec. of State, for quarter end- ing Sept. 30,.....	1 25
" for postage for Com. State Land office, ending Sept. 30,.....	33 42
" for Postage for Auditor General's office, ending Sept. 30,.....	62 90
" for postage for State Treasurer's office, ending Sept. 30,.....	77 71
" for postage for Att'y General's office, ending Sept. 30,.....	8 25
" for Postage for Executive office, ending Sept. 30,	11 49
W. T. Young, for 35 copies "Key to R. S. Michigan of 1846," .....	30 09
D. B. Canfield & Co., for American Law Register 2 years for Sec. State,.....	13 18
Livingston Republican, for 2 vols. Livingston Republican,...	8 00
Eugene Pringle, for serving subpoenas in the matter of the set- tlement of Jonas H. Titus vs. The State of Michi- gan,.....	2 00
Jno. A. Kerr, for 1 ream of English Cr. ld. demi, for Audi- tor General,.....	1 76
A. McKibbin & Co., for 1 pump, 110 lbs. lead pipe for State,.....	16 00
A. B. Bagley, for 4,581 lbs of Ice for State offices,.....	16 57
D. D. Hughes, for retainer, expenses and disbursement in the matter of the State of Michigan vs. Mary Ann Mann and others,.....	34 26
	111 79

No. 2.

25

Nov. 22, 1856.

Wm. H. Pinckney, for 34 cords of wood, at \$1 45 per cord, per contract,.....	\$49 30
Seth Lewis, for Marshall Statesman, 2 vols., for Auditor General,.....	3 00
" for Marshall Statesman, 2 vols. for Com. Ld office,	3 00
" " " " Sec. of State,	3 00
" " " " State Treasurer,	3 00
Wm. H. Pinckney, for 54 cords wood, at \$1 45, as per con- tract, .....	78 30
J. M. Howard, for expenses incurred in a suit vs. Phoenix Bank,.....	180 57
S. S. Bangs, for expenses and services in attending to tre- passers on State Lands, for Com. of State Land Office, .....	30 00

Nov. 24, 1856.

John A. Kerr, for 1 Draughtsman's pen for Auditor General, Nov. 25, 1856.	7 00
S. B. Treadwell, for traveling expenses to Marshall on busi- ness of State,.....	9 75
" for traveling expenses to Detroit on State business,	11 25
" for postage, telegraphing, and other expenses, on business of State,.....	14 10
F. La Rue, for sending special messenger to Charlotte for election returns of Eaton Co., for Board of Can- vassers,.....	6 50

Nov. 26, 1856.

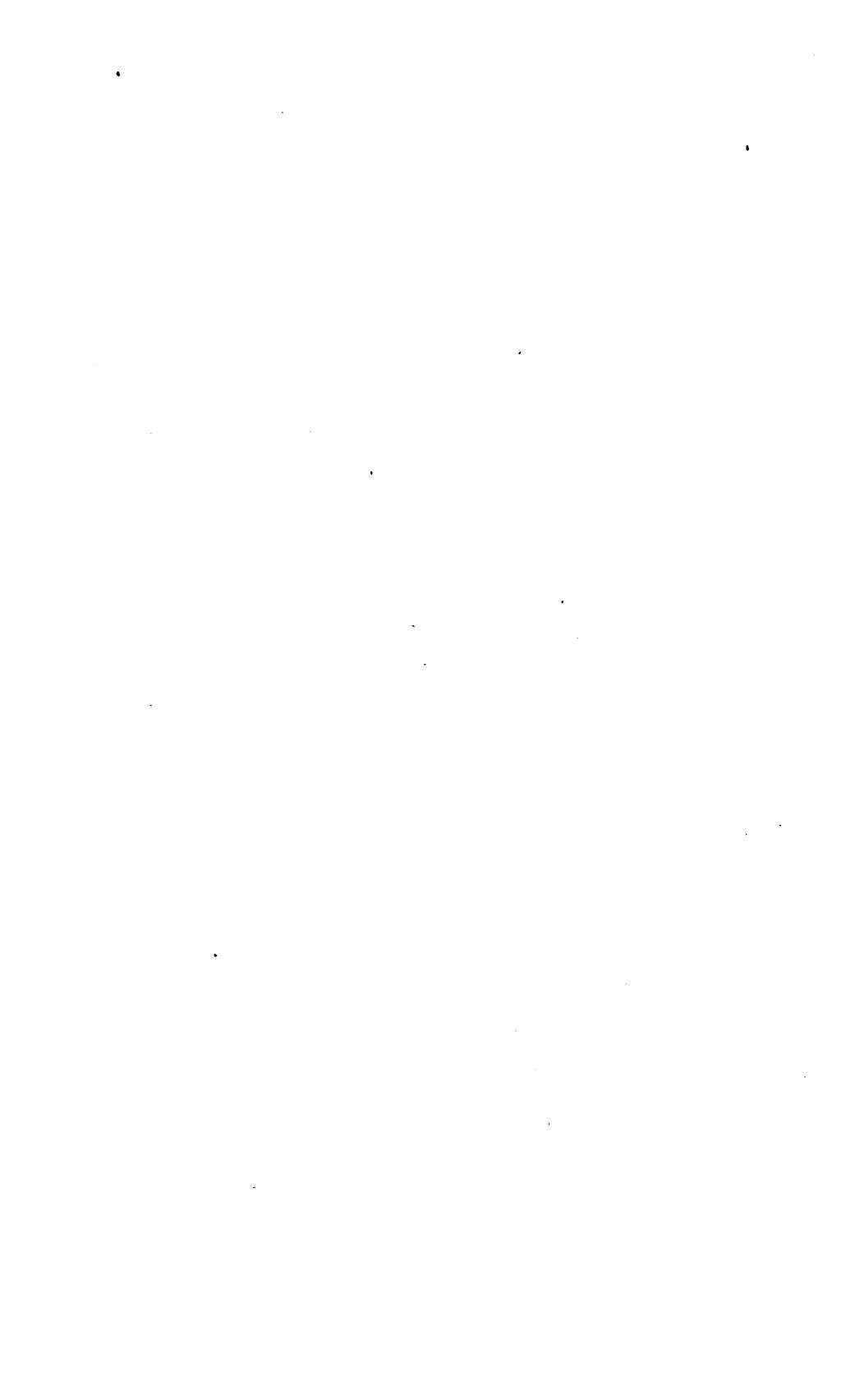
Jno. A. Kerr, for 3 m. envelopes and stamping in colors, for Land Office,.....	18 00
O. H. Curtis, for 1 map of the U. S. for State Land office,..	8 00
Joseph Mills, for services as Clerk for Board of State Can- vassers, 3 days, at \$1 65 per day,.....	4 95
S. M. Bartlett, for disbursements, and services as Paymaster on Capitol Grade,.....	4,868 73

Oct. 16, 1856.

Jonas H. Titus vs. The State of Michigan.—In the settlement of the claims of Jonas H. Titus vs. The State of Michigan, for disbursements as State Prison Building Commissioners, the Board found said Jonas H. Titus to be indebted to the State in the sum of \$419 70, and such was their award and determination, ..... 419 70













# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**No. 3.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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### **ANNUAL REPORT of the Auditor General.**

**AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
*Lansing, Nov. 30, 1856.*

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :*

Pursuant to the requirement of law, I submit the following as my official report :

The receipts of the Treasury from all sources, during the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1856, amounted to..... \$511,271 70  
There was in the Treasury at the close of the previous

fiscal year,..... 516,475 15

Making the available fund for the year just closed,.... 1,027,746 85

The expenditures during the same period were,..... 689,778 81

Leaving balance in the Treasury at the close of the late

fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856,..... 387,968 04

The part-paid five million loan bonds have been so far adjusted since August, 1855, as to make the annual interest thereon amount to \$82,465 34, and is an additional charge of that amount upon the Treasury.

The prospective appropriations to the Asylum, the House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders, Agricultural School, University and State Prison, will constitute an unusual and additional claim upon the State

Treasury, greater or less according to the aggregate appropriations to these objects.

In addition to the above, it may not be inappropriate to remind your Honorable body that the following amount of funded and fundable debts will mature before the occurrence of another regular session of the Legislature, viz.:

University bonds due July, 1858,.....	\$ 99,000 00
Detroit & Pontiac Railroad bonds,.....	97,000 00
Penitentiary bonds due Jan. 1, 1857,.....	20,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant bonds, interest stopped and payable on demand,.....	5,150 00
In addition to the above, and at a more remote period, the Penitentiary bonds due Jan. 1, 1860,.....	40,000 00
Full paid five million loan bonds due Jan. 1, 1863, .....	117,000 00
Adjusted bonds due Jan. 1, 1863,.....	1,778,235 00

The present tax law of this State, requires amendments of a character to give facility and adaptation to the practical working of its general provisions, and as these amendments are numerous, and for the most part of a circumstantial and not of a radical nature, I have deemed it fit to suggest that I shall hold myself in readiness at any time to point them out to your Honorable body through the committee, to whom it shall be your pleasure to refer that branch of legislation, my official relations to the working of the law in its practical details, being such as to render these required amendments plain and obvious, no less than the reasons and causes which make them requisite.

I herewith submit tables showing the condition of the various State funds and trust funds, and the character and amount of the receipts and expenditures, during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WHITNEY JONES,

*Auditor General.*

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1856.**

The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer, on Nov. 30, 1855, exclusive of amounts to meet outstanding warrants upon the General and Primary School Interest Funds, was..... \$516,475 15

	Expended.	Received.
General Fund,.....	\$349,585 26	293,746 92
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	93,624 87	58,765 86
University Fund, .....	181 00	8,171 18
University Interest Fund,.....	34,724 17	18,307 42
Primary School Fund,.....	200 00	49,060 61
Primary School Interest Fund, .....	100,450 35	62,310 56
Normal School Fund,.....		4,463 47
Normal School Interest Fund,.....	11,367 74	2,715 07
Swamp Land Fund,.....	17 12	2,328 32
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	344 17	4,619 00
State Building Fund,.....	5,000 00	2,156 72
Asylum Fund,.....	44,192 18	4,623 92
Oakland & Ottawa R. R. Deposits,...	50 00	2 70
Michigan Central R. R.     "     ....	92 00	
*Balance charged State Treasurer Nov. 30, 1856,.....	387,968 04	
Total,.....	<u>\$1,027,746 85</u>	<u>\$1,027,746 85</u>

\* To this amount add \$47 73 for outstanding warrants, which will make \$388,015 77 the amount in the hands of the State Treasurer, November 30, 1856.

## GENERAL FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

For Old Furniture,	\$ 6 00
Proceeds of Sales,	56,298 99
Delinquent Taxes,	35,525 83
Delinquent Tax Interest,	1,622 92
Brokers' License,	184 50
State Salt Spring Lands,	4,282 86
Bank Specific Tax,	8,897 69
Costs of Suits, refunded,	50 00
Railroad Companies specific tax,	109,017 31
Plank Road specific tax,	1,462 25
Mining Companies specific tax,	8,599 96
Sundry Counties,	24,482 21
State Bids,	2,756 57
State Bid Interest,	331 11
State Tax Lands,	1,880 79
State Tax Land Interest,	82 94
Redemptions, individual,	10,541 54
Redemptions, State,	1,942 22
Auction Duties,	74
Expense of sales,	1,128 80
Office Charges,	2,411 78
Interest on Surplus Revenue,	21,699 34
Peddlers' License,	540 57
Total,	<u>\$203,746 92</u>

## GENERAL FUND.

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, Public Officers,	\$12,800	00
Extra Clerks,	2,108	80
Expenses of the Judiciary,	16,721	29
State Library,	462	08
Awards, Board State Auditors,	40,840	24
Interest on General Fund Bonds,	4,290	00
Interest on Penitentiary Bonds,	3,570	00
Interest on Delinquent Tax Bonds	1	75
Fugitives from justice,	67	50
Coroners' fees,	361	12
Teachers' Institute, Act No. 70, 1855,	1,800	00
Exchanges,	488	81
State Prison Building Commissioner,	999	00
State Salt Spring Lands, appraisal, &c.,	119	42
House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders,	13,362	81
Interest on University Bonds,	5,940	00
State Agricultural School,	34,181	50
General Fund Bonds surrendered,	79,000	00
Mining Companies specific tax,	2,000	00
Michigan State Agricultural Society,	2,000	00
Paid sundry Counties,	83,854	49
State Bids, refunded,	1,803	05
State Bid Interest, refunded,	311	57
State Tax Lands, refunded,	1,459	97
State Tax Land Interest, refunded,	122	26
Redemption Money, refunded,	21,522	41
Surplus, refunded,	23	89
Expenses, State Prison,	20,000	00
Repairs, State Prison, Act 131, 1855, and Act 88, 1853,	21,000	00
Wolf Bounty,	884	00
Postage, Public Offices,	899	49
Delinquent Taxes, refunded,	2,371	67
Delinquent Tax Interest, refunded,	580	15
Office Charges, refunded,	31	94
Appropriation, Act No. 42, 1855,	1,374	32
Expense of Sales, refunded and disbursed from proceeds of Sales,	22,231	78
Total,	<u>\$349,585</u>	<u>26</u>

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, December 1, 1855, .....	\$359,452 56	
“ interest on five million loan bonds, ...	10,620 00	
“ “ Det. & Pont. R. R. bonds,	5,310 00	
“ “ Adjusted bonds, .....	59,917 03	
“ “ Int. Imp. Warrants, .....	421 86	
“ paid adjusted bonds, .....	3,636 93	
“ “ Exchange, .....	460 84	
“ “ Sundry expenses, Asset lands, .....	2,777 24	
“ Land warrants issued, .....	9,220 14	
By Int. Imp. lands sold, .....		\$ 11,947 20
“ sales Asset lands, .....		21,068 66
“ Instalment and Int. from S. R. R. Co.		25,750 00
“ this amount of specific taxes under the provision of Revised Constitution, .....		75,847 03
“ debit balance Dec. 1, 1856,		317,203 71
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$451,816 60</b>	<b>\$451,816 60</b>

## TRUST FUNDS.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
University Fund,.....	\$ 131 00	\$ 8,171 13
University Interest Fund,.....	34,724 17	18,307 42
Primary School Fund,.....	200 00	49,060 61
Primary School Interest Fund,.....	100,450 35	62,310 56
Asylum Fund,.....	44,192 13	4,623 92
Normal School Fund,.....		4,463 47
Normal School Interest Fund,.....	11,367 74	2,715 07
Swamp Land Fund,.....	17 12	2,328 32
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	344 17	4,619 00
Michigan Central R. R. Deposits,.....	92 00	-----
Oakland & Ottawa " "	50 00	2 70
Total,.....	<u><u>\$191,568 68</u></u>	<u><u>\$156,602 20</u></u>

### STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funded and fundable debt not yet due is as follows:

University Bonds, due July, 1858, .....	\$99,000 00
Detroit & Pontiac Rail Road Bonds, due July, 1858,..	97,000 00
Penitentiary Bonds, due January, 1859, .....	20,000 00
"      "      "      1860, .....	40,000 00
Int. Imp. Warrant Bonds, interest stopped and payable on demand, .....	5,150 00
Full paid \$5,000,000 Loan Bonds, due January, 1863, .....	177,000 00
Adjusted Bonds, due January, 1863, .....	<u>1,708,235 00</u>
Total, .....	\$2,146,385 00
The part paid \$5,000,000 Loan Bonds (\$215,000) out- standing, when funded will amount to .....	124,392 55
Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants,.....	4,158 35
Total, .....	<u><u>\$2,274,935 90</u></u>

*Table of the Salaries of State Officers showing the appropriation for  
1856, and the amounts paid during the past fiscal year.*

	Appropriation for 1856.	Amounts paid du- ring the year.
Governor, K. S. Bingham,-----	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 1,000 00
Secretary of State, John McKinney,-----	800 00	600 00
State Treasurer, Silas M. Holmes,-----	1,000 00	750 00
Auditor General, Whitney Jones,-----	1,000 00	1,000 00
Commissioner Land Office, S. B. Treadwell,	800 00	800 00
Sup. Pub. Instruction, Ira Mayhew,-----	1,000 00	1,000 00
Adjutant General, F. W. Curtenius,-----	300 00	450 00
Quarter Master General, John E. Schwarz,	150 00	225 00
Attorney General, Jacob M. Howard,-----	800 00	800 00
State Librarian, DeWitt C. Leach,-----	500 00	500 00
Dis. Attorney Upper Peninsula, John Cook,	700 00	175 00
Dep. Aud. General and two principal clerks,	1,900 00	1,900 00
Deputy State Treasurer,-----	700 00	700 00
Deputy Secretary of State,-----	700 00	700 00
Dep. Com. Land Office, and Book Keeper,	1,300 00	1,300 00
Clerk to Attorney General,-----	400 00	400 00
Governor's Private Secretary,-----	500 00	500 00
Total,-----	<u>\$13,550 00</u>	<u>\$12,800 00</u>

**STATEMENT OF THE EXPENSE OF THE JUDICIARY.**

Daniel Goodman, Judge,	\$ 1,000 00
David Johnson, "	1,500 00
Joseph T. Copeland, "	1,500 00
Samuel T. Douglass, "	1,500 00
Charles W. Whipple, "	375 00
Nathaniel Bacon, "	1,125 00
Warner Wing, "	1,500 00
Abner Pratt, "	1,500 00
Sanford M. Green, "	1,500 00
George Martin, "	1,500 00
Reporter, Supreme Court,	500 00
Reports, Supreme Court, Vol. 3,	2,281 00
Sheriffs' fees, Stationery, Advertising, &c.,	940 29
Total,	<u><u>\$16,721 29</u></u>

*Statement of Sales of State Tax Lands at the Annual Tax Sales,  
October 6th, 1856.*

COUNTIES.	Amount on lists.	Amount above minimum.	Amount sold.	Redeemed or discharged.	Remaining unsold Dec. 1, 1856.
Allegan, -----	43 54		1 31		42 23
Barry, -----	406 56	1 19	213 78	46 16	239 61
Berrien, -----	1919 60	1 66	203 00	29 87	1688 39
Branch, -----	173 14	28	64 44	2 16	106 92
Calhoun, -----	348 80		2 90		345 30
Cass, -----	83 19		25 09	7 51	50 59
Clinton, -----	30 70		12 58		18 18
Eaton, -----	18 05			1 79	16 26
Hillsdale, -----	203 99		38 03		165 96
Ionia, -----	35 91		4 24	29 11	2 56
Jackson, -----	177 25		93 64		84 61
Kalamazoo, -----	40 72		21 82	18 90	
Kent, -----	25 70		15 91	95	8 84
Lapeer, -----	346 83		52 38	106 68	187 77
Livingston, -----	61 34			2 66	58 68
Macomb, -----	396 90	8 26	50 14	31 01	324 10
Marquette, -----	196 54		No return of sales.		196 54
Monroe, -----	9106 73	4 06	482 56	143 89	1484 34
Montcalm, -----	560 07		36 17	79 75	444 15
Oakland, -----	142 62				142 62
Ottawa, -----	409 84		89 02	98 26	305 55
Saginaw, -----	2028 50	4 06	851 25	379 90	798 43
Shiawassee, -----	381 94		199 41	11 02	171 51
St. Clair, -----	33 28				33 28
St. Joseph, -----	151 37		4 30		147 07
Van Buren, -----	46 41				46 41
Washtenaw, -----	245 15		13 71		231 44
Wayne, -----	1906 91	14 43	137 49	17 58	1127 57
Total, -----	\$12,057 37	\$33 98	\$2,615 12	\$1,007 20	\$8,469 01

*Statement of Tax Sales Oct. 6th 1856, for taxes of 1855 and unsold descriptions of previous years.*

COUNTIES.	Amount adver- tised.	Paid Co. Tr. before sale.	Am't sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or dis- charged at A.G Office.
Allegan,	4,205 15	\$ 1,203 85	\$ 2,911 44	\$ 45 16	\$ 44 70
Barry,	3,285 32	769 08	1,983 29	255 01	277 94
Berrien,	2,674 83	551 37	1,047 31	540 27	532 88
Branch,	1,706 21	425 86	933 23	203 69	141 43
Calhoun,	1,580 33	259 93	1,236 19	1 92	82 29
Cass,	753 40	203 13	451 22	61 02	37 43
Chippewa,	95 84	No return of Sales.			
Clinton,	4,537 51	632 73	3,070 70	39 28	814 80
Eaton,	2,467 24	311 92	1,904 89	8 06	242 37
Genesee,	2,993 49	515 14	2,228 34	3 48	246 53
Grand Traverse,	699 46	No return of Sales.			
Hillsdale,	1,479 60	452 62	998 50	33 04	65 44
Ingham,	3,514 96	405 88	2,740 26	54 16	314 66
Ionia,	3,279 18	637 58	1,783 20	413 45	444 95
Jackson,	2,017 33	262 26	1,585 95	2 94	166 18
Kalamazoo,	1,267 46	378 28	691 01	68 25	129 92
Kent,	4,100 27	978 36	2,727 90	27 01	367 00
Lapeer,	2,610 09	344 09	879 44	1,041 14	345 42
LenaWee,	2,063 55	249 42	1,686 48	65 05	62 60
Livingston,	1,578 19	272 81	987 68	37 47	280 83
Macomb,	1,196 67	165 35	728 97	120 23	182 12
Manistee,	79 09		74 62		4 47
Marquette,	310 54	83 62	No Sales.		
Midland,	5,450 77	No return of Sales.			
Monroe,	3,260 79	728 58	1,517 41	834 60	180 17
Montcalm,	2,553 55	278 62	672 37	1,444 92	167 64
Newaygo,	1,712 77	367 64	1,167 02	-----	178 11
Oakland,	734 52	83 36	520 21	94 84	36 11
Oceana,	407 59	108 38	285 38	-----	13 83
Ontonagon,	2,099 10	563 96	882 32	591 71	61 11
Ottaws,	3,754 15	946 20	2,278 99	273 14	235 82
Baginaw,	8,808 67	1,976 75	2,315 01	4,204 87	312 04
Shiawassee,	4,971 59	700 58	3,386 18	472 16	412 69
St. Clair,	3,707 41	639 85	2,417 23	331 34	298 99
St. Joseph,	881 32	116 68	588 17	97 52	78 95
Sanilac,	4,789 47	576 50	2,592 23	122 16	1,499 58
Tuscola,	4,556 56	835 66	735 30	2,736 29	249 31
Van Buren,	3,445 14	844 02	2,337 24	-----	263 88
Washtenaw,	471 86	28 47	377 39	-----	66 00
Wayne,	3,789 14	550 59	1,732 87	1,444 21	91 47
Total,	\$103,980 11	\$18,442 10	\$54,385 37	\$15,670 99	\$8,948 66

*Statement of Delinquent Taxes of 1855, returned to Auditor General's Office, and balances due to or from the several Counties, November 30, 1856.*

COU TIES.	1855 Taxes Return- ed.	Dr. November 30, 1856.	Cn. November 30. 1856.
Allegan,	\$ 7,957 06	-----	\$ 65 26
Barry,	6,058 46	-----	252 98
Berrien,	4,307 29	\$ 2,717 84	-----
Branch,	2,204 45	33 53	-----
Calhoun,	1,875 70	-----	28 10
Cass,	1,027 11	6 38	-----
Chippewa,	-----	75 61	-----
Clinton,	7,149 75	147 45	-----
Eaton,	4,515 64	121 04	-----
Genesee,	5,168 50	4 19	-----
Grand Traverse,	490 97	-----	430 83
Hillsdale,	2,128 88	536 07	-----
Ingham,	5,298 96	213 48	-----
Ionia,	5,387 11	450 72	-----
Jackson,	1,792 34	4,925 88	-----
Kalamazoo,	2,210 70	12 55	-----
Kent,	6,914 69	1,536 95	-----
Lapeer,	4,282 67	2,398 43	-----
Lenawee,	2,826 67	1,203 21	-----
Livingston,	1,760 18	1,525 75	-----
Mackinaw,	-----	402 80	-----
Macomb,	1,642 08	1,554 16	-----
Manistee,	66 50	69 27	-----
Marquette,	122 69	-----	474 64
Midland,	6,604 05	-----	4,125 55
Monroe,	4,319 89	1,056 15	-----
Montcalm,	2,906 15	-----	1,305 17
Newaygo,	2,551 23	-----	169 64
Oakland,	1,020 10	162 45	-----
Oceana,	281 94	-----	160 39
Ontonagon,	1,885 78	-----	1,382 10
Ottawa,	5,373 30	-----	263 55
Saginaw,	11,413 02	-----	1,501 46
Sanilac,	5,409 09	9 68	-----
Shiawassee,	7,499 35	2,174 09	-----
St. Clair,	6,781 45	-----	130 82
St. Joseph,	1,121 54	-----	126 19
Tuscola,	6,609 54	-----	2,171 20
Van Buren,	6,396 43	259 47	-----
Washtenaw,	427 11	15,253 41	-----
Wayne,	4,944 18	1,564 21	-----
Total, .....	\$159,681 55	\$38,413 77	\$12,587 88

*Statement of Tax-paying Brokers—the amount of tax they pay, the amount of capital on which they pay, and the date of payment for the last fiscal year.*

NAMES.	Capital.	When tax paid.	Tax.
James A. Weeks, -----	\$1,000 00	Dec. 8, 1855.	\$ 15 00
Boies, Reed & Co.,-----	2,000 00	Feb'y 6, 1856.	30 00
D. McIntyre,-----	1,000 00	" 11, "	15 00
T. P. Sheldon & Co,-----	500 00	" 28, "	7 50
W. H. Waldby, -----	2,000 00	March 12, "	30 00
H. B. Denman,-----	400 00	" 21, "	6 00
L. G. Berry & Co,-----	2,000 00	" 25, "	30 00
Wm. H. Coleman,-----	500 00	April 4, "	7 50
Ives G. Miles,-----	400 00	May 16, "	6 00
W. H. Skinner,-----	500 00	June 11, "	7 50
J. V. Lyon,-----	1,000 00	July 18, "	15 00
Leon & Sanborn,-----	500 00	August 29, "	7 50
Woodbury, Potter & Co,-----	500 00	Sept. 11, "	7 50
Total, -----			\$184 50

*Statement showing the Corporations paying Specific State Tax, the basis of their Tax, the time when due, the time when paid, and the amounts paid during the past fiscal year.*

### RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	When tax due.	When tax paid.	Basis of Tax.	Rate per Cent.	Amt' of Tax paid.
Michigan Central Railroad Company, -	Jan. 31, 1856.	Feby 14,	\$9,076,353 54	$\frac{3}{4}$	\$68,072 85
Michigan Southern Railroad Company, -	" " "	April 25,	5,125,600 00	$\frac{3}{4}$	34,735 24
Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company, -	" " "	" 8,	661,787 78	$\frac{1}{2}$	being in part. 3,308 94
Detroit & Pontiac Railroad Company, -	Sept. 30, "		104,669 45	$\frac{1}{4}$	Unpaid.
Iron Mountain Railroad Company, -					

### BANKS.

Peninsular Bank, -	Jan. 9, 1855.	Feb. 15, 1856.	\$188,230 00	\$1,882 30
" " "	" 1856.	" "	184,966 28	1,849 68
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, -	" " "	March 6,	100,000 00	1,000 00
Michigan Insurance Bank, -	" " "	Jan. 10,	200,010 00	2,000 10
Macomb County Bank, -	Oct. 1, 1855.	Feb. 22,	144,375 00	1,082 81
" " "	April 1, 1856.	May 19,	144,375 00	1,082 82
" " "	Oct. 1,	" "	144,375 00	Unpaid.

## PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	When tax due.	When tax paid.	Basis of tax.	Rates per Cent.	Amount of tax paid.
Detroit & Lake St. Clair,.....	July, 1855.	Dec'r 4,	\$1,503 10	5	\$75 15
Detroit & Birmingham,.....	" "	" 7,	" 3,000 00	5	150 00
Detroit and Saline,.....	" "	" 29,	" 5,544 44	5	277 22
Monroe & Erie,.....	" "	January 2, 1856.	.....	33 21	
Ann Arbor & Lodi,.....	" "	" 5,	930 23	5	46 51
Novi & White Lake,.....	" 1856.	February 14,	79 04	5	3 95
Birmingham & Pontiac,.....	" "	" 16,	1,160 00	5	58 00
Genesee County,.....	" 1855.	" 25,	6,525 00	1	65 25
Saginaw & Genesee,.....	" "	" 27,	1,598 93	5	79 95
Mt. Clemens & Romeo,.....	" "	March 4, 1856.	3,000 00	5	150 00
Marshall & Ionia,.....	January, 1856.	July 5,	1,639 82	5	81 99
Saginaw & Genesee,.....	July, 1856.	" 17,	2,527 50	5	126 37
Hamtramck & Utica,.....	January, 1855.	" 19,	488 00	5	24 40
Detroit & Birmingham,.....	" 1856.	" 28,	4,500 00	5	225 00
Genesee County,.....	July, 1856.	Oct. 1,	6,525 00	1	65 25

## MINING COMPANIES, &amp;c.,

Adventure, .....	July, 1856.	August 8, 1856.	\$1.017 T. cop'.	\$1 p. T.	31 01
Albion,.....	.....	No Report.	.....	.....	
Algoma,.....	.....	No Report.	.....	No Mineral.	
Algonquin,.....	.....	"	.....	.....	
Astec,.....	.....	"	.....	.....	
Arctic,.....	.....	"	.....	.....	

Bey State,					
Bluff,	4				
Bohemian,	4				
Boston,	4				
Boston and Lake Superior,	4				
Bushwick Land & Manufacturing Co.,	4				
Branch County Iron Company,	4				
Oape,	4	No Report.			
Carp River,	4				
Chesapeake,	4				
Chippewa,	4				
Cleveland Iron,	4	No Report.			
Clifton,	4	No Report.			
Copper Falls,	4				
Copper Harbor,	4	No Report.			
Catologue,	4				
Ollinn Iron,	4				
Continental,	4				
Cortes,	4				
Cascade,	4				
Clinton,	4				
Cleek,	4				
Central,	4				
Dana,	4				
Detroit & Lake Superior,	4	No Report.			
Douglas Houghton,	4	"			
Dodge,	4	"			
			Aug. 1, 1856.	42,602 T. cop'.	\$1 p.T.
				No Mineral.	42 60

## MINING COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

TITLE.	When tax due.	When tax paid.	Basis of Tax.	Rate per Cent.	Amount of tax paid.
Detroit & Lake Superior Iron Manufacturing Co.,	Sept. 1856.		\$25,700 00		
Eagle Harbor,	July, "	May 27, 1856.	9,531 32	1	95 82
Eagle River,	"		2,003 T. copper.		Unpaid.
Erie,	No Report.				
Eureka,	Suspended operations.				
Evergreen Bluff,	No Report.				
Empire,	"				
Eureka Iron,	Suspended operations.				
Fire Steel,	"				
Flint Steel River,	July, 1856.	Aug. 4, 1856.	2 Tons copper.	\$1 p. T.	2 00
Forrest,	"		36 "		Unpaid.
Farm,	No Report.				
Forrest Iron,	July, 1856.		\$11,525 00		Unpaid.
Glen,	No Report.				
Gogebic,	No Report.	Aug. 14, 1856.	1 Ton copper.	\$1 p. T.	1 00
Hungarian,	No Report.		No Mineral.		
Humboldt,	"				
Huron,	No Report.	Oct. 13, 1856.	12 T. copper.	\$1 p. T.	12 00
Hazard,	"				
Howard,	"				
Hudson,	"				
Highland,	No Report.				
Iron City,	"				
Isle Royal,	No Report.				
			232,567 T. cr.	\$1 p. T.	232 56

Iron Mountain,	No Report		
Iroquois,	"		
Indiana,	"		
Jackson,	"		
Keweenaw,	"		
Lac La Belle,	"		
Lake Superior Iron,	Dissolved.		
Lake Superior Fishing and Mining,	No Report		
Lake Superior Mining Co. of Eagle River,	"		
Lawrence Land & Mining Company,	"		
Mackinaw and Lake Superior,	"		
Magnetic,	Suspended operations.		
Meadow,			
Merchant,	No Report.	July, 1856.	2,840 T. cop'r. \$1 p. T.
Michigan,	"		Unpaid.
Minnesota,	No Report.	July, 1856.	1745.357 T. or. \$1 p. T.
Montezuma of Portage Lake,	No Report.		\$1,745.36
Manitou,	"		
Merrivether,	"		
Michigan State Coal,	"		
Michigan Patent Tanning,	"		
Native Copper,	No Report.	Sept. 1856.	\$1,000 00
New England Iron,	"		Unpaid.
New England Copper,	"		No Mineral.
New York and Michigan,	"		
Nebraska,	"		
		July, 1856.	9,640 T. cop'r. \$1 p. T.
			Unpaid.

## MINING COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

TITLE.	When tax due.	When tax paid.	Basis of tax.	Rate per Cent.	Amt' of tax paid.	Doc.
North American,	July 1856.	July 21, 1856.	163.911 T. c'r.	\$1. p.T.	163 91	
National,.....	"	Aug. 8,	52.558 T. c'r.	" "	52 60	
North West of Michigan,.....	No Report.					
North Western of Detroit,	July 1856.	Aug. 8, 1856.	77.450 T. cop'r.	\$1 p.T.	77 45	
New York, Pittsburg and Isle Royal,.....	No Report.					
North Star,.....	"					
Norwich,.....	July 1856.	July 29, 1856.	108 T's copper.	\$1 p.T.	108 00	
Nashua,			No Mineral.			
Ohio Trap Rock,	July 1856.		19.343 T. cop'r.	\$1 p.T.	Unpaid.	
Ontonagon,.....	No Report.					
Oriental,.....	"					
Ohio,.....	"					
Ontario,.....	"					
Pewabic,.....						
Panumular,.....	No Report.					
Phoenix,.....	July 1856.	Oct. 13, 1856.	19.197 T. cop'r.	\$1 p.T.	19 19	
Pittsburg & Boston,.....			No Mineral.			
Pittsburg & Isle Royal,.....	No Report.	July 7, 1856.	\$136,868 83	1	1,368 69	
Pisecatqua,.....(Merged into Bohemian Mining Co.)						
Presque Isle,.....	No Report.					
Portage,.....	July 1856.		60 T. copper.	\$1 p.T.	Unpaid.	
Portage Lake,.....			No Mineral.			
Quincy,.....						
Ridge,.....	July 1856.	July 21, 1856.	35.340 T. cop'r.	\$1 p.T.	35 34	

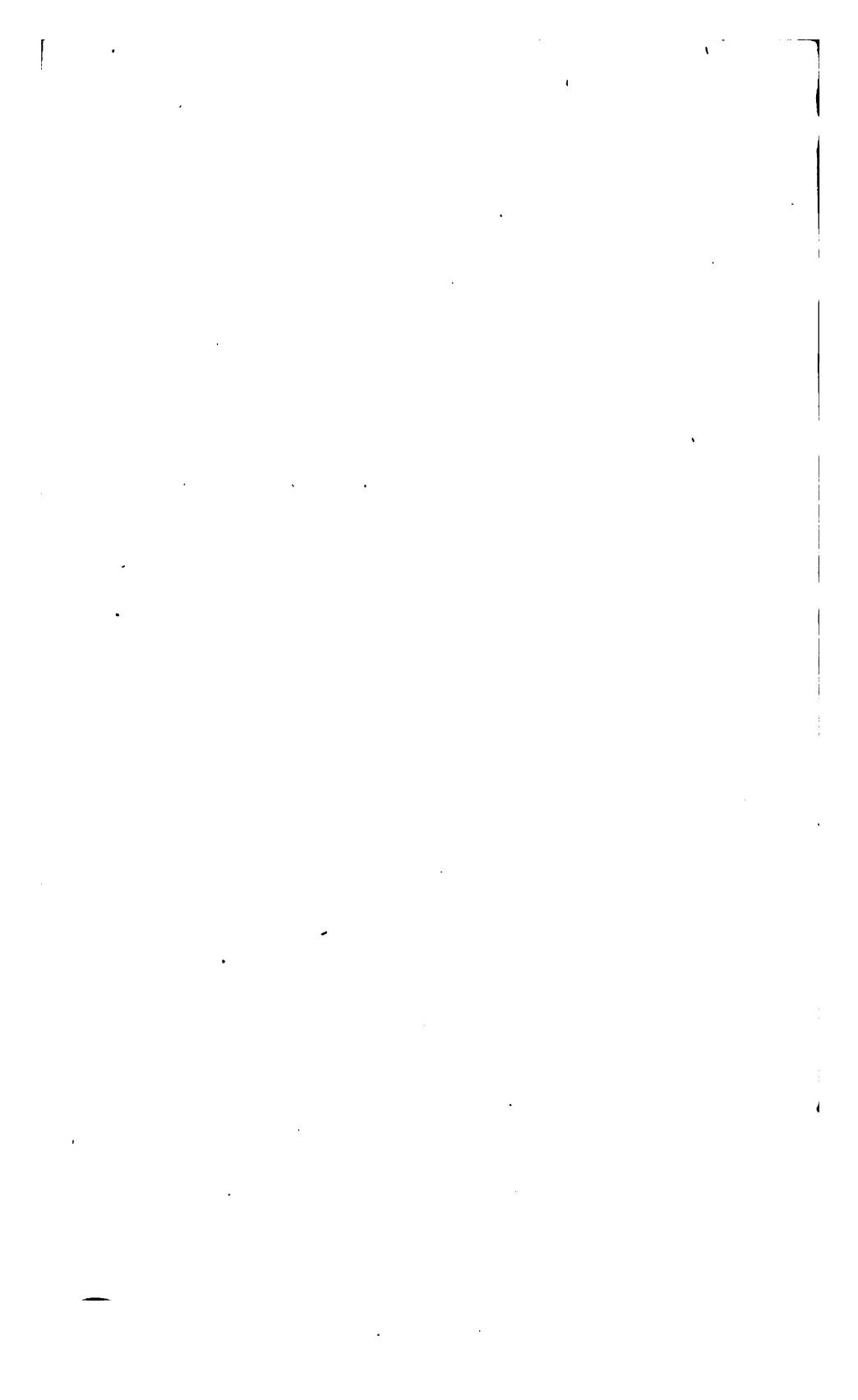
Ripley,	No Report.	July, 1856.	Aug. 4, 1856.	146 $\frac{1}{4}$ T. cop'.	\$1 p. T.	146 50
Rockland,	No Report.	"	"			
Shawmut,	"					
Siskowit,	"					
South East,	"					
Star,	"					
Summit,	"					
Swanseaot,	No Report.	July, 1856.	Aug. 8, 1856.	2 Tons copper.	\$1 p. T.	Unpaid. 50 00
Sheldon,	"	"				
Sylvan,	"					
Sales Land and Mining Company,	"					
Toltec Consolidated,	"					
Union,	"					
Valley,	"					
Windrop,	No Report.	"	"	No Mineral.		
Ward,	"					
West Minnesota,	"			No Mineral.		
What Cheer,	"					
Windor.	"					

*Ledger Balances on Auditor General's Books, Nov. 30, 1856.*

	Dr.	Cr.
General Fund,.....	\$182,480 64	.....
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	317,203 71	.....
University Fund,.....	.....	\$137,128 86
University Interest Fund,.....	4 28	.....
Primary School Fund,.....	.....	604,855 43
Primary School Interest Fund,.....	.....	34,618 51
Normal School Fund,.....	.....	15,508 60
Normal School Interest Fund,.....	.....	1,965 25
Swamp Land Fund,.....	.....	51,459 78
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	.....	14,745 24
State Building Fund,.....	.....	8,026 16
Asylum Fund,.....	.....	10,182 30
Contingent Fund,.....	.....	892 35
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,.....	1,774 72	.....
State Treasurer,.....	*387,968 04	.....
Treasury Notes,.....	.....	731 00
Michigan Central Railroad Deposits,.....	.....	2,056 41
Michigan Southern " .....	.....	206 72
St. Joseph Valley, " .....	.....	115 00
Oakland & Ottawa " .....	.....	8 58
Land Warrants,.....	.....	1,736 37
Land Warrants, (second series),.....	.....	1,536 48
Internal Improvement Warrants,.....	.....	4,158 35
 Total,.....	 <u>\$889,431 39</u>	 <u>\$889,431 39</u>

\* To the above balance charged State Treasurer, is to be added \$47 73 for outstanding warrants, making actual cash balance in State Treasurer's hands \$888,015 77.





# STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 4.

**LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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## ANNUAL REPORT of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
Lansing, Nov. 29, 1856. }

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :*

In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned has the honor to submit the following, his annual report, showing the financial condition of the State, at the close of the present fiscal year, ending this day, Nov. 29, 1856. This report will contain tabular statements of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year of 1855 and 1856, and an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements for the ensuing two fiscal years, which I trust will be found a matter of interest, and may serve in a measure as a guide to any legislation your honorable body may think proper to make on the finances of the State.

### COMPARISON OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1855 AND 1856.

The amounts in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1854, and on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year of 1855, was .....	\$553,004 08
Receipts during this period, .....	588,896 93
Total, .....	<u><u>\$1,141,401 01</u></u>

Disbursements for the same period,.....	<u>\$624,777 88</u>
Leaving on hand at the close of the fiscal year of 1855, and at the commencement of 1856,.....	<u>516,623 13</u>
Amount received during the present year,.....	<u>511,271 70</u>
Total,.....	<u><u>\$1,027,894 63</u></u>
Disbursements for the same period,.....	<u>639,879 06</u>
Leaving on hand at this date, Nov. 29, 1856.....	<u><u>\$388,015 77</u></u>

It will be perceived that the surplus fund has been reduced \$164,988 31 during this period ; this has been caused by the payment of a large amount of State indebtedness, the increase of the payment of interest on the adjusted five million loan bonds, and by the payments of the appropriations made by the last Legislature.

There has been a decrease in the amount received into the treasury during the present fiscal year, as compared with the previous fiscal year, of the sum of \$77,125,23, while at the same time there has been an increase of the disbursements of the present year over the corresponding year of 1855 of \$15,101,18. This has arisen from a diminution of the sales of the State lands, and from the fact that during the year 1855, the U. States Government paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$52,262,19 on account of the five per cent. due the State, on the gross amount of the sales of all the public lands sold within its limits. This is only paid by the government at its pleasure, or when a sufficient amount has accumulated. Nothing has been received into the treasury during the present year from this source.

The amount paid into the treasury for interest on the surplus funds during the past two years is as follows:

For 1855, .....	<u>29,928 43</u>
For 1856, .....	<u>21,699 34</u>
Total, .....	<u><u>\$51,627 77</u></u>

It will be noticed that the amount for 1856 is somewhat less than that received for the corresponding year of 1855, this has been occasioned by the decrease of the average balances in the several public de-

positories, consequent upon disbursements, for the payment of the large appropriations made by the last Legislature, interest on debt, bonds, &c.

The last Legislature passed an act requiring the holders of the part paid Five Million Loan bonds, to surrender the same for adjustment agreeably to the provisions of the act of 1848, and the constitution; most of these bonds have been surrendered, and have been adjusted at the rate of \$585 51 for each bond of one thousand dollars. There is outstanding of this class of bonds when funded, \$124,392 55; as the interest on these bonds is stopped, the holders will doubtless soon deem it for their interest to surrender the same. It is a matter of much gratification to be able to state, that this unfortunate loan has been finally adjusted, and that the actual amount of the State indebtedness is now determined. In this adjustment no injustice has been done to the bond holders, as it is certain that they received them only as collateral security from the United States Bank of Philadelphia, for loans made to said Bank, with the full knowledge of the fact, that the State had received but a part of the money upon them, and in the adjustment of these bonds the State has given the new bonds for the full amount received by her, including the interest thereon, which must at once be acknowledged to be just and equitable.

#### STATE DEBT.

The present indebtedness of the State is as follows:

University bonds, principal due 1st July, 1858,.....	99,000 00
Pontiac R. R. " " 1st July, 1858,.....	97,000 00
Penitentiary " " 1st January, 1859,....	20,000 00
" " " 1st January, 1860,....	40,000 00
Full paid 5 million loan bonds, due 1st January, 1863,..	177,000 00
Adjusted bonds, due 1st January, 1863,.....	1,708,235 00
The part paid \$5,900,000 loan bonds outstanding when funded will amount to.....	124,392 55
Outstanding internal improvement warrants,.....	4,158 35
Internal improvement warrant bonds, interest stopped and payable on demand,.....	5,150 00
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$2,274,935 90</b>

I have paid and taken up the following class of bonds during the first term of my office:

BONDS PAID IN 1855.

General fund bonds,.....	\$21,000 00
Internal improvement bonds,.....	13,100 00
Adjusted bonds,.....	23,103 36
	<u>\$57,203 36</u>

BONDS PAID IN 1856.

General fund bonds,.....	\$79,000 00
Adjusted bonds,.....	3,636 93
	<u>82,636 93</u>
	<u>\$139,840 29</u>

The interest on the State indebtedness for the outstanding bonds subject to the payment of interest, amounts to the sum of \$136,187 11 per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.

The following table will show the amount of interest paid on State Debt for two years:

	1855.	1856.
To holders of five million Loan Bonds,.....	\$10,980 00	\$10,620 00
"    " Internal Imp't warrant Bonds,.....	220 13	-----
"    " University,.....	5,970 00	5,940 00
"    " Penitentiary,.....	3,600 00	3,570 00
"    " Detroit & Pontiac R. R.,.....	5,370 00	5,310 00
"    " General Fund,.....	6,830 37	4,290 00
"    " Adjusted,.....	20,028 76	59,917 08
"    " Delinquent tax,.....	-----	1 75
"    " Internal Imp't Warrants,.....	414 40	401 28
"    " Treasury Notes,.....	44 30	-----
	<u>\$58,457 96</u>	<u>\$90,050 06</u>

Interest paid by State to Trust funds:			
Interest on Primary School fund charged to			
General fund and credited to Primary			
School Interest, -----	\$36,825 26	\$40,550 99	
Interest on University fund, credited to Uni-			
versity Interest, -----	15,076 74	16,203 87	
Interest on Normal School, credited to Nor-			
mal School Interest,-----	573 48	767 81	
	<u>52,475 43</u>	<u>57,522 67</u>	
Total for two years,	<u>\$105,933 89</u>	<u>\$147,572 73</u>	

It will be noticed by this table, that the amount of interest paid by the State to the above mentioned trust funds is quite large, the rate is 7 per cent., the amount of this interest is paid annually to the Primary Schools in the different counties, to the University, and to the Normal School. I have deemed it proper to be thus explicit in regard to these trust funds, as it is supposed by many that the State is not required to pay this interest annually. Such is not the fact, this interest is annually paid in cash, and is drawn from the general fund.

*Estimate of Receipts for 1857 and 1858.*

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1856,-----	\$386,015 77
Brokers' Licenses,-----	868 00
Bank Specific Tax,-----	17,794 00
Railroad " "	230,000 00
Plank Road Specific Tax,-----	2,924 00
Mining Companies,-----	17,198 00
Interest on Surplus Funds,-----	20,000 00
Pedlers' Licenses,-----	1,080 00
Primary School Interest,-----	124,820 00
University Interest,-----	36,814 00
Normal School Interest,-----	5,430 00
From the United States, being five per cent. on sales of Government Land,-----	30,000 00
State Tax levied for 1856, and collected in the returns from County Treasurer in 1857,-----	65,000 00

Salt Spring Lands,.....	8,500 00
Total, .....	<u>\$947,543 77</u>

*Estimate of Disbursements for 1857 and 1858.*

Pontiac Railroad Bonds due July, 1858,.....	\$ 97,000 00
University Bonds, due July, 1858,.....	99,000 00
Penitentiary Bonds, due January, 1859,.....	20,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds on demand,.....	5,150 00
"        " Warrants on demand,.....	4,158 35
Interest on State Indebtedness,.....	272,992 30
Primary School Interest,.....	201,100 00
University Interest,.....	69,448 00
Normal School Interest,.....	7,944 00
Board of State Auditors,.....	80,000 00
State Prison Expenses,.....	20,000 00
Salaries of Public Officers,.....	26,000 00
Extra Clerks,.....	4,500 00
Expense of Judiciary,.....	33,442 00
State Library,.....	924 00
Coroners' Fees,.....	722 00
Exchange,.....	2,047 00
State Prison Building Commissioner,.....	2,000 00
Mining Companies paid back to Counties where collected, one-half their Specific Taxes,.....	8,599 00
Wolf Bounty,.....	1,768 00
Postage in Public Offices,.....	1,798 00
Expenses of Legislature of 1857,.....	25,000 00
Legislative Printing, publishing laws and paper,.....	21,000 00
State Agricultural School, balance of appropriation,.....	22,139 50
Total, .....	<u>\$1,026,732 16</u>

By the inspection of the foregoing table, showing the prospective claims upon the Treasury for the ensuing two years, it will be perceived that there is a deficiency of means to pay the estimated disbursements of \$79,188 38, showing that any further, or extraordinary appropriations

of money should be accompanied by legislation, providing ways and means to meet the same.

The amount paid to the several counties for the support of the Primary Schools for the last two years is as follows:

1855.....	\$83,241 08
1856.....	99,938 76

The steady and constant increase of the Primary School fund must be looked upon with pleasure by every citizen, as it affords increased facilities for maintaining this popular branch of education; we may look forward to a period not very remote, when this fund will aid in placing our Primary Schools on a stable and firm basis; this fund should therefore be watched with care, and no encroachments should be allowed to be made upon it for any purpose than originally designed.

I herewith submit the annual reports of the Michigan Insurance Bank, the Peninsular Bank, and the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, showing their condition at the date of their several reports.

The circulating notes of these Banks, are secured by the deposit of the bonds of this State, according to the requirements of the several acts of their incorporation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. HOLMES,  
*State Treasurer.*



*Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in account with the State of Michigan.*

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1855, .....	\$516,623 13
"    receipts on account of General Fund,.....	293,746 92
"    "    "    Internal Imp't Fund, 58,765 86	
"    "    "    Primary School " 49,060 61	
"    "    "    Pri. School Int. " 62,810 56	
"    "    "    University " 8,171 13	
"    "    "    "    Int. " 18,307 42	
"    "    "    State Building " 2,156 72	
"    "    "    Asylum " 4,623 92	
"    "    "    Nor. Sch. Endow. " 4,463 47	
"    "    "    "    Int. " 2,715 07	
"    "    "    Swamp Land " 2,328 32	
"    "    "    "    "    Int. " 4,619 00	
"    "    "    Oakland & O. R. R. Deposit,	2 70
Total,.....	<u><u>\$1,027,894 83</u></u>

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By amount paid on account of General Fund,..	\$349,585 26
"    "    "    "    "    Int' Imp't Fund, 93,624 87	
"    "    "    "    "    Pri. Sch. " 200 00	
"    "    "    "    "    "    Int. " 100,550 60	
"    "    "    "    "    University " 181 00	
"    "    "    "    "    "    Int. " 34,724 17	
"    "    "    "    "    M. C. R. R. " 92 00	
"    "    "    "    "    St. Building " 5,000 00	
"    "    "    "    "    Asylum " 44,192 13	
"    "    "    "    "    N. Sch. Int. " 11,867 74	
"    "    "    "    "    Swamp Land " 17 22	
"    "    "    "    "    "    Int. " 344 17	
"    "    "    "    Deposit O. & O. R. R. 50 00	
"    Balance in the Treasury Nov. 29, 1856,.....	388,015 77
Total,.....	<u><u>\$1,027,894 83</u></u>

*Ledger Balances, Nov, 30.*

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To cash,.....	\$388,015 77
"    " General Fund,.....	182,432 91
"    " Internal Improvement Fund,.....	309,772 51
"    " University Interest     " .....	4 28
"    " St. Mary's Canal         " .....	1,774 71
Total,.....	<u><u>\$882,000 19</u></u>

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By Primary School Fund,.....	\$604,855 43
"    " " Int. " .....	34,618 51
"    " University         " .....	187,128 86
"    " State Building     " .....	8,026 16
"    " Asylum             " .....	10,182 30
"    " Normal School     " .....	15,508 60
"    " " Int. " .....	1,965 25
"    " Swamp Land         " .....	51,459 78
"    " " Int. " .....	14,745 24
"    " Contingent         " .....	392 35
"    " Treasury Notes, .....	731 00
"    " Mich. C. R. R. deposit,.....	2,056 41
"    " S.     "     " .....	206 72
"    " St. Jo. Valley R. R. " .....	115 00
"    " Oakland & O.     " .....	8 58
Total,.....	<u><u>\$882 000,19</u></u>

## GENERAL FUND.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To Warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$349,585 26
"    " amount transferred to University interest,...	16,203 87
"    "    "    " Swamp Land interest,.....	3,531 40
"    "    "    " Primary School int... ..	40,550 99
"    "    "    " Normal        ".....	6,767 81
"    "    "    " Internal Im't fund,...	75,847 03
Total,.....	<u><u>\$492,486 36</u></u>

## GENERAL FUND.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$ 16,306 53
"    " receipts during fiscal year,.....	293,746 92
"    " balance Nov. 29, 1856,.....	182,482 91
Total,.....	<u><u>\$492,486 36</u></u>

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$350,760 53
"    " Warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	93,624 87
Total,.....	<u><u>\$444,385 40</u></u>

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By receipts during fiscal year,.....	\$ 58,765 86
" " amount transferred from General Fund,.....	75,847 03
" " balance Nov. 30, 1856,.....	309,772 51
Total, .....	<u><u>\$444,385 40</u></u>

### PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$ 200 00
" " balance Nov. 29, 1856,.....	604,855 43
Total, .....	<u><u>\$605,055 43</u></u>

### PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$555,994 82
" " receipts during fiscal year,.....	49,006 61
Total, .....	<u><u>\$605,055 43</u></u>

### PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST.

DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$100,550 60
To balance, Nov. 29, 1856,.....	34,618 51
Total, .....	<u><u>\$135,169 11</u></u>

## PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance, Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$32,907 56
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	62,310 56
" amount transferred from General Fund,....	40,550 99
Total,.....	<u><u>\$135,169 11</u></u>

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$ 181 00
" balance, Nov. 29, 1856,.....	<u>187,128 86</u>
Total,.....	<u><u>\$187,259 86</u></u>

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance, Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$129,088 73
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	8,171 18
Total,.....	<u><u>\$137,259 86</u></u>

## UNIVERSITY INTEREST.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$34,724 17
Total,.....	<u><u>\$34,724 17</u></u>

## UNIVERSITY INTEREST.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance, Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$ 208 60
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	18,307 42
" amount transferred from General Fund,.....	16,203 87
" balance, Nov. 29, 1856,.....	4 28
Total,.....	<u><u>\$34,724 17</u></u>

## STATE BUILDING FUND.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$ 5,000 00
" balance, Nov. 29, 1856,.....	8,026 16
Total,.....	<u><u>\$13,026 16</u></u>

## STATE BUILDING FUND.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance of account, Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$10,869 44
" receipts, .....	2,156 72
Total,.....	<u><u>\$13,026 16</u></u>

## ASYLUM FUND.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$44,192 13
" balance, Nov. 29, 1856,.....	10,182 30
Total,.....	<u><u>\$54,374 43</u></u>

## ASYLUM FUND.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance, Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$49,750 51
" receipts during fiscal year,.....	4,623 92
Total,.....	<u><u>\$54,374 43</u></u>

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance Nov. 29, 1856,.....	\$15,508 60
Total,.....	<u><u>\$15,508 60</u></u>

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$11,045 13
" " receipts during fiscal year,.....	4,463 47
Total,.....	<u><u>\$15,508 60</u></u>

## NORMAL SCHOOL INTEREST.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$11,367 74
" " balance Nov. 29, 1856,.....	1,965 25
Total,.....	<u><u>\$13,332 99</u></u>

### NORMAL SCHOOL INTEREST.

#### CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$ 3,850 11
"    " receipts during fiscal year,.....	2,715 07
"    " amount transferred from General fund,.....	6,767 81
Total, .....	<u><u>\$13,332 99</u></u>

### SWAMP LAND FUND.

#### DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$ 17 12
"    " balance Nov. 29, 1856,.....	51,459 78
Total, .....	<u><u>\$51,476 90</u></u>

### SWAMP LAND FUND.

#### CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$ 49,148 58
"    " receipts during fiscal year,.....	2,328 32
Total, .....	<u><u>\$51,476 90</u></u>

### SWAMP LAND INTEREST.

#### DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.....	\$ 344 17
"    " balance Nov. 29, 1856,.....	14,745 24
Total, .....	<u><u>\$15,089 41</u></u>

## SWAMP LAND INTEREST.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$ 6,939 01
"    " receipts during fiscal year,.....	4,619 00
"    " amount transferred from General Fund,....	3,531 40
Total, .....	<u><u>\$15,089 41</u></u>

## CONTINGENT FUND.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance Nov. 29, 1856, .....	\$392 35
Total,.....	<u><u>\$392 35</u></u>

## CONTINGENT FUND.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$392 35
Total,.....	<u><u>\$392 35</u></u>

## TREASURY NOTES.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance Nov. 29, 1856, .....	\$ 731 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$731 00</u></u>

## TREASURY NOTES.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,	\$731 00
Total,	<u>\$731 00</u>

## MICH. CENTRAL R. R. DEPOSIT.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year,	\$ 92 06
“ “ balance Nov. 29, 1856,	2,056 41
Total,	<u>\$2,148 41</u>

## MICH. CENTRAL R. R. DEPOSIT.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855,	\$2,148 41
Total,	<u>\$2,148 41</u>

## MICH. SOUTHERN R. R. DEPOSIT.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance Nov. 29, 1856,	\$206 72
Total,	<u>\$206 72</u>

## MICH. SOUTHERN R. R. DEPOSIT.

## CREDIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855, .....	<u>\$206 72</u>
Total, .....	<u><u>\$206 72</u></u>

## ST. JOSEPH VALLEY R. R. DEPOSIT.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance Nov. 29, 1856, .....	<u>\$115 00</u>
Total, .....	<u><u>\$115 00</u></u>

## ST. JOSEPH VALLEY R. R. DEPOSIT.

## CREDIT.

1855.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855, .....	<u>\$115 00</u>
Total, .....	<u><u>\$115 00</u></u>

## OAKLAND &amp; OTTAWA R. R. DEPOSIT.

## DEBIT.

1856.

Nov. 29. To warrants paid during fiscal year, .....	\$ 50 00
" " balance Nov. 29, 1856, .....	8 58
Total, .....	<u><u>\$ 58 58</u></u>

**OAKLAND & OTTAWA R. R. DEPOSIT.**

**CREDIT.**

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance Nov. 30, 1855, .....	\$ 55 88
"    " receipts during fiscal year,.....	2 70
Total, .....	<u><u>\$ 58 58</u></u>

**ST. MARY'S CANAL FUND.**

**DEBIT.**

1856.

Nov. 29. To balance Nov. 30, 1856, .....	\$1,774 72
Total, .....	<u><u>\$1,774 72</u></u>

**ST. MARY'S CANAL FUND.**

**CREDIT.**

1856.

Nov. 29. By balance, Nov. 29, 1856.....	<u><u>\$1,774 72</u></u>
Total,.....	<u><u>\$1,774 72</u></u>

*Statement showing the condition of the Funds of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, on the 1st day of December, 1856.*

**RESOURCES.**

*Cash, viz. :*

Coin, .....	\$16,879 29
Notes and Checks on other Banks, .....	31,770 35
Cash Items, .....	2,047 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,696 54
Due from Eastern Banks subject to sight draft, .....	25,058 40
Stocks, .....	7,835 00
Michigan State Bonds, .....	137,000 00
Bills Discounted, .....	316,279 63
Bonds and Mortgages, .....	81,692 16
Real Estate, .....	65,855 14
	<hr/>
	\$683,906 87

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Stock, .....	\$191,489 95
Bank Notes, .....	137,000 00
Dividends unpaid, .....	295 00
Collection Accounts, .....	708 05
Bonds and Bills payable, .....	42,646 73
Due Banks, .....	6,460 39
" Depositors, .....	255,267 40
Profit and Loss on account of old stock, .....	50,039 35
	<hr/>
	\$683,906 87

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
                      Wayne County, } es.

J. C. W. Seymour, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement exhibits the true condition of said Bank on the 1st day of December, 1856, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. C. W. SEYMOUR, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1856.

J. L. LANGLEY, *Notary Public.*

*Statement of the condition of the Michigan Insurance Company of Detroit, on the morning of the first day of December, 1856.*

RESOURCES.

Gold and silver coin,.....	\$47,532 86
Notes of other banks,.....	50,242 00
Office notes on hand,.....	4,921 00
Due from banks and bankers,.....	107,522 .59—\$10,218 .45
Bills discounted,.....	651,317 94
Bonds and mortgages,.....	17,241 00
Real estate,.....	22,673 09
State stock of State of Michigan, .....	159,183 60
Bank and other stocks,.....	20,810 00—179,443 60
Bank plates and office furniture,.....	5,816 33
	<hr/>
	<b>\$1,086,210 41</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,.....	\$200,010 00
Profits,.....	62,262 71
Bank notes in circulation secured by stocks,	\$148,009 00
Bank notes in circulation, individual liability	117,195 00—265,204 00
Deposits,.....	526,498 05
Due to other banks,.....	32,235 65
	<hr/>
	<b>\$1,086,210 41</b>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
Wayne County, } ss.

Henry K. Sanger, Cashier of the Michigan Insurance Company, being sworn, says the above statement is a true exhibit of the condition of the said Bank, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. K. SANGER,  
*Cashier.*

:Sworn and subscribed before me, this }  
first day of December, 1856. }

S. M. HOLMES,

*State Treasurer.*

*Statement of the condition of the Peninsular Bank, Dec. 28, 1856.*

## RESOURCES.

Due from banks and bankers,.....	\$107,497 99
Bills in transit,.....	250 52— 107,748 51
Cash—gold and silver,.....	26,151 19
" notes of other banks, principally	
New England,.....	76,183 00
Cash items—checks on other banks,.....	7,094 00
" " " this bank,.....	5,855 98—\$115,283 57
Foreign bills of exchange.....	401,646 08
Domestic bills,.....	321,722 79
Bonds and mortgages.....	10,000 00
Due from others, not included above,....	1,906 09
Michigan bonds and warrants,.....	6,435 40
State bonds deposited with State Treasurer	256,683 71
Premium paid for same,.....	1,502 24
Expense account,.....	1,328 00
Personal property,.....	2,402 85
Bank fixtures,.....	3,426 63
Contingent account,.....	6,011 43
Expended on banking house and lot,.....	15,857 32

\$1,251,954 62

## LIABILITIES.

Due depositors,.....	\$561,788 87
Due other banks and bankers,.....	49,105 90
Circulation,.....	\$256,183 00
Less the amount on hand,.....	1,200 00— 254,983 00
Profit and loss,.....	26,076 85
Capital stock,.....	350,000 00
Due real estate, on time,.....	10,000 00

\$1,251,954 62STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
Wayne County, }

Henry T. Stringham, the Assistant Cashier of the Peninsular Bank,

being sworn, deposes and says, that the above is a true statement of the condition of the accounts of the Peninsular Bank, on the 23d inst., as likewise of the cash on hand at that time.

HENRY T. STRINGHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }  
24th day of December, A. D. 1856. }

J. L. Langley,  
*Notary Public.*

# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

---

**No. 5.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioner of the  
State Land Office.**

STATE LAND OFFICE,  
*Lansing, December 1st, 1856.*

*To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

In obedience to the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following Report, exhibiting the proceedings and affairs of this Office for the last fiscal year, ending Nov. 30th, 1856:

## SALES AND RECEIPTS

*From December 1st, 1855, to November 30th, 1856, inclusive.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

*Monthly abstract of Sales for Year ending Nov. 30, 1856.*

	NO. ACRES	AM'T SOLD FOR.
1855. December, -----	3,348.40	\$13,398 60
1856. January, -----	1,466.40	5,865 60
" February, -----	1,392.74	5,806 96
" March, -----	1,280.00	5,120 00
" April, -----	2,126.40	8,465 60
" May, -----	1,938.71	7,754 84
" June, -----	1,040.00	4,160 00
" July, -----	1,196.03	4,784 12
" August, -----	1,816.21	7,264 84
" September, -----	1,749.22	6,996 88
" October, -----	1,628.22	6,512 88
" November, -----	2,116.38	9,175 52
	<hr/> <u>21,098.71</u>	<hr/> <u>\$85,300 84</u>

*Receipts.*

On account of Principal, -----	\$49,060 61
" Interest and Penalty, -----	62,310 56
Interest on Principal due from the State to the Fund,...	40,550 99
Total receipts on account of Primary School Lands, -----	<u>\$151,922 16</u>

No. 5.

3

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

*Monthly Abstract of Sales for Year ending Nov. 30, 1856.*

	NO. ACRES.	AM'T SOLD FOR.
1855. December,	120.00	\$1,440 00
1856. January,	106.00	1,272 00
" February,	58.90	706 80
" March,	156.80	1,881 60
" April,	80.00	960 00
" May,	86.88	1,042 56
" July,	60.96	731 52
" August,	210.00	2,520 00
" September,	30.00	360 00
" October,	214.87	2,578 44
" November,	85.00	1,020 00
	<hr/> <u>1,209.41</u>	<hr/> <u>\$14,512 92</u>

*Receipts.*

On account of Principal,	\$ 8,171 13
" Interest and Penalty,	18,307 42
Interest on Principal due from the State to the Fund,	16,203 87
Total receipts on account of University Lands,	<hr/> <u>\$42,682 42</u>

## NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

*Sales.*

Total number of acres sold,.....	<u>2,309.31</u>
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$9,557 24</u>

*Receipts.*

On account of Principal,.....	<u>\$4,463 47</u>
"      " Interest and Penalty,.....	<u>2,807 26</u>
Interest on Principal due from the State to the Fund,....	<u>767 81</u>
Total receipts on account of Normal School Lands,..	<u>\$8,038 54</u>

## ASYLUM LANDS.

*Sales.*

No. of acres, 2,082.37. Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$8,129 48</u>
---	-------------------

*Receipts.*

On account of Principal,.....	<u>\$2,742 37</u>
"      " Interest and Penalty,.....	<u>1,881 55</u>
Total,.....	<u>\$4,623 92</u>

## STATE BUILDING LANDS.

*Sales.*

No. of acres, 62.20 Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$490 60</u>
---	-----------------

*Receipts.*

Total on account of Principal, Interest and Penalty,..	<u>\$2,156 72</u>
--	-------------------

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

*Sales and Receipts.*

No of acres, 9,420.74 Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$11,788 14</u>
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## ASSET LANDS.

*Sales and Receipts.*

Detroit Lots, amount sold for,.....	\$18,816 66
Jackson " " "	532 00
Flint " " "	1,600 00
Monroe Lands,.....	120 00
Total,.....	<u>\$21,068 66</u>

## SALT SPRING LANDS.

*Sales.*

No. of acres, 1,864.68	Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$7,458 72</u>
------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

*Receipts.*

On account of Principal,.....	\$3,376 16
" " Interest and Penalty,.....	906 70
Total,.....	<u>\$4,282 86</u>
Receipts to General Fund on account of Taxes,.....	<u>\$367 27</u>

## SWAMP LANDS.

*Sales.*

No of acres, 1,023.73.	Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$1,230 77</u>
------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

*Receipts.*

On account of Principal,.....	\$2,328 32
" " Interest and Penalty,.....	4,619 00
Total,.....	<u>\$6,947 32</u>

**RECAPITULATION.**

*Total Amount of Sales.*

Of Primary School Lands,	\$85,300	84
University Lands,	14,512	92
Normal School Lands,	9,557	24
Asylum Lands,	8,129	48
State Building Lands,	490	60
Internal Improvement Lands,	11,788	14
Asset Lands,	21,068	66
Salt Spring Lands,	7,458	72
Swamp Lands,	1,230	77
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$159,537</b>	<b>37</b>

*Receipts.*

On account of Primary School Lands,	\$111,371	17
"    University        "	26,478	42
"    Normal School    "	7,270	73
"    Asylum           "	4,623	92
"    State Building    "	2,156	72
"    Int. Improvement  "	11,788	14
"    Asset             "	21,068	66
"    Salt Spring      "	4,282	86
"    Swamp            "	6,947	32
	<b>\$195,987</b>	<b>94</b>
Add amount of taxes collected,	367	27
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$196,355</b>	<b>21</b>

## PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

The quantity sold of these lands during the last fiscal year is 21,098.71 acres, amounting to \$85,300 84, being 8,272.50 acres less than the amount of sales during the previous year.

The gross amount of receipts to the fund for principal, interest and penalty, are nearly as much as during the previous year, and this is occasioned by payments of principal upon previous purchases, and the increase of interest, annually becoming payable on the sales of each year.

The fund is thus constantly increasing, and the annual distribution of the interest being proportionably great, is fast becoming amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of the common school system in our State.

A noble fund is thus provided for the education and future prosperity of the youth of our State, and none of the States of our Union can now exhibit a more gratifying illustration of the wisdom and enlightened policy that has established for us so substantial and ample means for the early improvement of the mind.

It should be the duty of every good citizen to sacredly guard this fund from encroachment or loss, and the operation of the laws regulating it is therefore a subject of interest to all.

While the laws regulating this fund and its income have been found to work beneficially, and in most respects with entire harmony, it is with hesitancy that any modification of them can be suggested, and untried experiments for their supposed amendment should only be resorted to when deemed absolutely called for.

Some amendments, however, to the existing laws concerning this, as well as other classes of the State lands, have been heretofore suggested, and are deemed equally appropriate at this time.

Most of the primary school, and other State lands now remaining unsold, are situate in the new counties, and are being gradually brought into market at the prices affixed by law, in proportion with the growth and settlement of the country in their vicinity.

As is well known, in many of these counties the value and market for these lands is affected largely by the proportion of valuable timber that may be obtained from them. Purchasers with this object chiefly in view, may, as has heretofore been done in cases where only a partial payment is made, permit their forfeiture to the State for non-payment.

of interest, after stripping the land of its timber, constituting, perhaps, its chief value.

Bonds have been required of such purchasers in all cases where the fact of such valuable timber has been known to us, for the payment of the annual interest; yet, considering the risks and expense attending their prosecution, a discretion lodged with the Commissioner, permitting him to require of the purchaser at the time of sale of such lands, the payment of one-half or more of the purchase price of the lands at that time, would better secure the State from such loss.

The law ought also to require that a provision should be inserted in the contract of sale of this, as well as all other classes of State lands, conditioned for the payment by the purchaser of all taxes legally assessed thereon.

As the law now is, part-paid Primary School and University lands are assessed as personal property. (See act No. 86 of 1853, sections 11, 157, &c.) Returns of these taxes when unpaid are made returnable by said act to this office, and by the terms of the act such lands are liable to forfeiture and sale as for non-payment of interest.

Hitherto no sales for taxes returned have been made by this Department, notwithstanding such taxes so returned have accumulated for a series of years. Doubts have existed as to the legality of sales required to be made on account of such taxes, and purchasers holding contracts from the State have in some instances refused to liquidate such taxes in consequence of the supposed illegality of their assessments, claiming that the contract held by them from the State, omitting to include any conditions as to payment of taxes, is fully complied with upon their part by their annual payment of the interest upon the unpaid balance of the purchase money.

Whether as a legal question there is any force in this claim, the State has been the loser of a considerable amount of such taxes, and of all amounts so returned that have not been voluntarily paid. So far as contracts hereafter issued are concerned, the question may be avoided, and the collection of such taxes efficiently made, by the requirement of such a condition to be inserted in the contract.

No law having existed for the assessment of taxes on part-paid State Building, Swamp, Normal School, Asylum, and Salt Spring Lands, taxes returned upon these lands to the Auditor General have been can-

called or charged back by that officer, as the fee of the same is retained by the State.

That these classes of lands should be equally liable to taxation with the Primary School and University lands, is evident, and as to all sales hereafter made, the same object may be attained by requiring the same condition of sale to be inserted in the contract of sale of all descriptions of part-paid State lands.

During the past year we have endeavored faithfully to comply with the requirements of Act No. 153, of the last session, permitting payment on account of the various trust funds to be made to County Treasurers who comply with that law.

As remarked in my Report the last year, the timely compliance with requirements of this law on the part of this office, devolves upon us a large amount of additional labor, and largely increases the risk and responsibility as to the charge and safe keeping of the accounts of the various funds, as well as of the certainty and promptitude of their collection.

While from the nature and established system of the business of this Department relative to the accounts and collection of the several trust funds, it is nearly impossible for us strictly to comply with the requirements imposed on us by the terms of the Act, as to the correct and timely preparation and annual distribution of the transcripts of the numerous accounts now appearing and daily increasing upon our books, should the privilege granted to the County Treasurers be generally accepted by those officers throughout the State, the risks, uncertainty and embarrassment in the keeping and collection of the accounts would be proportionally increased.

It will be seen, at once, that the business of an office, the most complicated and responsible branch of which is annually distributed into the hands of officers in each county of the State, can never be as efficiently and faithfully performed, as when the same is transacted in one Department with certain known and established rules and regulations, as has been the case in this office previous to the operation of this law, with the exception of the short period in which the similar Act of 1849 was in force.

There are about 12,000 individual accounts now open upon the books of this office. These require the constant care of a person familiar with

his duties, and upon the correct and skillful management of them, depend the titles of as many farms and homesteads throughout the State.

Slight errors either of purchasers or of the officers transacting the business, may sometimes divest the titles of purchasers, which are annually liable to forfeiture without an opportunity for redemption; and it is only by constant attention and watchfulness that we can hope to correctly accomplish the duties devolved upon us in this particular.

The duplicating of our books of account each year, for the use of every County Treasurer in the State, involves not only a large amount of extra labor and expense for the State, but largely increases the liability to frequent errors, while perhaps but few, comparatively, of the counties in the State are at all benefited thereby.

During the past year, but 18 County Treasurers have seen fit to execute the bonds required by the Act, though a transcript for each county in the State has necessarily been prepared. So far as this Department is concerned, these officers have generally performed their duties, as far as is known, with much promptitude.

The repeal of the former Act of 1849, which was of precisely similar nature, was from the practical knowledge of its defective operation, warmly urged by two of my predecessors in office, as will appear by reference to their reports, and also in the message of Governor McClelland, and in the reports of other gentlemen at that time in charge of other Departments of the State, and whose duties rendered them familiar with the working of the law as then existing, and entitles their opinion to consideration.

Should the repeal of the entire provisions of the Act authorizing receipts of trust funds in the counties not be deemed advisable, the following amendments, viz., changing the penal sum required to be fixed in the bonds by reducing such amounts to a reasonable sum—requiring prompt transmission of all moneys received to be made each month to the State Treasurer, and limiting the time of payments in the counties to the months of March and April, during which months, as provided in the certificates of sale, the great portion of payments of interest are made; or at least excepting the privilege of such payments in the counties during the month in which the forfeited sale is advertised to take place; would be an improvement.

It should also be made the duty of the several Treasurers receiving

such moneys, to forward promptly to this office, on the first Monday of each month, a full statement of their receipts of the previous month, and thus any errors or irregularities of the County Clerks in the transmission of their duplicate receipts, may be discovered and rectified.

#### SWAMP LANDS.

The extended remarks in my last annual report in reference to the situation of this class of State lands, dispense with any need of reiterating those statements, which are considered equally as appropriate at this time.

Patents are now received for all these lands in the State except those situate in the Ionia land district, comprising about 1,200,000 acres, and for these we are assured the Patents will soon be forwarded, the making of which have been delayed in consequence of extensive re-surveys by the General Government, which in some instances changes the amount and character of the land. A portion of those in the other land districts known as "Green lands," or swamp lands erroneously sold at the U. S. land offices subsequent to the grant, and such sales afterwards mostly cancelled, are also as yet excluded from the Patents received; but as we are advised by letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, will hereafter be patented to the State in those cases where duplicates were surrendered by the purchasers.

Such purchasers, or pre-emption claimants, who file in this office the evidence required in support of their claims, as provided in Act No. 166. of the last session, will thus be enabled to obtain their titles from the State.

In those cases in which the duplicates of purchase have not been surrendered and the money refunded, Patents will be issued to them from the General Government, and the proceeds of such sales when in money will be paid to such agent of the State as shall be duly authorized by law to receive the same, and the State will also be authorized to select a like quantity of other lands in lieu of the lands located by warrants of such purchasers.

The amount of such sales cannot as yet be ascertained with precision, but can embrace but a small proportion of the "Green lands" as noted on our maps, as in most instances such erroneous purchasers surrendered their duplicates. In 143 cases, such purchasers and pre-emp-

tion claimants have filed their proofs in this office under the Acts alluded to, and where patents are received, have received their certificates of purchase. No other sales have been made of the Swamp Lands, except of those heretofore sold by my predecessor and forfeited for non-payment of interest, which have been advertised and offered with other forfeited lands.

Continued applications for purchase of particular descriptions of the swamp lands have been made at this office, which have been necessarily denied for the reasons stated in my last report. No valid sale could be made until after a compliance with the law requiring advertisement of a public offering to be published in each county of the State, and such public sale or offering has not been deemed advisable until after the title of the State to the grant should be wholly confirmed by the issue of the Patents, and the numerous corrections and restatements of the lists necessary to be previously made by the Department at Washington.

As the perfecting of the transfer of the grant has now been mostly completed, no obstacles can exist in the way of amendments to existing laws upon the subject, or further legislation that may be deemed advisable concerning them.

The sales formerly made by my predecessor, as will appear by reference to the Report made to the Senate at the last session, deducting cancelled and erroneous sales, amount to 142,433.31 acres, amounting to \$112,685 78, and being at an average of about 79 cents per acre. These sales, as will be observed by reference to the tables annexed to the Report to the Senate, referred to above, comprised lands in the older and more settled counties of the State, most of them being south of the base line, and a considerable portion, also, being in the east part of the State, and north of the base line, principally in the counties of St. Clair, Sanilac, Oakland and Livingston.

In several of these counties the entire of the Swamp Lands was thus disposed of, a part at public auction, and a part subsequently at private sale, at the minimum price permitted by law, of seventy-five cents per acre, of which one-quarter was paid at time of purchase, and the balance remains in account upon the books of this office, subject to the payment of annual interest thereon.

The provisions of act No. 187 of 1851, permitting the sale of Swamp Lands remaining unsold after their public offering, at private sale on the

same conditions as to time and mode of payment of both principal and interest, as in sales of primary school lands, thus creates a permanent fund, with an annual income to the State, the principal of which is payable only at the will of the purchaser, the State having no control as to the time of payment of the principal, so long as the annual interest thereon is paid by such purchaser. It will thus be seen that no appropriation of any certain amount can be made of the avails of such sales so made on credit, except of the annual interest arising from the fund, nor can such fund be made available for the payment of the indebtedness of the State, or for other purposes, except so far as such annual income can be made to apply.

The practice of making sales of these lands upon credit, while it multiplies such accounts permanently upon the books of this office, has thus far had the effect, while transferring the use, benefit, and increase of value of the lands thus sold, from the State into the hands of individual holders who in many cases make no improvement thereon, to practically exempt them from all assessments for State, county, or town purposes, the fee of the lands thus sold, as in case of all part-paid State lands, remaining by law vested in the State until payment in full is made, and no provision of law having been made for the taxation of such part-paid swamp lands. The effects of this deficiency in the laws are manifested in the numerous rejections of such lands returned for unpaid taxes to the office of the Auditor General from various sections of the State.

Should the sale of these lands be permitted to be made upon a credit, as heretofore, some provision is evidently required by which such purchasers shall bear their fair proportion of the burdens of taxation, and as heretofore suggested in reference to other classes of part-paid State lands, the certificates of purchase should also be required to exhibit the liability of such purchasers to the payment of taxes thereon, and to provide for the forfeiture of the contract, in case of their non-payment within the time limited for the payment of the annual interest. It is not the province of this Department to suggest the policy that should be pursued in reference either to the manner of disposal, or the avails of the swamp lands when sold.

The laws as at present existing, providing as they do, for the control, sale, and benefits of these lands as State property, and creating and es-

tablishing from the proceeds of their sales a distinct State fund, for the specified purpose of fulfilling the objects of the grant by Congress, viz., the drainage and improvement of the lands so that they may be fit for cultivation, sufficiently designate the views of the former Legislatures who accepted the grant on behalf of the State, as to the duties and obligations of the State under said act of Congress.

The Act of Congress conferring the grant exhibits its object to be in accordance with the legislative action thus far pursued, and the uniform legislation in the various other States of the Union that received such lands under the same Act of Congress, leaves no room for doubt as to the obvious intention of Congress that the provisions and objects of the Act as stated therein should be faithfully complied with.

The practical and detailed application of a plan, that while accomplishing to the best advantage the objects contemplated by Congress, shall yet secure to the State or its citizens in the best manner the benefits for other purposes that may reasonably be expected from so munificent a donation, has been a subject of much diversity of views. The discussion of the subject at the last session of the Legislature, confessed the want of further legislation in regard to it, and the variety of views then so ably presented and discussed, it was supposed would harmonize these diverse opinions by the adoption of some suitable plan, which should at least remove from this Department the burden of responsibility now devolved on it in reference to their sale.

The experience of the past two years, while affording more advantages for information as to the real value and character of the lands, has also given time for a more decided and general expression of the people in regard to them.

The great body of these lands are doubtless correctly represented in the original field notes as "wet and unfit for cultivation," yet how far they may be considered as worthless, or incapable of valuable improvement, can only be definitely ascertained by actual examination, as it is well known that many tracts, and sometimes almost entire sections, are now considered as among the best of farming lands, or extensively covered with pine and other valuable timber.

Many tracts require but little drainage or other expense, and will readily command a price fully equal to any of the State lands, while others and particularly extensive tracts in the Upper Peninsula, and in

some of the new counties of the Lower, are represented by explorers and surveyors as nearly valueless.

To graduate these lands, or determine their quality and price from an actual examination, would be a work requiring much time, and attended with much labor, difficulty and expense.

In the settled counties, where but a small portion of these lands are situate, and those mostly in detached parcels, it would be a matter of comparatively easy accomplishment, yet as these lands are mostly desired by actual settlers in their vicinity, who are fully acquainted with their advantages and value, the competition afforded by an open public sale, insures to some extent a proportionate price to the State.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to secure to pre-emption claimants who had settled upon swamp lands, the benefits of their settlement, by permitting them to purchase at ten shillings per acre. This act, however, applied only to settlers who previous to that date had made their improvements with intention to pre-empt of the United States, supposing them to be United States lands, and does not apply to numerous settlers who have since located their claims, or who by misconstruction of the law, or otherwise, have made such settlements and sometimes valuable improvements, and failed to bring themselves within the benefits of the Act.

Most of such settlers are industrious and deserving men, and disposed and willing to yield to the State for such lands the established price received on valid pre-emption claims. It is respectfully suggested that the claims of such settlers should be recognized and protected.

#### UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The quantity of these lands sold during the year, is 1,209.41 acres, amounting to \$14,512 92.

Statement "B" exhibits their comparative annual sale.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

The quantity of these lands sold during the year, is 2,309.31 acres, amounting to \$9,557 24.

Statement "C" exhibits the annual sales.

#### ASYLUM LANDS.

The sales during the year, are 2,032.37 acres, amounting to \$8,129 48.  
Statement "D" exhibits the annual sales.

**STATE BUILDING LAND.**

Sales during the year, 62.20 acres, amounting to \$490 00.

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND ASSET LANDS.**

The sales of Internal Improvement lands during the year are 9,420.74 acres, amounting to \$11,788 14, of which 6,667.17 acres, being the unexpended balance of the 25,000 acres formerly appropriated for construction of the "Grand Rapids Canal," have been conveyed to the contractors appointed under Act No. 101, of the last session, for improving the navigation of Grand River at Grand Rapids.

Nearly all this class of lands are now disposed of with the exception of a portion of those formerly selected under the various Acts of Appropriation, some of which lands are yet remaining reserved upon our books, the accounts of such appropriations upon the books of the Auditor General not appearing to be fully balanced.

Sales of Asset lands have been made during the year, amounting to \$21,068 66, comprising triangular lot in the city of Detroit, known as the "Female Seminary Lot;" lots in Flint received from A. St. Amand, and lots in the "Prison Reservation," at the village of Jackson, which were divided, appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 88, of the last session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. B. TREADWELL,  
*Commissioner.*

**A.**

*Comparative Statement of the Sales of Primary School Lands,  
deducting forfeitures.*

YEARS.	Acres.	Net amount sold af- ter deducting all forfeited lands.
Total amount of sales from July 5th, 1837,		
up to April 1st, 1843, .....	52,392.84	\$369,264 39
Part year ending Nov. 30, 1843, .....	6,159.94	32,161 00
1     "     " 1844, .....	7,454.66	38,860 60
1     "     " 1845, .....	3,009.93	6,974 17
1     "     " 1846, .....	6,879.63	35,169 70
1 including lots in Lansing, 1847, .....	18,350.32	91,501 63
1     "     " 1848, .....	15,026.84	68,763 83
1     "     " 1849, .....	8,846.66	38,509 74
1     "     " 1850, .....	10,978.79	47,111 26
1     "     " 1851, .....	19,189.95	83,449 89
1     "     " 1852, .....	12,602.59	52,709 89
1     "     " 1853, .....	48,850.04	225,160 16
1     "     " 1854, .....	68,520.46	294,641 72
1     "     " 1855, .....	27,194.92	109,366 99
1     "     " 1856, .....	19,192.96	79,192 34
	<b>• 324,650.53</b>	<b>\$1,572,847 86</b>

**B.**  
*Comparative Statement of the Sales of University Lands, deducting  
 forfeitures.*

YEARS.	Acres.	Net amount sold af- ter deducting all forfeited lands.
Total sales from July, 1837, to April 1,		
1843, -----	10,254.81	\$123,209 90
Part year ending Nov. 30, 1843, -----	809.59	8,080 70
1 " " 1844, -----	4,155.57	44,154 05
1 " " 1845, -----	1,881.53	23,296 19
1846, -----	1,323.21	16,020 52
1847, -----	1,017.46	11,839 77
1848, -----	662.74	8,075 46
1849, -----	322.48	5,800 09
1850, -----	781.22	12,896 52
1851, -----	1,289.59	15,266 29
1852, -----	1,049.55	12,453 35
1853, -----	7,361.09	95,042 20
1854, -----	6,343.55	76,288 03
1855, -----	2,259.42	28,754 57
1856, -----	1,129.41	13,792 92
	<b>40,640.72</b>	<b>\$494,970 56</b>

## C.

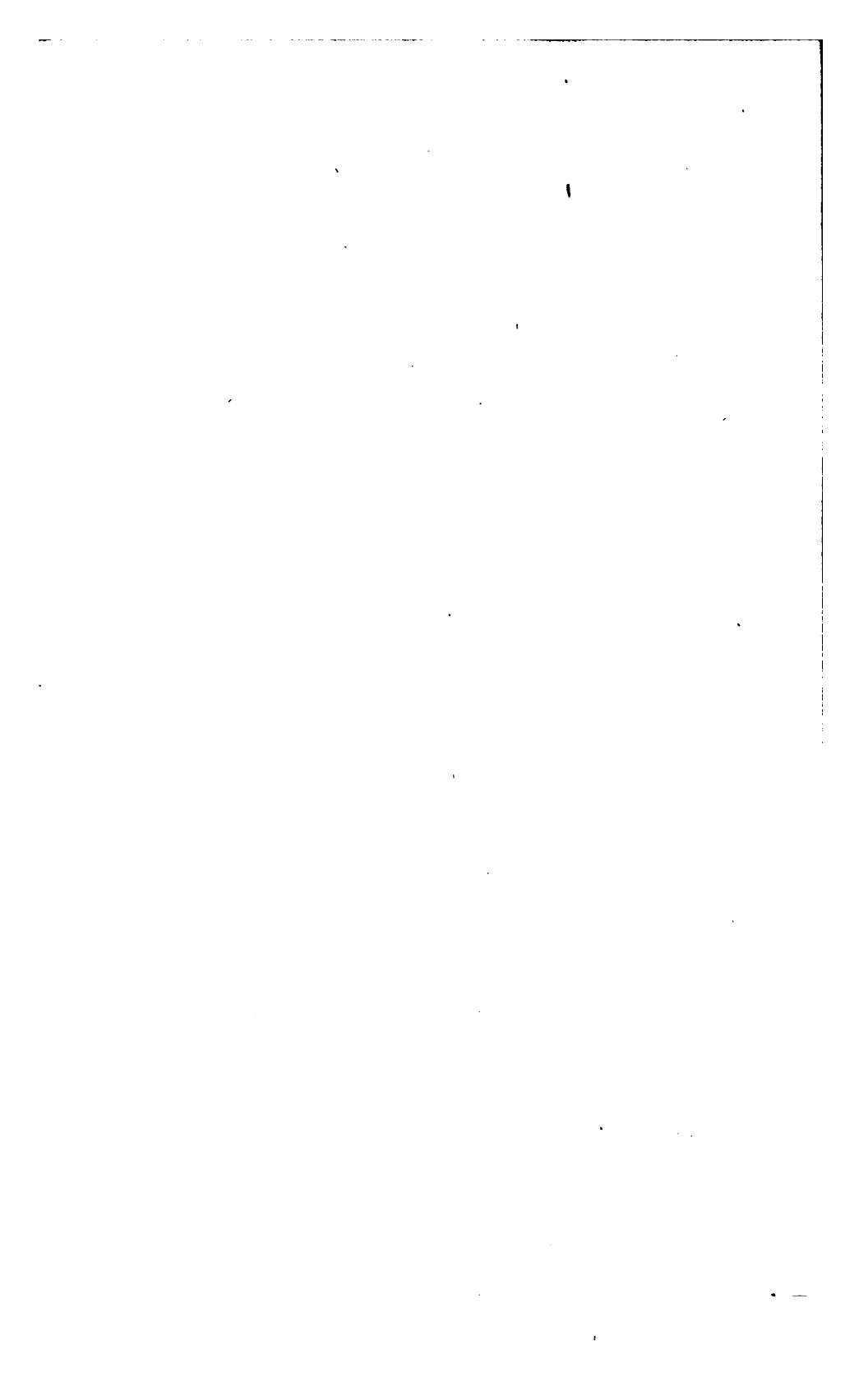
*Comparative Statement of Sales of Normal School Lands.*

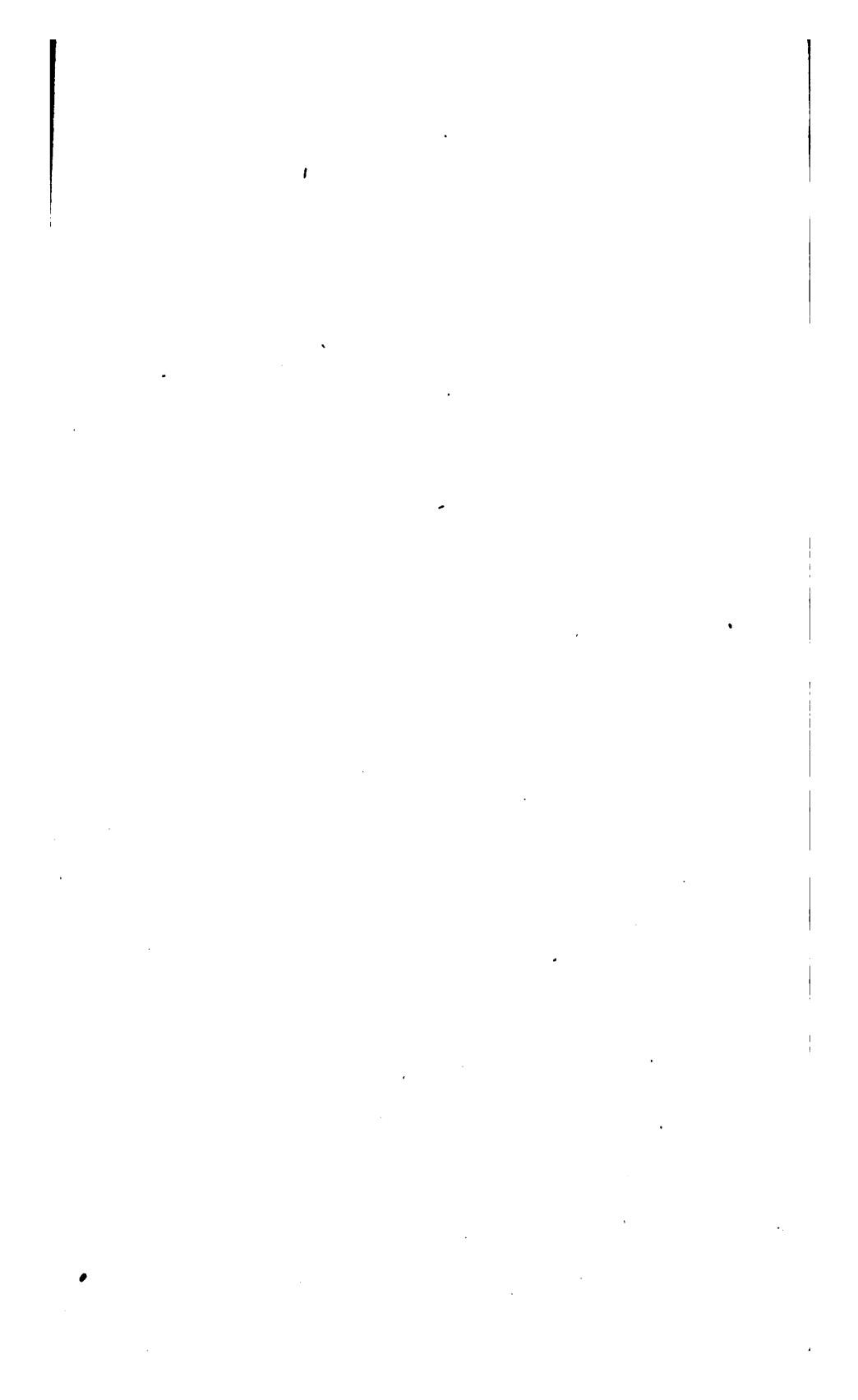
			Acres.	Am't sold for.
Total amount of sales to Nov. 30, 1850,.....			920.00	\$ 8,600 00
One year ending Nov. 30, 1851,.....			3,215.98	13,524 19
" " "	1852,	.....	1,005.95	4,195 70
" " "	1853,	.....	2,227.98	9,870 42
" " "	1854,	.....	2,863.35	20,313 40
" " "	1855,	.....	1,609.62	7,718 48
" " "	1856,	.....	2,309.31	9,557 24
			<hr/> <u>14,162.19</u>	<hr/> <u>\$73,779 43</u>

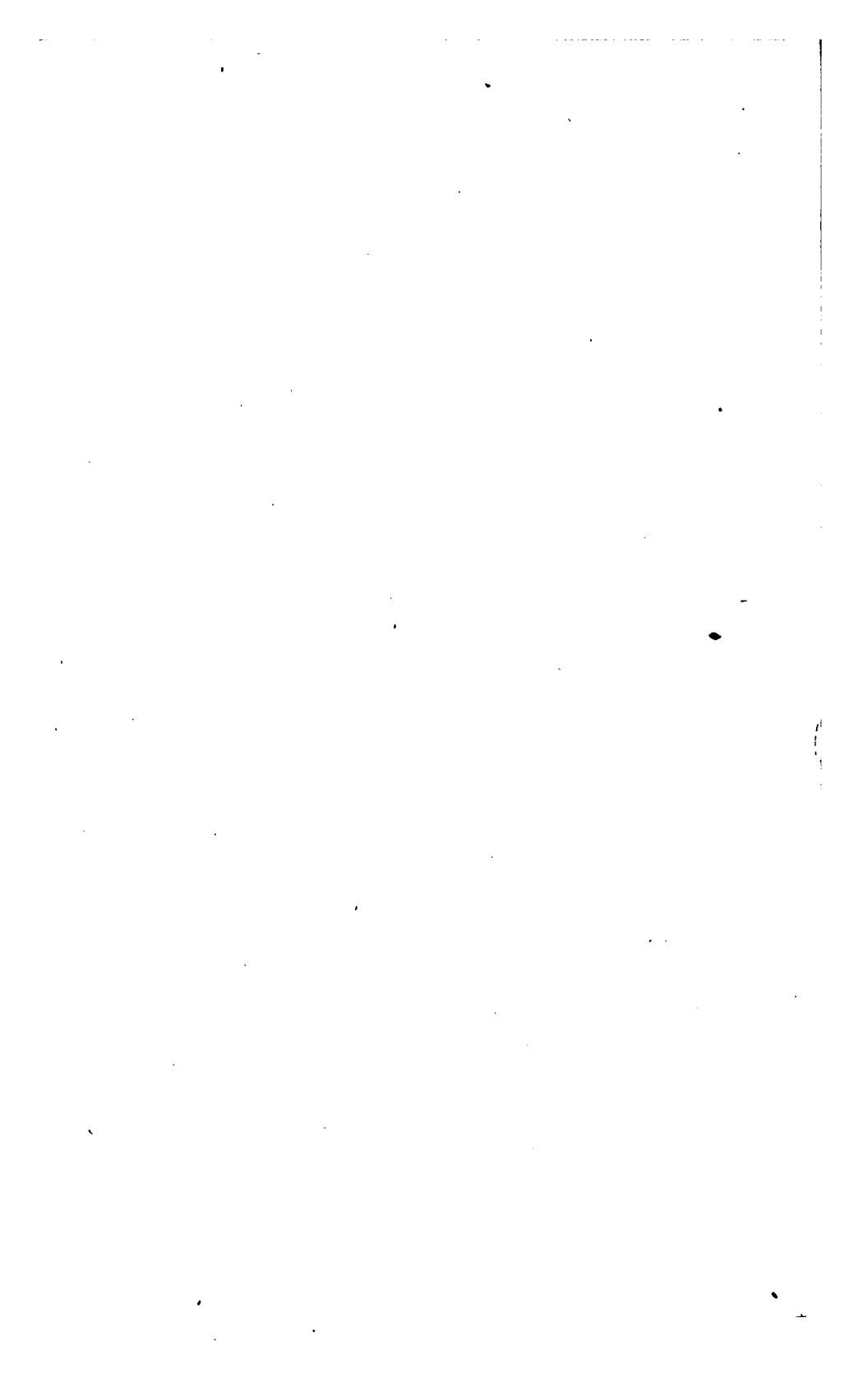
## D.

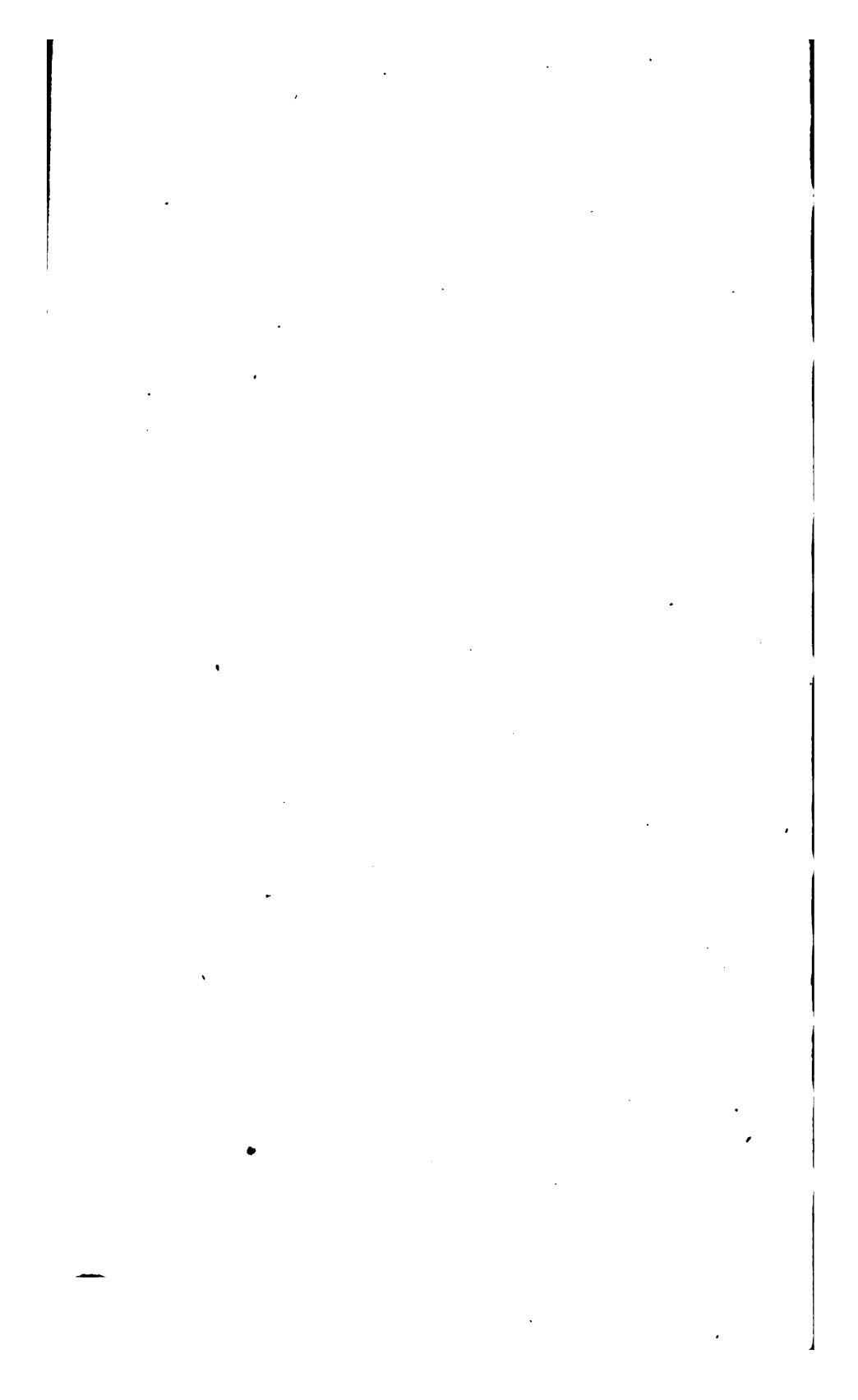
*Comparative Statement of Sales of Asylum Lands.*

			Acres.	Am't sold for.
Total amount of sales to Nov. 30, 1850,.....			460.00	\$ 1,840 00
One year ending Nov. 30, 1851,.....			478.20	1,912 80
" " "	1852,.....		640.00	2,600 00
" " "	1853,.....		1,192.04	4,768 16
" " "	1854,.....		4,608.12	18,432 48
" " "	1855,.....		3,452.16	13,808 65
" " "	1856,.....		2,032.37	8,129 48
			<u>12,852.79</u>	<u>\$51,491 57</u>









ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,  
FOR THE YEARS 1855 AND 1856.

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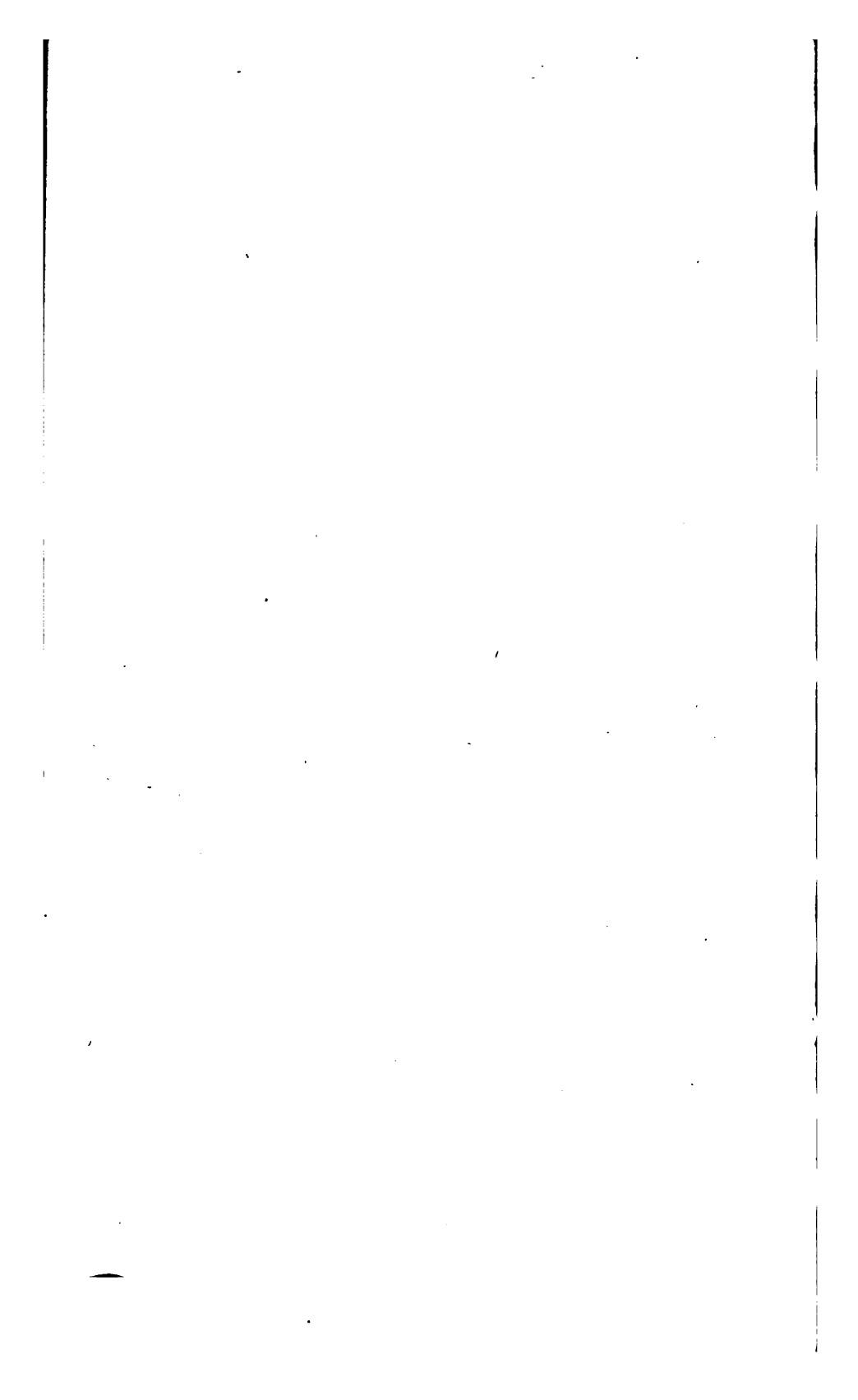
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IRA MAYHEW,  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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LANSING:  
HOSMER & FITCH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1857.



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OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Lansing, December 20th, 1856.

*To His Excellency, KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, Governor of the State of Michigan.*

Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 161<sup>1</sup> of the Session Laws of 1851, I have the honor herewith to submit the Annual Report of this Department.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
IRA MAYHEW,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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X

**TOPICS DISCUSSED**

**IN THE**

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.**

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Duties of the Superintendent.  
Semi-official Correspondence.  
Original Statutory Duties.  
New Duties of Superintendent.  
Necessity for a Deputy.  
Official Duties Increased.  
Appropriate Duties of Superintendent.  
Retrospect and Prospect.  
University of Michigan.  
State Agricultural College.  
State Normal School.  
State Teachers' Institutes.  
Intermediate, or Academic Schools.  
Primary School Statistics.  
Public Money Apportioned in 1855 and 1856.  
Primary School Estimates for 1857.  
Necessary Legislation.  
State Female College.  
Journal of Education.  
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.  
The Means and Ends of Universal Education.

~~If necessary~~ When the printing of this Report, with the accompanying Documents, shall have been completed, there will be appended to the whole a complete Index, giving the Topics embraced, and the Page upon which they are introduced—which it is impracticable here to insert.

# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**No. 7.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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### **ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.**

**OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,**  
*Lansing, December 20th, 1856.*

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Michigan:*

The Constitution of the State provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the general supervision of Public Instruction, and that his duties shall be prescribed by law.

#### **DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT:**

Act No. 99 of the Session Laws of 1851, prescribes the duties of the Superintendent at considerable length, and repeals chapter fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of 1846, and an act amendatory thereto. A portion of the duties, however, prescribed in the act of 1851, like those imposed by the statutes thereby repealed, are, from the nature of the case, impracticable; while others—and among them some whose performance involves great labor—have never been prescribed by law; but, nevertheless, require to be performed under the provision of the Constitution already cited, which very properly gives to the Superintendent the general supervision of Public Instruction in the State. Of this class of duties is a very extensive correspondence with county and township clerks, with school inspectors, district officers, and school teachers; and

with citizens generally who have grievances to be redressed, or who desire the opinion of this Department touching the construction to be placed upon certain sections of the school law, their privileges under the same, the obligations they impose upon themselves and others, etc.

#### SEMI-OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Aside from the correspondence just referred to, which may properly be denominated *official*, there is another large class that may be regarded as *semi-official*. To the latter belong inquiries from school officers and citizens, for teachers of given qualifications, whose services may be secured at specified rates; letters from teachers, both within the State and from without, who are seeking desirable fields of usefulness that will at the same time prove remunerative; correspondence opened by authors and publishers of approved—and to be approved—school books; letters of inquiry from school officers and friends of education in other States, etc.

Now, courtesy, and a proper regard to the claims of all these classes of correspondents, as well as the reputation of the State, and the advancement of her educational interests, require that such correspondence be not disregarded by this Department. When but imperfectly attended to, and conducted in many instances too tardily, the *official* and *semi-official* correspondence of this Department amounts to several thousand letters a year. This alone is well nigh enough to occupy the time of one person. And this is work which cannot well be delayed, but requires prompt attention from day to day, and from week to week, through the entire year.

#### ORIGINAL STATUTORY DUTIES.

The statutory duties of the Superintendent pertained originally almost exclusively to general duties connected with the State University and its Branches, and more specific duties connected with the development of our Primary School System.

These branches have long since been discontinued, and in lieu thereof private and denominational institutions have been incorporated in various portions of the State. The terms of incorporation have generally made it the duty of the officers of these institutions to make and transmit an annual report to this Department giving information as to their character and usefulness. These institutions have been subject to visi-

tation by the Superintendent, and by a board of visitors of his appointment. But owing to the paucity of reports from this class of institutions this department has been almost entirely relieved from legal duties connected therewith.

#### NEW DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

But in 1849 the incipient steps were taken for the organization of a State Normal School, which is located in Ypsilanti, and which went into operation in 1853. This institution is placed under the care and direction of the State Board of Education, of which the Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex officio* a member and the Secretary. As this is a small Board, and widely scattered through the State, it has been found convenient to its members to devolve upon their Secretary the execution of many of their instructions, which seems befitting and proper. This extra labor, together with the conduct of the correspondence of the Board, and the care of writing up its records, has added greatly to the labors and responsibilities of the office. Moreover, the Legislature of 1855 passed an act for the establishment of a State Agricultural College, the care and development of which was devolved upon the State Board of Education. This added again largely to the labors and responsibilities of the Superintendent.

#### NECESSITY FOR DEPUTY.

But for many years, and before the establishment of a State Board of Education, the successive Superintendents have felt the necessity of providing for the better development of the Department of Public Instruction; and they have urged upon the attention of the Legislature, in their annual reports, the necessity of authorizing the Superintendent to appoint a deputy, and from time to time to employ clerks, as the same shall be necessary. While the undersigned was formerly in the office, from 1845 to 1849, he performed all its varied duties for the annual salary of \$500. There was devolved upon him not only the duties of *Superintendent* of Public Instruction, which the title of the office would imply, but he was his own deputy, clerk, porter and messenger, as his predecessors had been. The incumbent from 1849 to 1854 was somewhat more fortunate; for, while under the new Constitution it for the first became necessary for the office of Public Instruction to be kept at the seat of government, the Legislature of 1851 passed a law provi-

ding that "the State Library room shall be appropriated to the use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for his office, and that the Librarian shall act as assistant to, and perform such duties as shall be required by the Superintendent, *free of expense to the State.*" It could not hence have been reasonably expected that that officer would undertake many additional labors on such terms. Moreover, it often so happens that when the Superintendent most needs assistance, the Librarian's undivided attention is required in the performance of the legitimate duties of his office. Nevertheless, the Librarian has rendered this Department material service, during the present term of office, in receiving the mails of the office, and forwarding such of them to the Superintendent, during his absence from the seat of government, as required his immediate attention; and in various other ways. He has, indeed, ever seemed ready, to render this Department any service that seemed compatible with his own duties, and with other claims upon his time. No one, perhaps, better than he, understands the necessity of a full supply of competent help in order properly to develop this Department, and to increase its usefulness to the State.

But "the State Library room"—a single room, already crowded to its utmost capacity—could at no time afford suitable accommodations for the office of Public Instruction; and more especially is this true during the sittings of the Legislature. This my predecessor felt, and urged in his last annual report, at a time when he claimed he could have no immediate personal interest in the recommendation. A bill was accordingly introduced into the last Legislature, and passed one branch of it with little opposition, providing for the repeal of the law locating the office of the Superintendent in the State Library room, and authorizing him to appoint a deputy, as are the heads of the other State Departments. But at a late hour on the Saturday night before adjournment, this bill was brought up on its final passage, and meeting with unexpected opposition, failed to become a law, on the final vote, the house being thin.

#### OFFICIAL DUTIES INCREASED.

When this bill had passed the Senate and gone to the House, a bill for the establishment of State Teachers' Institutes was introduced, which became a law, and devolved upon this Department new duties that have at times required the attention of the Superintendent ten hours a

day for three months together. His official correspondence, and other duties, could at best be but imperfectly conducted at such times; and all attention devoted to them became an extra draft upon already over-wrought energies.

#### APPROPRIATE DUTIES FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

There are many ways to which reference has not been made, in which the Superintendent could promote the interests of Education in the State, provided his energies were not necessarily so largely taxed in carrying out the details of labor in the office. The Superintendent is not a member of the Board of Regents of the University, though that body is required by law to make an annual report to him containing an exhibit of the affairs of the University. It would seem eminently befitting that the Chief Educational Officer of the State should have the necessary time at his command to enable him to accept invitations on the part of the Regents—which have been courteously and repeatedly extended to him—to sit and confer with them during their deliberations. But such is not the fact, his leisure not having allowed him to meet with them more than twice during his official term, when he has been in Ann Arbor at the time of their sittings, and then to remain with them but a short time. Could such invitations, however, be accepted, and the Superintendent feel at liberty frequently to meet the Board of Regents, and freely to confer with them touching the interests of the University and of Education generally, it might be expected to result in giving greater unity and efficiency to educational movements in the State, in uniting together more strongly its numerous friends connected with institutions of different grades, and in various ways promoting the interests of our entire System of Public Instruction. Without this bond of union, and an effort to establish an acquaintance, and to maintain fraternal relations on the part of those engaged in different grades of schools, there is a tendency with each class to over-estimate the relative importance of interests with which it is more intimately connected, and with which it hence becomes more familiar, while at the same time it shall fail duly to appreciate the relative importance of other grades of schools with which it is less conversant. Each is thus liable to misunderstand the positions, and to misinterpret the motives of others. Jealousies hence arise, and antagonistic positions are assumed by persons and classes that are natural allies; for, as there is a unity of interest in the different

classes that compose a properly graded school, each class having a direct interest in the well-being of others; so is there a unity of interest in the different grades of schools, public and private, from the lowest to the highest, throughout the State, and with different schools of the same grade, all together constituting, in no mean sense, a Grand University of which each is a branch or a class.

But under the present state of things it becomes necessary for the Superintendent to rely almost exclusively for his knowledge of the workings of the University, upon the reading of the Report of the Regents, as do others.

Although not officially connected with the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and the Insane, still would there be great propriety in the Superintendent's being so relieved from duties he has now to attend to in detail, as to enable him to accept invitations extended to him on the part of the Trustees of the Michigan Asylums, to meet and confer with them touching their well-being. Such an invitation the undersigned has recently been compelled very reluctantly to decline.

There would also be great propriety in giving to the Superintendent an opportunity of conferring freely with the Board of Inspectors and other officers of the State Prison, and with the Board of Control of the House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders; for as these constitute an important part of the reformatory means and appliances of the government, it is eminently befitting that there should be extended to them the fostering care of the Educational Department.

At present, the reports from these various institutions constitute separate and isolated documents. But could the reports of agents, superintendents, chaplains and teachers, of the institutions last referred to, be made to this Department, and could abstracts from these, and Asylum reports—all showing the reformatory and restorative capabilities of these institutions, and together embracing a mass of varied and desirable information—be incorporated into the annual report from the Department of Public Instruction, in addition to the exhibit of the condition and workings of the various grades of literary institutions of the State, the product would constitute a volume which would be a record and a memorial worthy of the noble position she has taken in the establishment of an Educational System, whose tendency is the perfection of civilization, the promotion of human happiness, and the unlimited advance-

ment of the welfare of the race; and which seeks to restore to reason, to afflicted families and friends, to society, and to conscious worth and happiness, the various classes of the afflicted and of the unfortunate in our midst. Such a volume would be eagerly sought by the intelligent citizen, and by the patriot and philanthropist of this and other States, and would be a means of eminent usefulness to the community.

#### RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

In the preceding pages of this report I have endeavored to show the inadequacy of legislative provisions hitherto made in this State, for the proper development of the Department of Education, and to exhibit some of the advantages that would accrue to the interests of Education generally in the State, and to all of our reformatory and benevolent institutions, from strengthening the Department of Public Instruction, and giving to it greater scope and unity. It remains briefly to consider the actual workings of our system of schools, as at present organized, and to intimate some legislation that seems essential to its increased efficiency.

And, first, it may be proper to state the reason why no report was made from this Department last year, and the fact that the report then due will be combined with the report for the present year, should there be afforded facilities for its completion. As there was to be no session of the Legislature last year, and as a report was hence less essential then than at the present time, as it could have exerted no immediate influence upon legislation, the Superintendent deemed it befitting to give his time and energies to matters more imperatively demanding immediate attention. But the time having arrived when a report could no longer be delayed, unless at the hazard of neglecting to bring to the notice of the Executive, and of the Legislature, defects in existing statutory provisions relating to this Department, which can be remedied only by prompt legislation, the Superintendent has undertaken to snatch a week from other duties, and devote it to the preparation of a report. But the first day was entirely absorbed by official business which could not be postponed; and portions of each successive day have been given to correspondence, to the preparation of important official papers, or to both; leaving but the fraction of a few days in which to meet my engagement with the printer. I have hence little time for arrangement,

and shall be compelled entirely to omit any reference to many important topics that may be considered in future reports, should circumstances permit.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

For information concerning the State University, the Superintendent would respectfully refer to the reports of the Board of Regents, which will be printed with the documents accompanying this report, but which he has not had the leisure to examine in detail. No report was received from the Board of Visitors to this institution appointed by this Department, for the year 1855. A report, however, is confidently expected, for the current year, from the Board of Visitors appointed by the present incumbent. Should it come to hand in time, it will likewise be appended to this report; but of its contents, the Superintendent is at present unadvised.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Pursuant to the provisions of act No. 130 of the Legislature of 1855, a site for a State Agricultural School has been located upon a farm of nearly seven hundred acres, situated three miles east of the village of Lansing, on the south side of the plank road leading to the city of Detroit. The site of the College buildings occupies a beautiful eminence upon the farm, and is distinctly visible from the Capitol square in the village of Lansing. The plan for College buildings contemplates a central building, fronting the north, with an east and a west wing. The west wing fifty by one hundred feet on the ground, and three stories high, with a basement under the whole, and a three story boarding house, with out buildings, all of brick, have been erected at an expense of about thirty thousand dollars; and it is thought the school may go into operation the first Wednesday in April. With a view thereto, as well as to afford better facilities for so constructing and arranging the laboratory as more fully to meet the wants of the Department of Chemistry in the institution, and for the earlier and better development of the Department of Horticulture, Prof. L. R. Fisk, late of the State Normal School, has been appointed to the former Department, and J. C. Holmes, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, to the latter. Such other professors and teachers as will be required on the opening of the institution, will be appointed at an early day.

The boarding house is so arranged as to accommodate the family of a steward, and eighty boarders. But in order properly to meet the prospective wants of the Institution, it is believed that it will be necessary to erect the east wing of the College, and two or three Professors' residences, the ensuing season. Suitable farm buildings will also be required. But of these, and of the wants and capabilities of the Institution, I forbear to speak at length, both from want of time and because a more extended statement may be expected from the State Board of Education, which will be found appended to this report.

#### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This Institution, which was opened in October, 1852, has now been in successful operation more than four years. During the academic year which closed in July, 1855, there were in attendance three hundred and forty-six students, two hundred and fourteen of whom were ladies, and one hundred and thirty-two gentlemen. Of this number, eleven (four ladies and seven gentlemen) graduated. A large additional number, who have not completed their course, have been engaged a portion of the time in teaching.

There were seventy-four pupils in the Model School this year, of whom thirty-four were boys, and forty girls.

During the academic year which closed in July, 1856, there were in attendance upon the Normal School 253 students, of whom 150 were ladies, and 103 gentlemen. Of this number, 6 ladies and 5 gentlemen graduated. A large additional number of both ladies and gentlemen, who have not completed their course, have been engaged a portion of the time in teaching in the primary schools of the State, as has been the case, less or more, every year since the organization of the institution. The greater part of these have returned, or will hereafter return, to the institution, and will yet complete the prescribed course of study.

Arrangements have been made for the enlargement of the Model School, which at present is attended by 237 pupils. Members of the senior class of the Normal School are now required to devote a portion of each day to teaching in the Model School, under the direction of the Principal. They thus have an opportunity of becoming thorough scholars not only, but of familiarizing themselves with the Theory and Practice of Teaching. But a knowledge of the

internal workings of this institution may be more fully acquired from the documents accompanying this report.

The endowment of this institution is inadequate to its requirements. At the beginning of the year 1855 the institution was in debt nearly two thousand dollars. The Legislature of 1855 instructed the State Treasurer to transfer from the General Fund to the Normal School Interest Fund for the year 1855, seven thousand seven hundred dollars; and for the year 1856, six thousand dollars, which sums it was thought would enable the State Board of Education to liquidate the indebtedness of the institution and to continue the school in successful operation during the time for which these appropriations were made. But as the school has increased it has been necessary to strengthen the Board of Instruction, not only; but it has been found necessary to the protection of the school building, to deepen, and permanently to reconstruct a cellar drain that had become obstructed, which involved a large and unexpected outlay. Moreover, the furnaces, which have but imperfectly heated the building hitherto, having failed, it became necessary to supply their place with an additional number, of larger heating capacity, which, with other necessary repairs, involved an additional outlay of about three thousand dollars. The Normal School account will hence probably be found to be overdrawn. To enable the Board to continue the school in successful operation the ensuing two years, will require another special appropriation, equal to that made in 1855, unless the Legislature shall permanently increase its endowment, and thus place it beyond the contingency of biennial appropriations.

The Superintendent would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to existing defects in the statutes relating to the Normal School, which it is hoped may be speedily remedied. For his views touching the additional statutory provision required by this institution, he would refer to number "8," under the head of "Necessary Legislation," further on in this report.

But useful as the Normal School may be, it cannot reasonably be expected that it will supply the four thousand school districts of the State with teachers. To do this would require a hundred years, even were the age of man protracted to that of Methusaleh, and the institution were to send out forty teachers a year, all of whom—male and female—should engage perpetually in the business of school teaching! But this is not

necessary in order to the complete success of the institution. A limited number of well qualified teachers in any part of the State, will ultimately operate as leaven, until the whole body of teachers, and the whole community, is leavened.

To meet, in part, the immediate demand for improved teachers, as well as to diffuse among teachers themselves, and through the community at large, a more just appreciation of the dignity and importance of the vocation of teaching, a new class of institutions has arisen.

#### STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The Legislature of 1855 passed a law providing for the holding of a limited number of Teachers' Institutes annually in the State, under the general direction of the Superintendent. Of these Institutes, a series of six was held in the fall of 1855; a series of three in the spring of 1856; and a series of six during the last summer and fall. In the location of these Institutes reference was had to the interest manifested by teachers and citizens in different localities, and to the best accommodation of the State at large. The places at which they were held; the date of their commencement; and the number of teachers in attendance upon them severally both of ladies and gentlemen, as appears from the record, are exhibited in the following table:

NO.	Places at which Institutes have been held.	Date of their beginning, 1855.	Number of Gentlemen in attendance.	Number of Ladies in attendance.	Total number in attendance.
1	Detroit, -----	Aug. 27.	26	49	75
2	Romeo, -----	Sept. 10.	45	71	116
3	Flint, -----	" 24.	42	80	122
4	Grand Rapids, ..	Oct. 2.	30	52	82
5	Niles, -----	" 15.	37	65	102
6	Coldwater, ....	" 22.	26	65	91
1856.					
7	Battle Creek, ..	March 17.	46	78	122
8	Cassopolis, ....	"	38	68	101
9	Ypsilanti, .....	March 31.	81	87	168
10	Lyons, -----	Sept. 1.	20	49	69
11	Howell, .....	" 3.	21	56	77
12	Hadley, .....	" 15.	20	62	82
13	Centreville, ....	" 22.	30	32	62
14	Ypsilanti,* .....	" 29.	60	120	180
15	Charlotte, .....	Oct. 20.	20	82	52
Total, -----			542	959	1501

\* Estimated, the report not being in hand.

This table exhibits the numbers in attendance, as shown by the record, who had generally been engaged as teachers, and who were in attendance during the ten working days of the session. There were also in attendance, a less or greater portion of the time, many teachers whose names were not recorded. During the evenings of the several sessions, addresses upon Education, and lectures of a popular character, were delivered before the Institutes, upon which very many of the citizens of the villages and vicinities where they were held, were in constant attendance. Citizens were also in attendance, less or more, at nearly all of the day sessions of the majority of the Institutes.

The deep interest which both teachers and citizens have taken in these Institutes, as manifest by their attendance upon their daily exercises, as well as by their resolutions—some of which may be appended to this report—place above a rational doubt, the acceptability and usefulness of the well conducted Teachers' Institute of our State. Indeed, I think I may safely say it constitutes the most popular and inspiriting feature of our excellent school system. It does more to bring to counties in which they are held, a knowledge of the capabilities and usefulness of the State Normal School, than could be effected by any other instrumentality. While that institution is more thoroughly training a noble class of young men and women, who are seeking qualifications essential to eminent usefulness; and who will, in due time, return to the counties from which they have been sent up, and there, it is believed, exert an elevating influence, not only upon the schools they teach, but upon those round about; it is the office of the *Institute* immediately to operate upon greater numbers. Its power consists in the improvement of the teachers now actually in charge of our schools, and who will continue in charge of them, whether qualified or not, and in leading the communities in which they may be held, to appreciate more fully the importance of the teacher's calling; to seek, and adequately to remunerate the services of those who are best qualified; and generally to demand a higher standard of attainment on the part of those to whom are to be committed the guardianship of our primary schools. The Teachers' Institute thus becomes, in an important sense, a co-ordinate of the Normal School. And suppose fifteen hundred teachers have received instruction at the Institutes above reported, and that these on an average, have taught fifty scholars each—which is a low estimate—and

their influence has been directly felt by seventy-five thousand children! and by a large number of parents and citizens.

#### INTERMEDIATE, OR ACADEMIC SCHOOLS.

The Primary Schools, the Branches, and the University, constitute the facilities which the Michigan School System originally offered to the youth of the State, for acquiring an Education.

It is the office of the Primary School to offer to all our youth, facilities for obtaining a good common English education, such as is necessary to qualify them to know, enjoy, and discharge, their rights, privileges, and obligations, as citizens of a free State. The education which it aims to supply, is an elementary one, merely, but symmetrical in its proportions, and as extended as circumstances will permit, its instructions being conducted, under a Constitutional requirement, in the English language.

In the country, where the sparseness of the population is such that it is impracticable to embrace more than from forty to sixty children, within the legal ages, in a school district, because of the amount of territory that would be required, and the distance to which children in the remote portions of the districts would be removed from the school house, the course of study cannot be so extended, nor can the classification of pupils be so perfect, as in villages, and densely populated communities, where from three to five or eight hundred children may be embraced within the limits of a single district. But in both instances alike the first and the prominent object in arranging a course of study, must be the fitting of youth who frequent these schools for the discharge of the duties of life, and not for admission to a higher grade of schools.

It is the office of the University, on the contrary, to offer to a limited number of youth, from every portion of the State, facilities for acquiring a more extended and complete education, in literature, science, and the arts, and one which shall fit them to enter more advantageously upon the higher walks of life, and which shall more thoroughly qualify them to engage successfully in extended fields of usefulness. But between the Primary School and the University there is a chasm, deep and impassable, which requires to be thoroughly bridged, before the doors of the University can be regarded as effectually open to the youth generally of the State; for none can frequent its halls, under established regula-

tions, and be admitted to unrestricted participation in its privileges, who have not, with other attainments, made certain acquisitions in the Latin and Greek languages—a kind of knowledge which it is impracticable generally to acquire, even in the most favored of our primary and union schools, as our school system is at present organized.

It was originally designed that the branches should afford facilities for this intermediate training. But these have long since been abandoned by the State; and in the place thereof have sprung up private schools, denominational institutions, incorporated academies, and seminaries of learning of various grades, to which our citizens have been accustomed to look for the accomplishment of this work. All of these incorporated schools are required by their charters to make and transmit annual reports to this Department; but none of them receive any pecuniary assistance from the State. The consequence is, as might be expected; each does its own work in its own way, and very few of them go through with even the formality of making a report. During the year 1855 not a single report was received from this class of institutions in the State. In the early part of the present year a Circular was issued by this Department, and sent to the officers of these institutions generally, in reply to which a few reports have been received, the whole or parts of which will be hereto appended.

It is respectfully submitted whether justice to this class of institutions, and a due regard to the interests of sound learning and general education in the State, do not require that the Legislature make some suitable provision for their encouragement. A certain amount of capital might be required as a condition upon which they should receive aid, and institutions applying for it might be required to make a specific annual report, and might be subjected, as at present, to inspection by a board of visitors; and the amount of assistance rendered them might be equitably arranged, having reference to the number of scholars in attendance upon them that are prepared to pursue—and are actually pursuing—an advanced course of scientific and classical study, such as is requisite for admission to the State University, and to the colleges of our country.

I have not time now to discuss this subject at greater length; but it seems to me the considerations already presented indicate alike the requirements of justice and sound State policy.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL STATISTICS:

From the reports received at this office for the school year ending the Saturday previous to the last Monday of September, 1855, (abstracts of which are appended to this report,) it appears that there were, at that time, three thousand two hundred and fifty-five (3255) organized school districts in the State, in which there were one hundred and eighty-seven thousand, one hundred and twenty-three (187,123) resident children between the ages of four and eighteen years. Schools taught by "qualified teachers," within the meaning of the statutes, were maintained in these districts, on an average, five and six-tenths (5.6) months, upon which there were in attendance one hundred and forty-two thousand, three hundred and thirty-four (142,334) children. The average length of time these children attended school, as appears by the returns, was three and four-tenths (3.4) months.

There were employed during this time, in the primary schools of the State, as shown by the reports, five thousand and seventy-eight (5078) qualified teachers, of whom one thousand six hundred (1600) were males, and three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight (3478) females.

The total amount of teachers' wages, as shown by the reports, is three hundred and four thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars, and twenty-nine cents, (\$304,778 29,) of which amount eighty-one thousand, and thirty-three dollars, and ten cents, (\$81,033 10,) was raised by rate-bill.

The whole amount of money raised by tax upon the school districts of the State, for the support of schools, was two hundred and thirty-one thousand, two hundred and fifteen dollars, and thirteen cents, (\$231,-215 13.)

The statistics for the school year last closed, have not been put in tabular form, for reasons already referred to. It is hoped they may be, however, in season to be printed with the documents accompanying this report.

## PUBLIC MONEY APPORTIONED IN 1855 AND 1856.

There was apportioned at this office, to the several townships of the State, on the 11th day of May, 1855, the sum of eighty-three thousand, two hundred and forty-two dollars, and eight cents, (\$83,242 08,) the

same being the amount of Interest accruing on the Primary School Fund for the preceding year, and being at the rate forty-eight (48) cents to a scholar between the ages of four and eighteen years, as the same were reported for the preceding year.

There was also apportioned at this office to the townships of the State for the use of the primary schools therein, on the 15th day of May, 1856, the sum of ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and seventy-six cents, (\$99,938 76,) the same being the amount of Interest accruing on the School Fund for the preceding year, and being at the rate of fifty-three (53) cents to a scholar within the legal ages, as the same were reported for the year 1855.

It appears, from the above, that there is at present a greater per cent. annual increase in the public moneys to be apportioned to the schools of the State, than in the number of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, residing in the school districts reported. In the year 1850 the amount apportioned was at the rate of thirty-four (34) cents a scholar. The apportionment per scholar has advanced from year to year since, until, as stated above, the amount was forty-eight (48) cents per scholar, in 1855, and fifty-three (53) cents per scholar, in 1856.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOL ESTIMATES FOR 1857.

The State Constitution provides that the Legislature shall, within five years from the time of its adoption, (which time has now expired,) provide for and establish a system of Primary Schools, whereby a school shall be kept, *without charge for tuition*, at least three months in each year, in every school district of the State. The Constitution further provides that any school district that shall neglect to maintain a school at least three months in each year, shall be deprived for the ensuing year of its proportion of the income of the Primary School Fund, and of all funds arising from taxes for the support of Schools.

Our Public Money for the support of Primary Schools is derived from three sources :

1. The Primary School Interest Fund.
2. A tax of one mill on a dollar of the taxable property of each and every township of the State.
3. A voluntary tax which may be raised by the qualified voters of school districts at their annual district meetings, of not to exceed one dollar a scholar between the ages of four and eighteen years.

Now the estimated amount that may be realized from these three sources for the year 1857, under existing provisions of law, is as follows:

1. Income of the Primary School Fund,.....	\$100,000 00
2. The tax of one mill on a dollar,.....	150,000 00
3. A voluntary tax of one dollar per scholar,.....	200,000 00
Total amount possible, .....	\$450,000 00

Now this *possible* amount of public money is sufficient to maintain a free school in each school district of the State, for full three months, according to the rates of remuneration hitherto paid to teachers, as shown by the reports received at this office. But shall we hence infer that the constitutional requirement is met? I think not; and for the following reasons:

1. The voluntary tax, which makes up nearly one-half of the estimated amount, may be raised only in part; and in many instances we know it is not raised at all. In such cases the estimated *possible* amount of public money is reduced nearly one-half. Moreover, the mill tax, (which is three-fifths of the remaining amount of public money as per estimate,) is not levied by the Supervisor, in too many instances, notwithstanding the statutes imperatively require that it be raised. The districts, hence, are often actually in the receipt of less than one-fourth of their proportion of the estimated amount of public money *possible*, under existing laws.
2. The full amount of public money *possible* to be raised under the statutes, is raised only in those districts and townships whose inhabitants are intelligent and enterprising, and who, fully appreciating the advantages of an education, and determined to secure them to their offspring, maintain good schools, eight or ten months during the year. In such cases the public money is usually spread out over the whole time, and the balance of teachers' wages is raised by rate-bill. Although existing statutes may thus be fully complied with, the constitutional requirement above cited, it seems to me, has not been met. This arises from the fact that previous Legislatures have themselves neglected to provide such statutory enactments as are contemplated by the Constitution.

The duty imposed upon the Legislature by the Constitution, it seems to me, implies two things: 1. That provision be made for maintaining a school "without charge for tuition, at least three months in each year, in

every school district in the State." This provision should not depend upon the contingency of a popular vote in the districts, but should be *imperative*, and its observance should be enforced by penalty and forfeiture. 2. Not only should provision be made for effectually raising the amount required to maintain a good school the constitutional term, *without charge for tuition*; but each district should be required *actually thus to maintain a free school*; and, in the language of the Constitution, any district neglecting to comply with this requirement should be "deprived for the ensuing year of its proportion of the income of the Primary School Fund, and of all funds arising from taxes for the support of Schools."

The Superintendent would recommend, as a convenient, efficient, and judicious mode of complying with the constitutional requirement, 1. That the obligatory mill tax be changed to a two mill tax; 2. That the qualified voters of school districts be authorized to raise a voluntary tax of two dollars for every scholar between the ages of four and eighteen years, resident of the district, instead of but one dollar, as at present; and 3. That in case provision be not otherwise made for maintaining a free school the constitutional term, the district board be authorized and required to estimate the amount of money necessary to be raised by tax to maintain a good school the requisite time, and that they embrace the same in the report which they are now required to make out and deliver to the supervisor between the last Monday of September and the second Monday of October in each year, to be by him levied upon the taxable property within the district; and that in failure whereof, or of otherwise maintaining a free school three months, the district be deprived of its proportion of public money the ensuing year.

With the above provisions incorporated into our statutes, the estimated amount which might be raised and received from all sources, aside from a rate bill, would, for the year 1857, be as follows:

1. Income of the Primary School Fund, .....	\$100,000 00
2. The Tax of Two Mills on a Dollar,.....	300,000 00
3. A Voluntary Tax of Two Dollars per Scholar,.....	400,000 00
Total amount possible, .....	\$800,000 00

Should the total amount of public money *possible*, under such statutes, be raised in any district or township, it might enable them to maintain

a free school eight or ten months. But this is no longer than the interests of education, an economical policy, and sound domestic and political economy, alike require. And where the voluntary tax is not voted, there would still be effectual provision for the maintenance of a free school for at least the time contemplated by the Framers of the Constitution.]

#### NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

In commending to the consideration of the Legislature about to assemble, such modifications in the school law as I deem important to be made during the ensuing session, I shall number them for the sake of convenient reference, rather than as an indication of any connection between them. Although I stop not to argue the several points specified, yet I shall endeavor to submit nothing but what has been well considered. The Superintendent would then respectfully recommend the adoption into the school laws of the State of the following provisions :

1. The repeal of Act No. 153 of the laws of 1851, connecting the office of Public Instruction with the State Library, and the conferring of authority upon the Superintendent to appoint a deputy, and to employ clerks, from time to time, as the same may be necessary.

2. Compliance with the requirement of section 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the State, which says : "The Legislature shall within five years from the adoption of this Constitution, provide for and establish a system of primary schools, whereby a school shall be kept, without charge for tuition, at least three months in each year, in every school district in the State."

It was generally supposed, at the time, that such a law was passed by the last Legislature; but, owing to some change introduced by one branch of the Legislature, which was not concurred in by the other, the bill failed to become a law.

3. A change in section 5 of chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the election of the three district officers, and the introduction in lieu thereof of a provision whereby the term of district officers shall be three years, with one officer going out annually, instead of one year, and all three going out at once, as at present.

By this arrangement the majority of the officers of a district would hold over, and they would hence be familiar with the condition and wants of the district, and be free from the embarrassments at present

felt, where all the incumbents are either liable soon to go out of office, or are unfamiliar with the state of the district, from lack of experience.

4. The adoption of a system of School District Libraries, instead of the present system of Township Libraries.

Under the present system, the books are either drawn quarterly from the township library, by the school directors, for circulation in the districts, and returned to the township library at the expiration of that time and exchanged for others, according to the provisions of sections 51, 52, and 115; or they remain in the township library to be drawn out by citizens from time to time, as provided by act No. 299 of the laws of 1850. [Section 144 of the school law, as printed in 1852.] The former provision is burdensome to directors, and involves great wear and tear and loss of books; and the latter is very inconvenient to citizens whose residences are remote from that of the township clerk. A smaller number of more choice books, owned by and circulated in the district, it is believed would, in the great majority of cases, give better satisfaction, and be more profitable to the reading portion of the community.

5. The offering of facilities on the part of the State, for the purchase of Standard Library Books from a responsible contractor who shall obligate himself to supply them at reduced rates, instead of leaving purchasers to depend, as at present, upon itinerant dealers, who too frequently supply indifferent or pernicious books at exorbitant prices.

6. Such a modification of section 54 of the law relating to primary schools, as shall obviate the necessity for the directors of school districts to embrace in their reports such topics as are neither essential as checks, nor susceptible of being turned to practical account by this Department. At present, it is believed the statutes require too much and too varied information relating to unimportant topics. The consequence is, the reports received at this office are very defective. If they called for less, and only for that which is clearly important, it is believed they would at once be more complete and more reliable.

7. The establishment of a more thorough system of Inspection of Teachers, and provision for a more efficient Supervision of Schools, and for granting different Grades of Certificates.

This might be done by electing one School Inspector in each township who shall discharge the duties now devolving upon a board of

*three*; and one School Commissioner in each Senatorial District of the State, who should have the general supervision of the schools of his district, and whose duty it should be to examine teachers, and grant certificates to such as he may deem qualified; which certificates might be restricted to one township, for a single year, or be good throughout the district, for a longer time, according to the estimate the commissioner might place upon the merits of the candidate.

The commissioner might also receive the annual reports from the inspectors of his district, and transmit them, or abstracts from them, to this Department, and otherwise labor to promote the interests of education in his district. The Superintendent might be authorized himself to grant certificates to well qualified and successful teachers, which certificates should be good throughout the State. Such a discrimination in granting certificates would confer distinction upon the meritorious, and would attract young persons of enterprise and competent attainments to the business of teaching for a livelihood. It would thus give greater dignity and permanency to the vocation of an instructor, and would contribute to the advancement of the interests of general education in the State, and to the elevation of the employment of Teaching, to the rank of a Profession.

8. Provision should be made for granting suitable Diplomas to graduates of the State Normal School, which should serve them in lieu of the ordinary certificate of qualification, for teaching primary schools in any township in the State, for the period of two years. If during this time they should prove to be successful teachers, they might, on application to the Superintendent, receive a State Certificate.

At present, graduates of the State Normal School have to submit to an examination before the township board of school inspectors, before they can be recognized as "qualified teachers" within the meaning of the law. It is not so in other States; and the Legislature, I doubt not, will unhesitatingly supply this statutory omission, which has hitherto subjected many worthy teachers to needless humiliation, and in some instances deprived the community of their services.

9. In case of the incorporation into our statutes of the proposed law establishing the office of district commissioner, it would be advisable to confer upon him the authority to appoint pupils to the Normal School. His visits to schools, his examination of teachers, and his greater famil-

iarity with the active friends of education in his district, would offer greater facilities for judicious appointments than are enjoyed by the officers upon whom the duty is at present devolved.

10. It is desirable to provide for the reprint of the School Laws of the State, with notes, forms, and instructions for conducting proceedings under the same. Valuable as may be the volume published in 1852, it is entirely too voluminous for convenient reference, containing, as it does, 640 pages. All the information necessary for the successful administration of our School System, with the laws brought down to the present time, might be embraced in a volume of one-fourth its size, in which inquiries ordinarily arising would be more fully answered, and in which the information sought would at the same time be more readily acquired. The dissemination of such intelligence will have the tendency to insure greater accuracy and uniformity in the administration of our School System, and to diminish the necessity for so extensive a correspondence with this Department as must otherwise be indispensable.

#### STATE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Memorials were widely circulated, and presented to the Legislature, two years ago, praying for the establishment of a Female College under the fostering care of the State. This subject was then considerably discussed, by the Press, by members of the Legislature, by the more active friends of Education, and by citizens generally, in various portions of the State. No action, however, was taken for the establishment of such an institution, on the part of the State ; and the Superintendent had not contemplated any reference to the subject in his report.

But the matter has been agitated less or more during the last two years, and seems now to be receiving increased attention. And I perceive by the public journals, that memorials are in circulation, and are receiving the signatures of inhabitants of the State, respectfully requesting the attention of the Legislature "to the fact that no provision is made by the State for the education of young women beyond the Primary Schools, unless they wish to become Teachers ;" and praying "that a fund be set apart and an Institution be established under the fostering care of the State, which shall give to its daughters equal opportunities for acquiring a liberal education, [to those] which are now so nobly and freely offered to its sons by the University."

In order properly to estimate the importance of the subject matter of this memorial, it may be proper briefly to consider the origin and progress of our Educational System, that we may fully understand the extent of our privileges under existing constitutional and statutory provisions. We shall then be better qualified to comprehend the extent of the disabilities sustained by any portion of our citizens. When we shall have fully ascertained the nature and extent of these disabilities, we shall be better prepared to determine what legislative action is necessary for their removal.

The foundation of our System of Education may be considered as laid long prior to the ratification of our State Constitution by Congress, June 15th, 1836. In the memorable Ordinance of July 13th, 1787, for the government of the Territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, "It is ordained and declared by the United States, in Congress assembled, that the following articles, [six in number,] shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unaltered, unless by common consent, to wit :

### "ARTICLE III.

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, SCHOOLS AND THE MEANS OF EDUCATION SHALL FOREVER BE ENCOURAGED." \* \* \* \*

We may, then, with pride and gratitude, point to this celebrated instrument as the origin of our admirable system of Public Instruction.

If provision for the establishment of a State University is not made in the Ordinance of 1787, it certainly dates as far back as the year 1804.

The following is an act concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Michigan, approved May 20th, 1826 :

*"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Michigan, to which the Indian title may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a University within the Territory aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever, to be located in tracts of land corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized*

to be surveyed, not less than one section ; one of which said townships, so set apart and reserved from sale, shall be in lieu of an entire township of land, directed to be located in said Territory for the use of a Seminary of Learning therein, by an act of Congress, entitled 'An Act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes,' approved March 26th, 1804."

Section fifth of the Act last referred to, approved March 26th, 1804, provides that "section 'number sixteen' shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same," and also that "an entire township be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of a Seminary of Learning."

The following is from An Act of Congress to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, approved June 23d, 1836 :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, \* \* \*

"Second, That the seventy-two sections of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a University by an Act of Congress approved on the 20th day of May, 1826, entitled 'An Act concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Michigan,' are hereby granted and conveyed to the State, to be appropriated *solely to the use and support of such University*, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe." \* \*

Section third of "An Act to provide for the government of the State University," approved April 8th, 1851, vests the government of the University in a Board of Regents. But the thirteenth section of this Act, especially provides that "The University shall be open to all persons resident of this State, without charge of tuition, under the regulations prescribed by the Regents ; and to all other persons under such regulations and restrictions as the board may prescribe." The express statutory provision then is, that the *University shall be open to all persons resident of this State.*

But the "memorial" above referred to speaks of "the fact that no provision is made by the State for the education of *young women*." If this be so, we are at once forced to the conclusion that "*young women*" are not "persons," within the meaning of the statutes. But how can this be ? Dr. Webster defines the word "person" as signifying "an individual human being consisting of body and soul ;" and adds that "it is applied alike to a man, woman, or child."

Our Primary Schools, (and this term includes all of our Union Schools,) are established more particularly for the education of "children." But does any one hence infer that *boys* only are meant? On the contrary, we find both *boys* and *girls* in attendance upon these schools, and of them about an equal number. Moreover, we find "children of a larger growth," and married as well as single, often frequenting these schools. It has been my happiness, once to meet an aged grandmother in one of our Primary Schools, who attended it regularly for the purpose of acquiring the elements of an English education—a privilege that had been denied her earlier in life. And I suppose there can be no question but that all of these classes of persons are constitutionally, legally, and very properly, admitted to participate freely the beneficent provisions of our excellent System of Public Instruction. As freely as they inhale the invigorating atmosphere, and as joyously as they behold the cheerful sunlight; so freely, and so joyously may they participate the privileges, not only of the Primary School, and of the Normal School, but of the State University ; and, so long as they conduct themselves with propriety, and observe the laws inculcated by the doctrine of reciprocity, *there is no one to hinder*. To change this rule, or to restrict its interpretation, would greatly mar our admirable System of Education. If it did not utterly obscure, and totally eclipse, the Central Luminary of our System, it would cast dark spots upon its surface. It would alienate from its sympathies many worthy citizens and families ; for, while fond parents ardently love their *sons*, and seek for them the enjoyment of distinguished privileges, they cherish an equally strong affection, mingled with greater tenderness, for their *daughters* ; and will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights.

I speak thus strongly, because some persons have fancied themselves, or their friends, excluded from the privileges of this institution; not because any have been, or are, actually excluded. On the contrary, under the terms of the original grant by the Congress of the United States, and by express statutory provision, the State University is open to *all persons resident of this State*, who possess the necessary literary and moral qualifications, without regard to nationality, state in life, or sex. And, so far as I am advised, there is not an officer of the institution, either Regent or Professor, who would exclude "young women" from the fullest enjoyment of its privileges, even did they possess the

authority to do so. And I have been present at meetings of the Regents, when both the President of the University, and Professors, distinctly intimated to the Board that they had reasons for believing ladies would make application for admission to the institution, and inquired what action they should take in case such applications were made. After a free and pleasant discussion, the subject was dismissed without action, because the specific provisions of the statutes, as above quoted, preclude the necessity for further action on the part of the Regents, arrangements having already been made for the admission of "persons" to the enjoyment of the privileges of the University, as for the admission of "children" to our Primary Schools.

From the preceding it can hardly fail to be apparent that "an Institution established under the fostering care of the State," already exists, which offers "to its daughters facilities for acquiring a liberal education equal to, [and identical with,] those which are now so nobly and freely extended to its sons, by the University." If these privileges are not equally shared by our daughters, a sufficient reason, and, so far as I know, the only reason, is to be found in the fact that those possessing the necessary qualifications have not hitherto presented themselves for examination and matriculation.

Although my special object in tracing the history of our School System, and particularly so far as relates to the State University, has been to set at rest the question whether females are entitled to participate its privileges ; still, there has incidentally been brought to light another important fact. It is this. Under the terms of the original grant, the avails of the seventy-two sections of land donated to this State by the United States, were "to be appropriated solely to the use and support of a University, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

This much, it is deemed, should be said in this connection in relation to the University ; for many persons, in various parts of the State, have looked upon it as an aristocratic institution, from which but few can ever derive benefit. Much has hence been said in relation to its discontinuance, and the application of its ample fund to the support of the Primary Schools of the State. But the several Acts of Congress to which reference has been made, clearly show that the fund cannot be thus perverted. And fortunate it is for the cause of Education that it cannot be. The statutory provisions in relation to our State University, are even more in

harmony with the principles of a free government, than are those of our excellent primary school system ; for, as we have seen, the *University is open to all persons resident of the State* who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages, *without charge of tuition*, under the regulations prescribed by the Regents ; while the State Constitution requires that a *primary school shall be kept, without charge for tuition, only three months in each year*, in every school district in the State.

What has been said hitherto touching this subject relates more particularly to the *privileges* which different classes of persons are entitled to enjoy at the State University, than to the *propriety* of their participating these privileges. But all experience has shown, that under judicious regulations, the influence upon young ladies of meeting with gentlemen in the recitation-room, and in the general exercises of the school, is most salutary. Its manifest tendency is, more fully to cultivate and develop their *intellects*, not only, but to give them more rational views of human life, and to prevent the development of that prudery which is wont to manifest itself in boarding schools composed exclusively of females. On the other hand, young gentlemen, at this important period in their history, equally need the refining and humanizing influence which such an association with ladies is calculated to produce, and without which, when congregated in numbers, the tendency is to develop habits of clownishness and boorishness. And the fact that these mutually elevating influences are not restricted to preparatory schools, is placed beyond a reasonable doubt, by the prosperity that has attended those Colleges that have received and graduated Ladies as well as Gentlemen, who have been accustomed to meet in the lecture-room daily throughout their college course.

But it may be urged, as it sometimes has been, that young gentlemen frequent the halls of the University in whose society young ladies are not safe. It is sufficient to state two things in reply. 1. The association proposed is public in its nature, and literary in its character, and it is contemplated that there be thrown around it every needed wholesome restraint. 2. A qualification requisite to admission should be a manifest tendency to obey the law of reciprocity. Young gentlemen—or old—of the character described, should be referred to another class of State Institutions, whose restraints they need, and whose more rigid

discipline, and plainer regimen, might exert a salutary influence in the proper development of their characters.

There are other aspects in which this subject may be considered, but there seems not to be occasion for its further discussion at this time and in this place.

#### JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Should the change above recommended relating to the establishment of district libraries, numbered "4," be favorably regarded, and should the Legislature be pleased to authorize the Superintendent to renew, on the part of the State, the subscription to the Journal of Education—which has been sent to the clerks of the townships, for the township library, during the last two years—the Superintendent would recommend, that it be sent to the school directors for the district libraries, instead of to the townships, as at present. While the Journal would thus constitute a better medium of official communication, than as at present sent, it would hardly be more expensive to the State than now; for it would afford more desirable facilities for advertising, and could hence be furnished to subscribers at reduced rates, and still be remunerative to the publisher.

#### WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

This standard work, which will be used wherever the English language is employed, has been put into every school house of several of the States, by the action of their Legislatures. A bill for the supply of a copy of it to every school district, passed the Legislature of this State two years ago; but on account of some objectionable feature, it failed to receive the Executive sanction, and did not become a law. So numerous and great are the advantages that would result from furnishing the teacher's desk with this volume, as a work of reference, that I deem it worthy of the consideration of the Legislature to seek its accomplishment in an unobjectionable method.

#### THE MEANS AND ENDS OF UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

A resolution was adopted by both branches of the Legislature of this State, in the year 1849, requesting the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a work on the subject of Popular Education, based upon a course of lectures he had delivered during the session, by re-

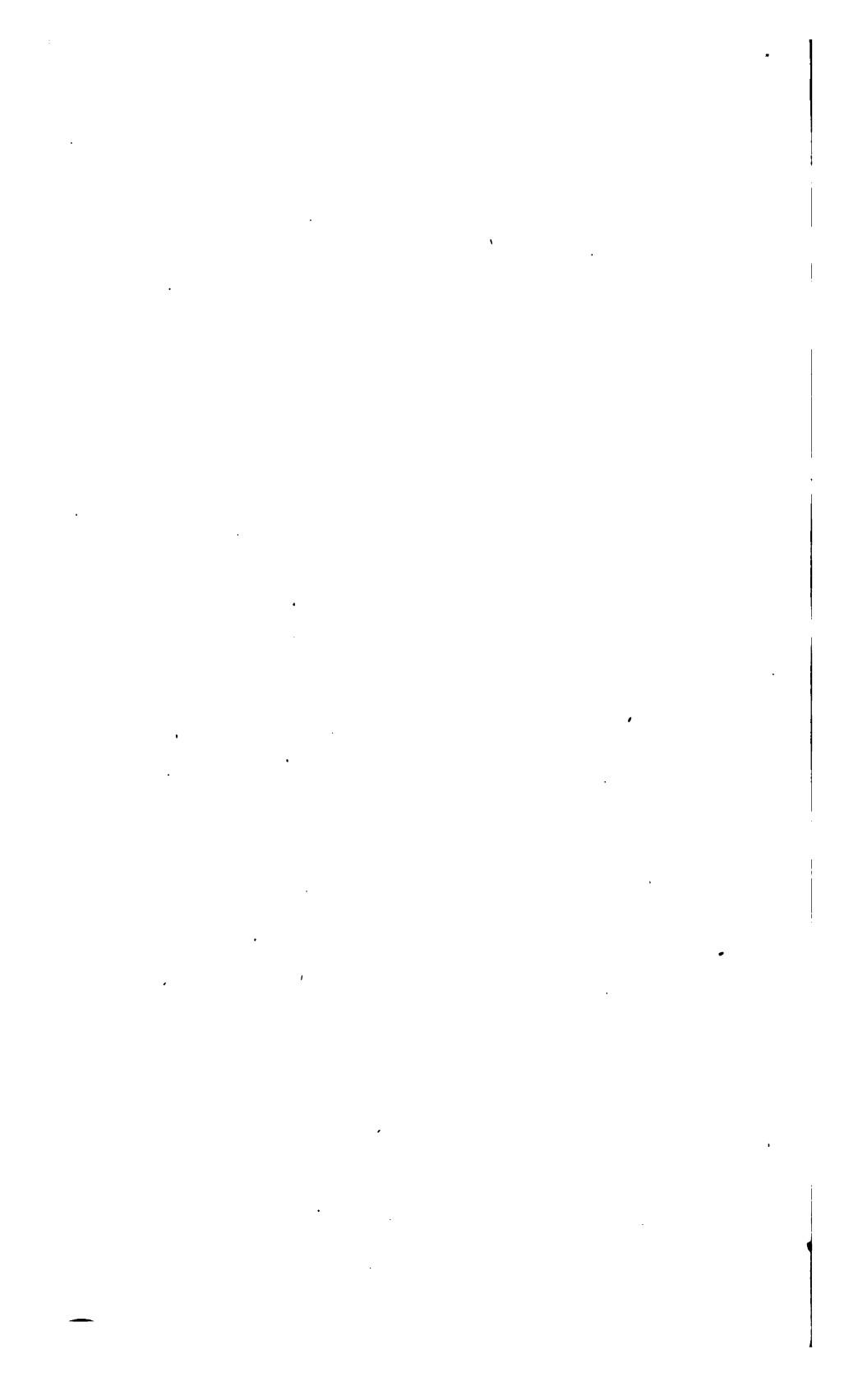
quest of the Legislature, in the Hall of the House, together with such other matter as, in his judgment, would tend to the further improvement of our System of Public Instruction; to the end that the necessary information in regard to this subject might be diffused throughout the State. The undersigned, who was the incumbent at the time, and whose name was mentioned in the resolution, being soon after relieved from the labors and responsibilities of the office, undertook the preparation of the work in question, which was published in the autumn of 1850, by Harper and Brothers, of New York, under the title of "Popular Education." Several editions have since been published. The stereotype plates have recently been purchased by the publishers of a valuable series of educational works, known as "The School Teacher's Library," with the view of hereafter publishing it as a volume thereof, under the more specific and equally truthful title, "The Means and Ends of Universal Education."

I have been induced to make this statement at this time, and in this place, from the consideration that the work has never, to my knowledge, heretofore been brought to the notice of the Legislature; and from the additional consideration that many friends of Education, in whose judgment I repose confidence, have expressed to me the earnest desire that steps might be taken to furnish copies of it to the School Districts of the State.

But I must here distinctly state, that, although the work was prepared by me while a private citizen, I have no claim to prefer for State patronage. But, on the contrary, I have a special contract with my publishers, by which I am entitled to receive the work at a considerable discount from the regular wholesale price, the full benefit of which contract I freely tender to the Legislature, in case they are pleased to avail themselves of it for the purpose of supplying copies of the volume to the School Districts of the State. Copies of "The Means and Ends of Universal Education," as at present published, will be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

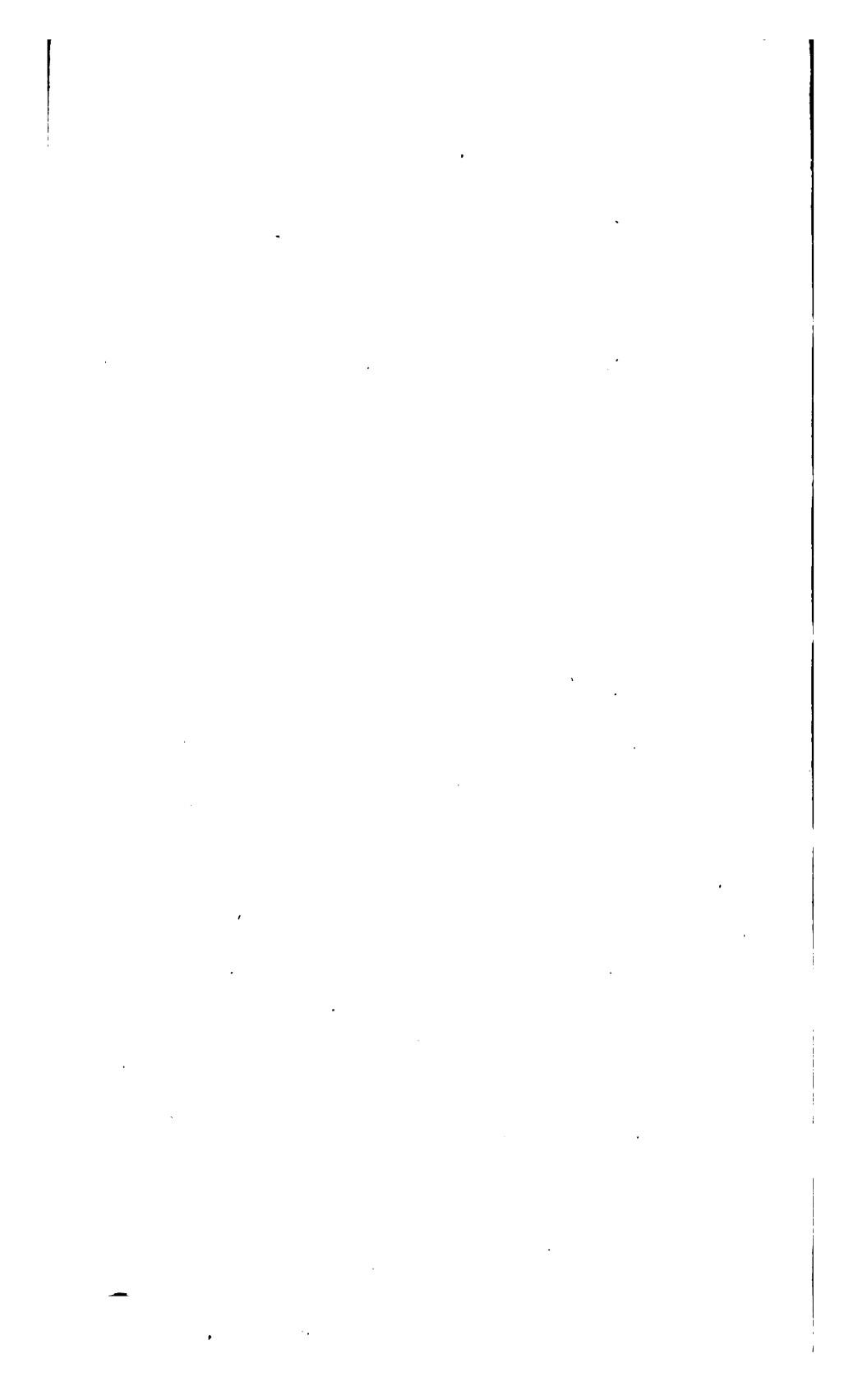
IRA MAYHEW,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*



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**DOCUMENTS**  
ACCOMPANYING THE  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**

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## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, }  
December 28th, 1855. }

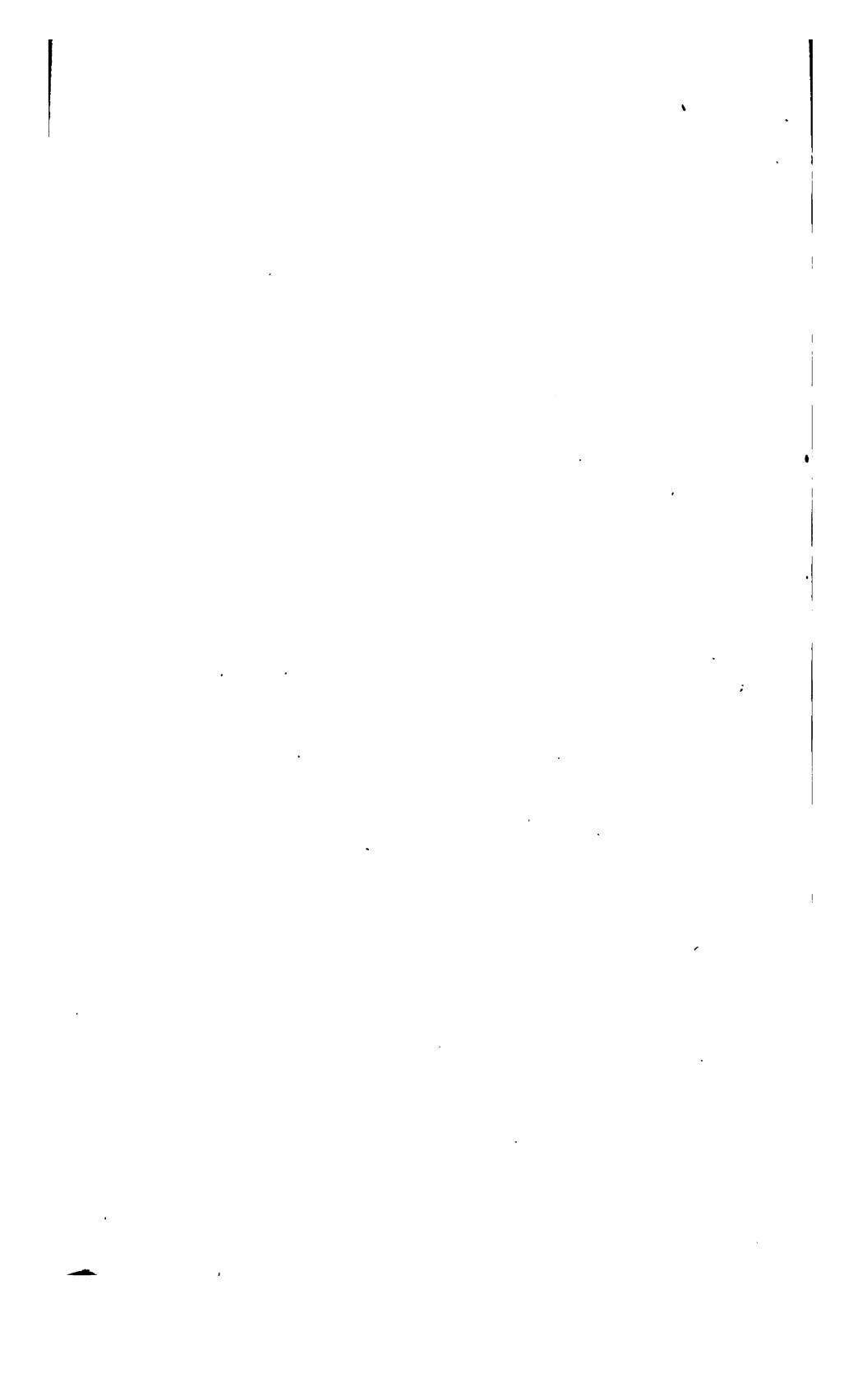
HON. IRA MAYHEW, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, consisting of the following Documents :

- I. Annual Report of the President of the University.
- II. Annual Report of the Finance Committee, comprising,
  - A. Report of the Secretary, giving the annual statement of warrants drawn on the University Treasurer.
  - B. Report of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, detailing the expenditures from the Contingent Fund.
  - C. Report of the University Treasurer.
  - D. Report of the State Treasurer.
  - E. Report of the State Land Commissioner.
  - F. List of University Lands selected and approved.

A. WINCHELL,

*Secretary of the Board of Regents.*



## [ I. ]

### Report of the President of the University.

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*To the Honorable the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.*

GENTLEMEN.—The condition of the University since my last Report, rendered Oct. 21st, 1854, to the present time will appear from the following statement:

#### I.—PROFESSORSHIPS AND PROFESSORS.

In the Department of Medicine no change has taken place with the exception that Dr. Andrews, having accepted an appointment in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, the Chair of Comparative Anatomy is left vacant. The duties of Demonstrator of Human Anatomy, which he also discharged, have been assigned to Dr. C. P. Farmer.

In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, William G. Peck, U. S. Topographical Engineer, and for eight years Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, has been appointed Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering in the place of Prof. Winchell, who has been transferred to the Professorship of Botany, Zoology and Geology.

Professor Frieze is now in Europe on leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the Universities, and of viewing those places and remains of antiquity so intimately connected with Latin Literature. The duties of his Professorship are ably discharged during his absence by Professor Braman. Professor Frieze appropriated part of his salary in payment of Professor Braman's salary, and the remainder in making collections in Europe for illustrating the Latin classics.

Mr. Alfred Dubois, A. M., a graduate of the University, has, also, been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

## II.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

In the Department of Medicine the number of students, during the Academic year of 1854-5, amounted to one hundred and thirty-three; of whom, twenty-two graduated as Doctors of Medicine.

In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, during the same year, the number of students amounted to one hundred and seventy-one; of whom, fifteen graduated as Bachelors of Arts, and two as Bachelors of Science.

Since the first of October there have been admitted in the Department of Medicine 150.

In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, the number thus far admitted is 98.

In Analytical Chemistry the number of students during the season was 16.

The whole number of students to be reported at the present time, therefore, is as follows:

In the Department of Medicine,	.....	150
“ “ Science, Literature and the Arts,	.....	250
In Analytical Chemistry,	.....	16
Total, .....		416

## III.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND TEXT BOOKS.

### I.—*Department of Science, Literature and the Arts.*

#### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. CLASSICAL COURSE.—No person will be admitted to this course unless he sustain a satisfactory examination in the following studies, namely: In English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through equations of the first degree; in the Latin Grammar, McClintock's Exercises, or Arnold's First Latin Book, the whole of Caesar's Commentaries, the whole of Cicero's Select Orations, thirty lessons in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and one book of the *Aeneid* of Virgil, with special reference to the Prosody; in the Greek Grammar, the writing of Greek (with the accents), and the Greek Reader, or some equivalent amount of classical Greek, and in Ancient Geography.

2. SCIENTIFIC COURSE.—The examination for admission to this

course will be particularly rigid in the following studies, namely: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through equations of the first degree.

3. PARTIAL COURSE.—Those who do not desire to become candidates for a degree, may be admitted to any part of the Classical or Scientific Course, for such length of time as they may choose, in case they exhibit satisfactory evidence of such proficiency as will enable them to proceed advantageously with the studies of the class which they propose to enter.

No person shall become a candidate for admission to any of the above courses until he shall have completed his fourteenth year, nor without presenting satisfactory evidence of unexceptionable moral character.

II.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—CLASSICAL COURSE.

*First Year.*

- I. Algebra, Latin, Greek.
- II. Algebra and Geometry, Latin, Greek.

*Second Year.*

- I. Geometry and Trigonometry, Latin, Greek.
- II. Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry, Latin and Greek, French.

*Third Year.*

- I. French, Physics, Astronomy and Greek.
- II. Greek and Latin, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology, Rhetoric.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

*First Year.*

- I. Algebra and Geometry, English Language and Literature.
- II. Geometry, Trigonometry and Mensuration, English Language and Literature.

*Second Year.*

- I. Descriptive and Analytical Geometry, Surveying, Levelling and Geodesy, History.
- II. Calculus, Indus, and Topographical Drawing, Shaded, Shadows and Perspective, French.

*Third Year.*

- I. French, Mechanics, Astronomy.
- II. Acoustics and Optics, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology, Rhetoric.

*Fourth Year.***FIRST SEMESTER.**

- I. Philosophy, Greek and Latin.
- II. Philosophy.

**ELECTIVE STUDIES.**

- I. Astronomy, Analyt. Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, German.
- II. Spher. Astron. and use of Instr., Analyt. Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, German.

**SECOND SEMESTER.**

- I. Philosophy, Geology.
- II. Philosophy, Geology.

**ELECTIVE STUDIES.**

- I. Astronomy, Applied Chemistry, German, Agricultural Science, Lect. on History.
- II. Astronomy, Applied Chemistry, Analyses of Soils, Minerals, &c., German, Agricultural Science, Lect. on History.

**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.**

- Strength of Materials.
- Theory of Construction.
- Stone Cutting.
- Architecture.
- Philosophy.
- Railroad Engineering.
- Theory of Road Construction.
- Plan Drawing and Tinting in Colors.
- Philosophy.
- Motors and Machines.
- Steam Engines and Locomotives.
- Field Work, Laying out Roads.
- Mining Surveys.

The above course of study in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, embraces the following subjects :

#### I.—LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The studies of this department embrace a select series of the Latin Classics, accompanied by progressive exercises in the analysis and composition of the language, and a course of lectures on the antiquities, literature, and history of Rome.

The arrangement of authors and exercises in this course, is as follows:

First year : Livy; Terence, or Cicero de Senectute, et de Amicitia; Roman History, in lectures, to the Mithridatic Wars; exercises in Latin Composition.

Second year: Horace; Tacitus; Roman History to the Age of the Antonines; exercises in Latin Composition and Prosody.

Third year: Juvenal or Lucan; lectures on Roman Literature.

Fourth year: Selections from the Rhetorical Works of Cicero; lectures on the Roman Constitution ; essays in Latin.

The following works are recommended for reading or reference: Zumpt's, and Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Schmidt's History of Rome; the historical works of Niebuhr, Arnold, and Neeren; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; Putz's Manual of Ancient Geography and History; Anthon's or Smith's Classical Dictionary; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology; and Butler's or Findlay's Ancient Atlas.

It is believed that the Latin course, thus arranged, will not only secure all the proficiency attainable, in the time allotted to Latin in the University, but also promote, to a considerable extent, the general knowledge, the mental discipline, and the literary taste of the student.

#### II.—GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The instruction in this department extends through the first two years, with one semester in the third, and one semester in the fourth year.

The studies of the first year are Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and selections from Thucydides. A considerable portion of the time is also devoted to lessons in the Grammar, and to exercises in Greek Prose Composition.

In the second year, further selections from Thucydides are read, and also selections from Homer's *Iliad*. The exercises in Greek Prose Com-

position are continued, and English essays are required of the class on topics relating particularly to the authors which are studied, or in general to the age in which they lived.

The oration of Demosthenes on the Crown, (Champlin's 2d edition,) is studied in the third year. Essays are required of the class, and lectures are delivered by the instructor, on subjects connected with the age of the Athenian orators.

In the fourth year, Plato's Apology of Socrates, and selections from the Memorabilia of Xenophon, are read in connection with a more general study of the Grecian Philosophy.

The limited amount of time allowed to the study of the Greek language and literature in the collegiate course, renders it impossible to do anything more than to make a beginning. That this beginning should be a good one—should lay a foundation on which it may be possible to build hereafter—is the principal object aimed at. Particular attention is paid, therefore, in the first year to the forms and structure of the language itself: afterwards, while the principles of interpretation continue to be carefully studied, as much attention as possible is given also to the history of the Greeks, and of their literature.

The course is not always limited to the before-mentioned authors, but may be varied in the different years.

The following works are particularly recommended as books of reference: Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicon; Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities; Smith's Dictionary of Biography and Mythology; Findlay's or Butler's Ancient Atlas; Kiepert's *Atlas von Hellas*; Becker's Charicles, and Grote's and Thirlwall's History of Greece.

### III.—MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

The course of instruction in this department occupies one daily recitation during four terms, or two years. One-half of the time is devoted to the French language, and the other half to the German, the latter being an optional study.

#### THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The instruction begins with the second semester of the second year, and closes with the first semester of the third year.

First semester—Fasquelle's French Method—oral and written exer-

cises in translating from French into English, and from English into French. Fasquelle's Colloquial French Reader.

Second semester—Oral and written exercises on the grammar and idioms of the language. Napoleon, (Fasquelle's edition,) with colloquial exercises.

#### THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

The instruction continues through the fourth year.

First semester—Grammar, oral and written exercises in translating from English into German, and from German into English.

Second semester—Grammar continued, oral and written exercises on the idioms of the languages. Schiller—Wilhelm Tell.

#### IV.—MATHEMATICS.

The studies in the Classical Department embrace the following subjects, viz.:

1. Algebra.
2. Plane and Solid Geometry.
3. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
4. Analytical Geometry,

and are pursued in the following order, viz.:

##### *First Year.*

First Semester—Algebra, Davies' Bourdon.

Second Semester—Algebra completed, Geometry, Davies' Legendre.

##### *Second Year.*

First Semester—Geometry completed, Trigonometry—Davies'.

Second Semester—Trigonometry completed, Analytical Geometry and Calculus—Loomis.

#### V.—SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

The complete course required for the degree of Civil Engineer (C.E.), embraces the following branches:

1. Mathematics, including Algebra; Geometry; Trigonometry and Mensuration; Analytical Geometry; Calculus.
2. Graphics, including Descriptive Geometry with its application to Shades, Shadows, Perspective and Stone Cutting, together with Geometrical and Spherical Projections; Drawing in Plan and Elevation; Topographical Drawing; Tinting in Colors.

3. Physics, including Mechanics; Acoustics; Optics; Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.
4. Natural Science, including Chemistry; Mineralogy; Geology; Meteorology.
5. Elements of Astronomy.
6. Language, including English Language and Literature; either French Language and Literature, or German Language and Literature; Rhetoric.
7. Philosophy, including Logic; Mental and Moral Science.
8. Engineering, including Plane, Geodetic, Railroad and Mining Surveying; Levelling; Nature and Strength of Materials; Theory of Construction; Architecture; Mechanics, *particularly* the Steam Engine and Locomotive; Motors, *particularly* Steam and Water.

The entire course as above laid down can be accomplished by the industrious student in four years, but a longer time may be occupied upon it with advantage and profit. The studies pursued for the first three years of this course are identical with those of the corresponding course for the degree of Bachelor of Science, and are pursued in the same classes. This portion of the course embraces all of the branches laid down under the first six headings, together with Plane Surveying, Geodesy and Levelling. The fourth year embraces the remaining portion.

Students desirous of perfecting themselves in any particular branch of Engineering, will be permitted to enter upon any study of the regular course for which they may be prepared, but such students will not receive the degree of Civil Engineer.

#### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction is given in the Lecture room by recitations, with illustrations at the blackboard, and by Lecture. The use of instruments and the practical duties of the Engineer will be illustrated by an extensive course of field operations. In drawing, besides copying the exercises given in the text books, students will be required to make plots of actual surveys, plans and elevations of buildings and machines from actual measurement, and will be expected from time to time to produce original designs of proposed structures.

#### *Text Books.*

The following text books are now used in the department of Mathematics, Graphics, Physics and Engineering.

## I.—MATHEMATICS.

Davies' Bourdon, Legendre, Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

## II.—GRAPHICS.

Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective; Mahan's Industrial Drawing; R. S. Smith's Manual of Topographical Drawing; Lectures.

## III.—PHYSICS.

Bartlett's Mechanics, Acoustics and Optics.

## IV.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Davies' Surveying; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Gillespie's Roads and Railroads; Neucke's Field Book; Lectures.

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The following are indicated as useful books of reference:

*In the Higher Mathematics—*

Church, Analytical Geometry.

Church, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Courtenary, Calculus.

Pierce, Curves and Functions.

*In Physics—*

Poisson, Traite de Mecanique.

Duhamel, Cours de Mecanique.

Wiesbach, Mechanics of Machines.

Poncelet, Mecanique Industrielle.

Whewell, Statics and Dynamics.

Brewster, Optics.

Lardner, Natural Philosophy.

*In Civil Engineering—*

Moseley, Engineering and Architecture.

Wiesbach, Mechanics of Machines and Engineering.

Naupt, Bridge Construction.

Pambour, Steam Engine.

Bourne, Treatise on the Steam Engine by the Artizan Club.

Weale, Treatise on Bridges by Nunn and others.

Also the various publications and reports of the Superintendent of the

Coast Survey, and of the United States Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers.

#### VI.—ASTRONOMY.

There will be two courses of instruction : one elementary for the undergraduate students; and another for students of a higher grade, who, together with the Science of Astronomy, will be taught the use of the Instruments in the Observatory.

#### VII.—RHETORIC AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

During the whole of the first year, the members of the Scientific Department devote one half of their time to the study of the English Language and Literature. The object of this plan is to secure an examination of the principles of our native tongue, as thorough and exact as that which is necessary for the mastery of a foreign language. The survey of our general Literature is necessarily cursory, and is designed chiefly to establish fundamental principles of criticism, and to cultivate correctness and propriety of style.

All the members of the Junior class, in both departments, have a daily study in Rhetoric during the second semester of the year, in which a good text book is examined, and a course of lectures given by the Professor, and original compositions are presented by the students every week for criticism.

Declamations are required regularly through the last three years; and during the last two years, the pieces spoken are original, and previously presented to the Professor, for criticism.

#### VIII.—HISTORY.

It will be seen, by reference to the Course of Study, that the students in the Scientific Course study General History one-half of the second year.

During the second semester a course of lectures will be given on the Philosophy of History, which may be attended by the Seniors in both departments.

#### IX.—GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

In this department, three courses of lectures are given to the undergraduate students :

1. A course of semi-weekly lectures on Botany during the second semester of the Junior year.

2. A course of lectures on Zoology during the first semester of the Senior year.

3. A course of lectures on Geology during the second semester of the Senior year.

The plan of instruction will embrace the general and comparative organization of plants and animals as the basis of their systematic classification; vegetable and animal physiology, comprising the sources and modes of nutrition of plants and animals, and their various modes of development and dissemination; also an outline of their geographical distribution and economical history. The instruction will be concluded by a pretty full course of lectures on theoretical and practical Geology, amply illustrated by maps, charts, models and drawings, and by an extensive collection of fossils and rock specimens from the paleozoic formation of Michigan and other districts, and from the cretaceous and tertiary formations of the Southern States. In the entire course of instruction continual reference will be had to the agricultural and other economical relations of these sciences.

Besides the instructions of the lecture room, the Professor will afford facilities to those who desire them for the more careful and minute examination and study of objects, the determination of species, and the identification of formations. Short excursions will also be undertaken in term time, and longer ones in vacation, for the purpose of bringing students into actual and direct communication with nature.

*Text Books and Works for Reading and Reference—*

Gray's Botanical Text Book.

Wood's Class Book of Botany.

Schleiden's Principles of Botany.

Jussieu's Cours Elementaire de Botanique.

Milne Edwards' Cours Elementaire de Zoologie.

Agassiz and Gould's Zoology.

Hitchcock's Elementary Geology.

Lyell's Elementary Geology.

“ Principles of Geology.

“ Travels in North America.

Guyot's Earth and Man.

Geological Reports published by the different States.

**X.—CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.**

The instruction in Chemistry will be embraced in a course of lectures to the Medical Class during the first semester, and the Junior class during the second, on Elementary Chemistry. The institution being well supplied with apparatus, these lectures will be fully illustrated by experiments. Adopting a chemical classification of minerals, the science of mineralogy will be treated in connection with that of chemistry. They will also be attended by thorough reviews and examinations.

During the first semester of the senior year, students more advanced in the science will be admitted into the Analytical Laboratory, and furnished with all the necessary material and apparatus, will conduct with their own hands, under the direction and supervision of the professor, a systematic course of qualitative and quantitative analysis. The object of this course will be two-fold, viz.:

First. To make the student familiar by actual practice with the principles and laws of the science, as well as the properties of the various elements and compounds, and their relations to each other.

Second. To exercise the student in chemical manipulation, and enable him to perform analytical investigations.

During the second semester particular attention will be given to special investigations in chemical technology, among which will be embraced :

Soil analysis and the manufacture of manures.

Analyses of mineral waters and blow-pipe examinations.

Alkalimetry and acidimetry.

The preparation and purification of chemicals.

Toxicological investigations.

This course is designed to embrace the general applications of the science to agriculture, the arts and manufactures, and medicine, and in short to make thorough practical chemists.

**BOOKS OF REFERENCE.**

Turner's Chemistry.

Regnault's Chemistry.

Will's Analysis.

Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis.

**II.—INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.**

This study is conducted by the use of text books, accompanied with lectures. Essays on subjects connected with the course are read by the students and criticised by the Professor. One is read at each recitation. Reference is made to the standard works of ancient and modern writers on Philosophy.

A complete development of this branch of knowledge must necessarily be reserved for the university course.

**III.—DEGREES.**

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, in accordance with general usage, will be conferred on students who complete the classical course and pass the examinations in the same.

The degree of Bachelor of Science will be conferred on students who complete the scientific course and pass the examinations in the same. This title, borrowed from the French College, has already been introduced into the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and into the University of Rochester, to mark the graduation of a similar class of students.

The degree of Master of Arts will not be conferred in course upon graduates of three years standing, but only upon such graduates as have pursued professional or general scientific studies during that period. The candidate for the degree must pass an examination before one of the Faculties. He must also read a thesis before the Faculties of the University at the time of taking the degree.

***II.—Department of Medicine and Surgery.*****I.—TERMS OF ADMISSION.**

Each candidate for admission to the Medical College must be provided with satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and, if a candidate for graduation, also of such literary attainments as have been recommended by the National Medical Association, viz.: "A good English Education, the knowledge of Natural Philosophy, the Elementary Mathematical Sciences, and such an acquaintance with the Ancient Languages as will enable the student to appreciate the technical language of medicine, and read and write prescriptions."

Students are expected to be in attendance upon *the first day of the*

term, as the regular course of instruction will commence upon and continue from that day, and, by the rules adopted, certificates are issued only for the period of actual attendance.

#### II.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Annual Session commences upon the first day of October, and continues until the last Thursday in March.

The instruction is given by four lectures daily, accompanied with thorough examinations on the subject of the previous lectures. Of the candidates for graduation, frequent written exercises are required on medical topics.

A society for the cultivation of medical literature is maintained by the students, which offers its advantages to all who wish to avail themselves of this mode of improvement. It confers an honorary degree upon its graduate members.

#### III.—DEGREES.

Each candidate for graduation must so announce himself at the commencement of his second course, and must at that time undergo a preliminary examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Chemistry.

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the student must exhibit evidence of having pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery for the term of three years with some respectable practitioner of medicine, (including lecture terms); must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the previous one in this or in some other respectable medical institution; must have been engaged in the study of Practical Anatomy; must be twenty-one years of age; must have submitted to the Faculty a thesis composed and written by himself on some medical topic, and have passed an examination at the close of the term satisfactory to the Faculty.

To encourage a higher grade of preliminary acquirement, an allowance of one year from the term of study is made in favor of graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences in this University, or in other respectable literary colleges.

Four years of *reputable* practice is received in lieu of one course of lectures.

The theses of successful candidates are to be preserved among the archives of the College. The theses of rejected applicants are returned.

The Faculty select one or more theses to be read at the Annual Commencement, and also, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Regents, a thesis for publication by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

#### IV.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The University of Michigan has aimed to elevate the standard of medical attainments, as will appear upon consulting the requirements for a medical degree. Should the student enter upon the course with an inadequate preparation, still he cannot be admitted as a candidate for the degree of M. D., nor hope to pass the required examination without subjecting himself to severe study, and supplying many early deficiencies. The Medical Faculty, in common with all the enlightened members of the profession, desire, earnestly, that a rule might prevail in our country like that which prevails in the Universities of Prussia, by which a liberal education should be made the necessary introduction to professional study. The sciolist easily runs into the empiric, but he who has obtained a thorough scientific discipline, knows how to discriminate between visionary conjectures and established truths.

In pursuance of this prime object, several modifications of the prevailing system of medical teaching have been suggested; among which may be specified: the extension of the lecture term; thorough daily examinations upon the topics discussed; cultivation of the power of communicating medical facts and principles, by frequent essays upon medical topics; frequent examinations in review; and adequate proof of high proficiency prior to granting the honors of the institution.

#### V.—MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

By a special appropriation for this purpose, the several Departments are enabled to illustrate fully the various topics embraced in the course; by means of plates, models, specimens in healthy and morbid anatomy, the microscope, and a large and well selected chemical apparatus.

The fund accruing from the matriculation fees is devoted to the increase of means of illustration. The Faculty will also make free use of their extensive private collections.

Large additions to the museum have been made since the former Announcement, both by purchase and otherwise.

The large and rapidly increasing population of the city and adjacent country, renders it probable that numerous opportunities will, as heretofore, be afforded to students to observe practical exemplifications of Surgical and General Practice. During the previous terms many patients have availed themselves of the privileges thus gratuitously furnished, and a variety of capital and minor operations were performed in view of the Class.

The Faculty, however, do not deem it necessary to conceal their sincere opinion that beyond observation of the cases incidentally presented, it is *impracticable* as a matter of fact; and experience, for students during the term of medical lectures, to be otherwise profitably engaged than in careful study and review of the subject matter of the same. To derive advantage from observation of howsoever many objects of clinical study, familiarity with the topics of the lecture room should, most unquestionably, be constantly premised. This is not the place, neither will the ordinary limits of an Announcement permit here the discussion of this most important point in medical education, yet the idea advanced is one which will sustain scrutiny and repel attack.

As noted in the previous Announcement, Clinical instruction, it is believed, is far better imparted in the walks of private practice, especially in that section of the country where the student intends to locate himself, than can be done even in the best regulated hospital. The hasty walk through the wards of a hospital, (*necessarily hasty* if entered upon at all during the lecture term,) furnishes at best but a sorry substitute for the close and accurate study of cases as they occur in the professional round of the private practitioner. In the latter instance, moreover, the student acquires experience in precisely that kind of practice which he is himself soon to assume. "The great principles of the science," it is admitted, "are the same everywhere," but that discrimination which is indispensable in their application to diseases peculiar to certain portions of the country, can only be acquired by personal observation and cautious inspection. This proposition we believe to be as well founded as the distinction between experience and inexperience. It is therefore recommended to all students, during their pupilage and the intervals of the lecture terms, to associate themselves with well educated physicians, where they can have the advantage of seeing extensive practice, as well as receiving scientific instruction. To facilitate this object, the lecture season has

been so arranged that the season of the year when sickness most prevails in the West, can be devoted to this end.

Arrangements have been made by which an ample supply of *material* for the purposes of practical Anatomy has been secured, and special attention will be devoted to render this important study as advantageous as possible to the student. The experience of previous sessions has shown that the *material* for the department can be furnished as abundantly and at as low rates as at other institutions of the kind, notwithstanding reports to the contrary have been put afloat by those interested in the success of other schools.

In the department of Chemistry, remarkable facilities will hereafter be afforded students to become versed in the practical details of toxicological and other analyses, in which the Professor of Chemistry is very frequently engaged. At very considerable private cost, he has imported from Europe apparatus particularly adapted to facilitate this subject. The attention of the Profession is especially invited to the advantages thus presented.

The University Library ; the Cabinet of Minerals of the University, containing nearly 5,000 specimens, and a complete suite illustrative of the geology of Michigan, as also the Museum of Natural History, will at all times be accessible to members of the Medical Class.

#### VI.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following contributions to the Museum by donation and deposit have been made during the year, for which the thanks of the Faculty are tendered:

From DR. CARR,	.....	76	preparations.
SCHIEFFELIN & Co.,	.....	220	specimens Mat. Med.
TILDEY & Co.,	.....	40	" " "
TIEMAN & Co.,	.....	31	Surg. & Obstet. Insta.
DR. J. H. BENCH,	.....	12	preparations.
" Wm. BRODIE,	.....	5	"
" O. W. RICE,	.....	3	"
" E. D. CONE,	.....	1	preparation.
SMITH, SOUTHERN & E. R. ELLIS,	.....	1	"
DR. HURD,	.....	1	"
PROF. GUNN,	.....	5	preparations.

<b>PROF. DENTON,</b>	.....	6	preparations.
<b>PROF. DOUGLASS,</b>	.....	3	"
<b>PROF. SAGER,</b>	.....	10	"
<b>PROF. PALMER,</b>	.....	8	"
<b>PROF. PITCHER,</b>	.....	14	"
<b>PROF. ANDREWS,</b>	.....	25	"
<b>PROF. FORD,</b>	.....	500	"

The College has also purchased about 350 samples of pure chemicals, imported from Europe and elegantly put up, for specimens; also separate sets of apparatus for the use of each student engaged in the Analytical Course. 120 colored Botanical Plates have also been procured and framed, to illustrate the course in Materia Medica; so that the Museum, during the year, has been increased by over fourteen hundred specimens.

#### VII.—SUMMER COURSE OF PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

A summer chemical course has now been established for those who wish to be instructed in practical analysis and chemical manipulation.—The University furnishes all the apparatus, and the students are charged with only the actual cost of the chemicals consumed in their operations. Each student in this course goes through a series of analyses with his own hands, under the eye of the Professor, and is enabled to acquire both the skill and the knowledge required of a practical chemist.

This course commences the first week in April.

#### III.—University Course.

This Course is designed for those who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, and for those generally who, by previous study, have attained a preparation and discipline to qualify them for pursuing it.

The Course will be conducted exclusively by lectures. Besides attending these, the student will have full opportunity of availing himself of the library and all other means that can aid him in literary cultivation and scientific researches.

This course, when completely furnished with able professors and the material of learning, will correspond to that pursued in the Universities of France and Germany.

The following scheme will present, in general, the subjects proper to such a course:

- I. Systematic Philosophy.
- II. History of Philosophy.
- III. History and Political Economy.
- IV. Logic.
- V. Ethics and Evidences of Christianity.
- VI. The Laws of Nature—The Laws of Nations—Constitutional Law.
- VII. The Higher Mathematics.
- VIII. Astronomy.
- IX. General Physics.
- X. Chemistry.
- XI. Natural History.
- XII. Philology.
- XIII. Greek Language and Literature.
- XIV. Latin Language and Literature.
- XV. Oriental Languages.
- XVI. English Language and Literature.
- XVII. Modern Literature.
- XVIII. Rhetoric and Criticism.
- XIX. The History of the Fine Arts.
- XX. The Arts of Design.

#### *IV.—The Library.*

The Regents at present appropriate twelve hundred dollars a year for printing catalogues, &c., for periodicals and books.

This sum, although all that the University fund admits of being appropriated to this object, is quite inadequate to the wants of the Library. We have now only about 6,000 volumes. We ought to have at least 20,000 volumes as a basis. After this, an annual appropriation of two thousand dollars would enable us to advance and maintain our rank beside sister institutions.

#### *V.—The Observatory.*

This is now complete. The Transit Circle has been furnished with two collimators during the past year.

The great Equatorial Telescope, of thirteen inch aperture, bids fair to realize all our anticipations.

In reviewing the progress of the University of Michigan, no true friend of education can fail to experience a high degree of gratification. It has already reached a noble development, and its promises for the future are of a most cheering character.

In conclusion, I would call attention particularly to three things: the features of the course of study we have adopted, and are laboring to perfect; the popular character of the institution; and what remains to be done for the completion of our undertaking.

#### L.—THE FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

In the Medical Department, all the important professorships which the usage of the most eminent schools of medicine, at home and abroad, has developed and sanctioned, are established. They are also all filled with the exception of the professorship of Comparative Anatomy.

The course of study exceeds by one-third the course usually adopted in our country; the subjects are arranged in a logical order and the efforts of the professors are unceasing to lead their students to a most thorough study of the important subjects comprised in the range of medical science.

In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, there exists now three prescribed courses of study:

1. The Classical, in which students are graduated as Bachelors of Arts.
2. The Scientific, in which students are graduated as Bachelors of Science.
3. The Course of Civil Engineering, in which students will receive the diplomas of Civil Engineers.

In addition to the above, elective studies are introduced, so that students, after having completed any one of the courses for graduation, can proceed, not only to one or both of the others, to study the branches which peculiarly belong to them; but can, also, select particular sciences as subjects of prolonged study, extending through two, three, or more

years, according to the nature of the science selected, or the degree of perfection at which they aim.

The old idea of crowding all science and literature into four arbitrary years, is thus abrogated.

Courses of four years' study are, indeed, still prescribed, since the state of our preparatory schools does not admit of an entire revolution at once; but the amount of study allotted to each is only what experience has decided to be practicable within that period. But if any student fail in the stated examinations, he will be required to fall back to a lower class, and to pursue his studies as much longer as his case requires.

## II.—THE POPULAR CHARACTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

By this we mean its adaptation to the people at large.

It is a prevailing opinion that the Common School is the most popular of all our institutions of learning. This would be true, did the Common School meet all the educational wants of the people, and were it the only one open to them. But it certainly cannot be true, merely, because the Common School is the *lowest* grade of education, unless we adopt the monstrous principle that the people are entitled only to the lowest grade.

All civilized countries, and especially those which have popular forms of government—where the people have alike the sovereign power, and are alike eligible to civil offices—require a great number of highly educated men. Indeed, the more widely the higher degrees of education are diffused, the better. But, where the higher institutions of learning are so constituted as to be accessible only to the rich, and to privileged classes, they cannot be popular institutions.

Now the University of Michigan is popular, in the strictest sense, whether we consider its courses of study, or the fact that it is freely opened to all the people, without distinction. If any wish to give their sons a classical education, with a view of introducing them into the learned professions, they find here the requisite course of study.

If any wish to give their sons a purely scientific education, or to introduce them to branches connected with the mechanic arts, with manufactures, with commerce, with agriculture, or with civil engineering, the requisite courses are all here provided.

The University thus meets the wants of the people, in all the higher degrees of education.

In the next place, the University having been endowed by the General Government, affords education without money, and without price. There is no young man so poor, that industry, diligence, and perseverance will not enable him to get an education here.

The present condition of the University confirms this view of its character. While the sons of the rich, and of men of more or less property ; and, in larger proportion, the sons of substantial farmers, mechanics, and merchants, are educated here ; there is also a very considerable number of young men dependent entirely upon their own exertions—young men who, accustomed to labor on the farm, or in the mechanics' shop, have become smitten with the love of knowledge, and are manfully working their way through to a liberal education, by appropriating a portion of their time to the field or the workshop.

I could mention many noble instances of this kind. Some of our best scholars, and who give the fairest promise of taking a high position in after life, belong to this class.

### III.—WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE FOR THE COMPLETION OF OUR UNDERTAKING.

There are three particulars mainly essential to constitute a University : thoroughly qualified professors, books, and apparatus ; including under the last whatever is necessary for illustrating any branch of knowledge.

At present we require another professor of Mathematics and Physical Science to be associated with Professor Peck in the Scientific Department. That Department will impose upon two professors three hours instruction a day throughout the year.

In developing the course of Analytical Chemistry, Professor Douglas will also require a permanent assistant.

The only principle that can be laid down with respect to the appointment of instructors is, that they must be multiplied according to the obvious wants of the Institution.

A certain amount of books and apparatus is absolutely necessary to a University. It must be confessed that our absolute necessities are not yet met in this respect.

In respect to buildings, the true principle is, to build as little as possible. In accordance with this principle we have not yet commenced the erection of a Chapel. The new Union School House of Ann Ar-

bor will furnish a room more suitable for Commencement occasions than any we have hitherto occupied. A chapel is desirable, but our more pressing wants of professors, books and apparatus have led us to dispense with it still longer. It will be necessary, however, to erect a Chemical Laboratory for the Analytical Course. Such a building will probably cost from two to three thousand dollars.

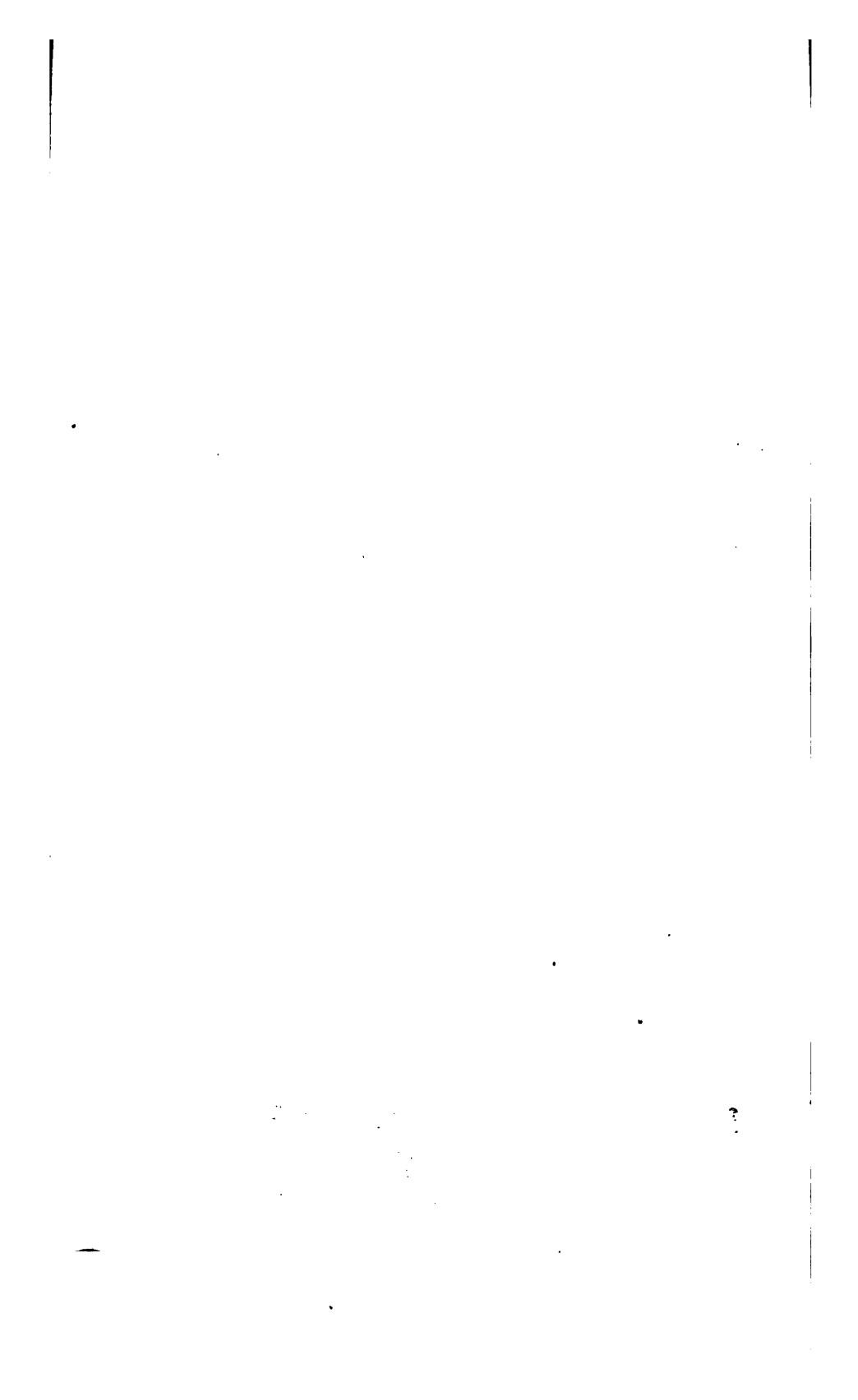
The above will be sufficient to indicate our wants immediate and prospective.

The fund provided by the General Government has enabled us to do much. We have at least laid a noble foundation. The State alone can enable us to complete the plan, and we cannot but feel strong confidence that its aid will not be wanting.

HENRY P. TAPPAN,

*President of the Board of Regents.*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Dec. 18 1855.



[ I I . ]

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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The Committee of Finance respectfully present the following

REPORT.

According to the statement of the Secretary (marked A), herewith submitted, the warrants drawn on the Treasurer since the last report, or from July 1st, 1854, to June 30th, 1855, inclusive, amount to \$23,006 38 expended for objects designated in said report.

I.—COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The receipts of this department of the University from July 20th, 1854, to July 20, 1855, for initiations, room rent, &c., over and above the two warrants named in the report of the Superintendent of grounds, amount to,..... 1,855 27

Amount of the two warrants drawn in favor of this department for contingent expenses and improvements in the same, is included in the sum of warrants reported as drawn on the Treasurer during the year, and must not be regarded as additional to the sum reported, viz.: \$23,006 38, as of this amount the Superintendent received and charged himself with,.....

340 00

\$2,195 27

The expenditures for this department during the year as per account rendered (letter B), authenticated by proper vouchers, amount to,..... \$1,919 26

Balance expended for materials and labor on account of the observatory,.....

276 01

\$2,195 27

## II.—COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The receipts of this department during the year, including cash received for material and special anatomical tickets, amount, with cash on hand at the date of the last report, to ..... \$1,489 57

Amount of warrants drawn in favor of this department, during the year, for improvements in the same, is .....	554 00
	<u><u>\$2,043 57</u></u>

Authorized disbursements substituted by vouchers, ....	\$1,805 57
Cash on hand,.....	238 00
	<u><u>\$2,043 57</u></u>

## III.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1ST, 1855.

Warrants drawn on the Treasurer,.....	\$23,006 38
Funds received from the College of Arts and Sciences, 1,855 27	
Funds due from the College of Medicine and Surgery,--	1,489 57
	<u><u>\$26,351 22</u></u>

## IV.—STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCES.

Balance in hands of J. M. Chase, Treasurer of the University, June 30th, 1855,.....	\$9,104 13
Balance in the hands of the Superintendent of grounds and buildings, from College of Medicine and Surgery,.....	238 00
	<u><u>\$9,342 13</u></u>

## V.—LIABILITIES.

Amount of warrants outstanding as per Treasurer's report,  
(marked C,) ..... \$542 85

## VI.—ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

Of the University for the ensuing year, commencing July 1st, 1855, and ending June 30th, 1856:

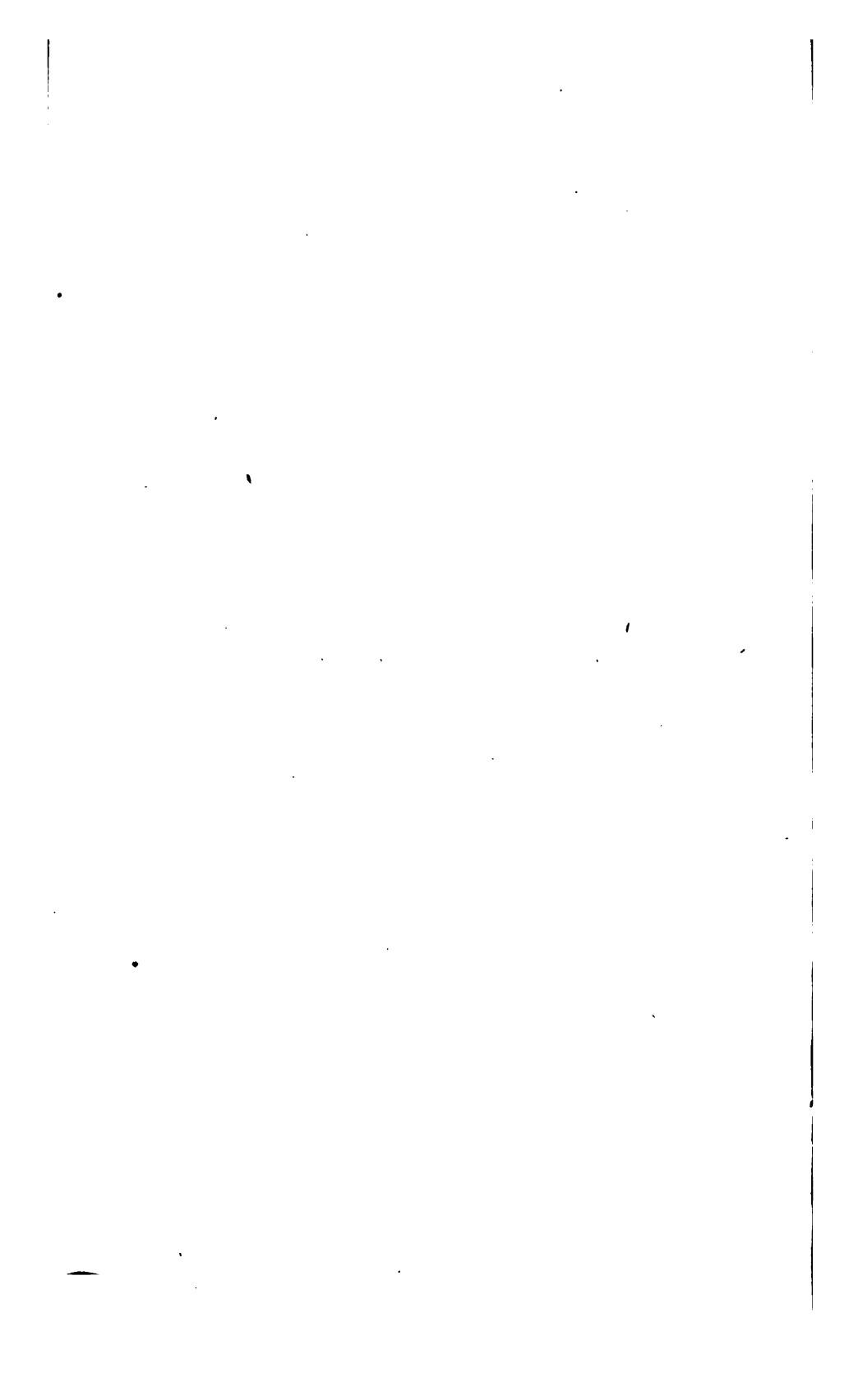
Salaries of President and Professors,.....	\$17,550 00
Secretary, Steward and Librarian,.....	600 00

Treasurer, including travelling expenses, .....	\$ 220 00
Insurance on University Buildings.....	445 00
Expenses of Regents and visitors appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction,.....	400 00
Library and Printing.....	1,200 00
Chemistry and Philosophical Apparatus,.....	500 00
Instruments and Apparatus for Engineering Department,.....	500 00
Grounds, Buildings and Contingencies,.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$28,915 00</u>

For estimate of expenses of Literary and Scientific, Medical and Observatory Departments, see report of Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, Letter B.

By reference to the report of the Treasurer, it will be seen that the Principal, Interest and Discount on Consolidated Warrant No. 1 has been paid, thus relieving the University from its domestic debt, and that the interest on temporary deposits of the University Interest Fund, &c., during the year, amounts to \$208 61.

The Report of the State Treasurer (marked D,) and of the Commissioner of the State Land office (marked E,) are herewith appended; together with a statement (marked F,) of the lands selected for the University of Michigan, under grant from the United States, to which we refer the Board, as an interesting and valuable document for publication.



## A.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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Hon. M. A. PATTERSON,

*Chairman Finance Committee Board of Regents:*

I have the honor to submit the following statement of warrants drawn by the Secretary on the University Treasurer, for the year ending June 30, 1855.

The objects for which warrants have been drawn are embraced under the following heads, to which the amounts drawn for each are annexed:

1. Professors' Salaries,	\$16,649	99
2. Regents' Expenses,	121	93
3. Treasurer's Salary,	300	00
4. Secretary's Salary,	100	00
5. Salary of Superintendent and Librarian,	400	00
6. Insurance,	401	76
7. Library and Printing,	1,277	00
8. Medical College,	80	00
9. Chemistry,	574	81
10. Physics,	635	75
11. Natural History,	412	50
12. Academical Contingencies,	1,025	56
13. Medical Contingencies,	754	00
14. General Contingencies,	323	08
Total,	\$23,006	
		<hr/>

## WARRANT STATEMENT.

To whom drawn.	No.	Date.	Object.	Amount.
J. Adams Allen, -----	192	1854, July 1,	1	\$250 00
Francis Brunnow, -----	199	Aug. 7,	12	200 00
A. Winchell, -----	200	" 14,	10	250 00
Rausenberger & Tetele, -----	201	Oct. 20,	14	30 00
A. B. Wood, -----	202	" "	14	7 38
A. Winchell, -----	203	" "	10	100 00
H. P. Tappan, -----	204	" "	7	450 00
D. E. Wines, -----	205	" "	12	55 56
J. F. Royce, -----	206	" "	14	15 00
N. Mosher, -----	207	" "	14	4 25
E. Booth, -----	208	" "	8	17 00
Jos. H. Vance, -----	209	" "	5	100 00
S. Abel, -----	210	" 28,	6	39 41
M. A. Patterson, -----	211	Dec. 15,	2	21 53
William Upjohn, -----	212	" "	2	11 90
E. Andrews, -----	213	" "	12	300 00
E. Andrews, -----	214	" "	13	554 00
A. Winchell, -----	215	" "	4	50 00
H. P. Tappan, -----	216	" 22,	1	666 66
Geo. P. Williams, -----	217	" "	1	333 33
Louis Fasquelle, -----	218	" "	1	383 33
Jas. R. Boise, -----	219	" "	1	333 33
E. O. Haven, -----	220	" "	1	333 33
A. Winchell, -----	221	" "	1	383 33
Moses Gunn, -----	222	" "	1	500 00
Samuel Denton, -----	223	" "	1	500 00
S. H. Douglass, -----	224	" "	1	383 33
A. B. Palmer, -----	225	" "	1	500 00
E. Andrews, -----	226	" "	1	250 00
F. Brunnow, -----	227	" "	1	383 33
C. L. Ford, -----	228	" "	1	500 00
Jos. H. Vance, -----	229	" "	5	100 00
Abram Sager, -----	230	" "	1	500 00
H. S. Frieze, -----	231	" "	1	383 33
S. Abel, -----	232	Dec. 29,	6	87 25
Jno. M. Chase, -----	233	1855, Jan. 25,	3	25 00
H. P. Tappan, -----	234	Mar 27,	1	666 66
Geo. P. Williams, -----	235	" "	1	333 33
Abram Sager, -----	236	" "	1	500 00
S. H. Douglass, -----	237	" "	1	383 33
Louis Fasquelle, -----	238	" "	1	383 33
Moses Gunn, -----	239	" "	1	500 00
Samuel Denton, -----	240	" "	1	500 00
James R. Boise, -----	241	" "	1	383 33
A. B. Palmer, -----	242	" "	1	500 00

## WARRANT STATEMENT.

To whom drawn.	No.	Date.	Object.	Amount.
E. O. Haven,	243	Mar 27,	1	383 38
A. Winchell,	244	" "	1	383 33
Francis Brunnow,	245	" "	1	383 33
Corydon L. Ford,	246	" "	1	500 00
E. Andrews,	247	" "	1	250 00
H. S. Frieze,	248	" "	1	383 33
Jos. H. Vance,	249	" "	5	100 00
John M. Chase,	250	" "	3	25 00
A. Winchell,	251	" 28,	4	25 00
H. P. Tappan,	252	" "	14	68 14
E. O. Haven,	253	" "	14	25 00
John M. Chase,	254	" "	14	33 38
A. B. Wood,	255	" "	14	30 73
A. Winchell,	256	" "	14	4 52
William Upjohn,	257	" "	2	15 00
H. H. Northrop,	258	" "	2	16 50
E. S. Moore,	259	" "	2	30 00
H. P. Tappan,	260	" "	7	750 00
M. A. Patterson,	261	" "	14	24 00
S. H. Douglass,	262	" 29,	9	574 81
Wm. Lewitt,	263	" "	11	12 50
J. Adams Allen,	264	" "	8	30 00
E. Andrews,	265	" 30,	12	40 00
J. Owen & Co.,	266	" "	14	12 00
S. Abel,	267	April 3,	6	138 35
S. Abel,	268	" "	6	136 75
A. Winchell,	269	" 6,	10	150 00
A. Sager,	270	" 5,	1	150 00
E. Andrews,	271	June 15,	13	200 00
H. P. Tappan,	272	" 25,	1	666 67
Geo. P. Williams,	273	" "	1	383 34
S. H. Douglass,	274	" "	1	383 34
Louis Fasquelle,	275	" "	1	383 34
James R. Boise,	276	" "	1	333 34
E. O. Haven,	277	" "	1	383 34
A. Winchell,	278	" "	1	383 34
F. Brunnow,	279	" "	1	383 34
H. S. Frieze,	280	" "	1	383 34
Jos. H. Vance,	281	" "	5	100 00
Jno. M. Chase,	282	" "	3	25 00
A. Winchell,	283	" "	4	25 00
H. P. Tappan,	284	" 26,	12	430 00
Jno. M. Chase,	285	" "	3	25 00
Jno. M. Chase,	286	" "	3	200 00
S. B. Noble,	287	" "	14	68 00

## WARRANT STATEMENT.

To whom Drawn.	No.	Date.	Object.	Amount.
Joseph Monds, .....	288	June " 27,	11	400 00
A. Winchell, .....	289	" "	10	185 75
M. A. Patterson, .....	290	" 28,	2	27 00
H. P. Tappan, .....	291	" "	7	60 00
Total, .....				\$23,006 38

Respectfully submitted,

A. WINCHELL,  
*Secretary Board of Regents.*

**B.**

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GROUNDS AND  
BUILDINGS.**

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*To the Hon. The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:*

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to the requirements of section fourteen, of chapter seven of the By-Laws of the University, as adopted June 25th, 1855, I have the honor to lay before you the following Annual Report, comprising a statement of the condition of property in the city of Ann Arbor belonging to the University, the improvements made during the year and the cost of the same, the improvements I would recommend, with an estimate of the cost of the same, for the coming year, together with an account of the moneys received by me during the year, and accompanying vouchers for the disbursement of the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. ANDREWS,  
*Supt. of Grounds and Buildings.*

## L.—EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts for the year ending June 30th, 1855, have been as follows:

Date. 1854.	Obj. ct.	To whom paid.	Vou's'r. No.	Amount.
July 1	Postage .....	H. D. Bennett,.....	1	\$ 5 84
" 12	Binding .....	E. Booth,.....	2	1 00
" 12	Telegraphing .....	Telegraph Co.,.....	3	50
" 26	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co.,.....	4	63
Oct. 2	Carpenter's work, .....	P. D. Woodruff,.....	5	11 50
June 21	Printing, .....	S. B. McCracken,.....	6	2 50
Sept. 23	Well Rope, .....	I. F. Decker,.....	7	2 50
June 6	Telegraphing, .....	Telegraph Co.,.....	8	25
Oct. 7	Monitor, .....	E. P. Clark,.....	9	6 37
" 7	Repairs, .....	C. G. Clark,.....	10	63
Sep. 7	Express charges, .....	Express Co.,.....	11	2 50
" 25	Hardware, .....	W. C. Voorhies,.....	12	2 88
Oct. 5	" .....	W. C. Voorhies,.....	13	37
" 9	Wood, .....	W. Scott,.....	14	40 37
" 9	Janitor, .....	J. H. Vance,.....	15	40 00
" 13	Hardware, .....	Ducharme & Co.,.....	16	4 88
" 14	Team work, .....	P. D. Vance,.....	17	5 00
" 14	Merchandize, .....	H. Becker & Co.,.....	18	26 76
" 18	Sawing wood, .....	T. Ready,.....	19	7 03
" 17	Cabinet ware, .....	D. Sperry,.....	20	17 00
" 17	Team work, .....	H. Corbin,.....	21	18 00
" 17	Hardware, .....	T. Howe,.....	22	1 75
" 21	Mason work, .....	J. McFall,.....	23	9 75
" 1	Postage, .....	H. D. Bennett,.....	24	14 42
" 23	Labor, .....	J. G. Almindinger,.....	25	8 00
" 16	Express charges, .....	Express Co.,.....	26	1 25
" 27	Repairs, .....	P. Enright,.....	27	37 66
" 25	Postage .....	A. Winchell,.....	28	3 81
" 25	Traveling, .....	A. Winchell,.....	29	35 03
" 26	Labor, .....	J. G. Shirtley,.....	30	2 25
" 26	" .....	B. Frank,.....	31	3 00
" 26	" .....	G. Surch,.....	32	2 25
" 28	Chemicals, .....	Eberbach & Co.,.....	33	57 74
" 31	Lime .....	A. DeForest,.....	34	7 57
Nov. 4	Monitor, .....	J. A. Griffes,.....	35	6 25
" 14	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co.,.....	36	7 97
" 14	Monitor, .....	W. J. Swift,.....	37	6 25
" 14	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co.,.....	38	1 87
" 14	" .....	" " "	39	24
" 14	Merchandize, .....	A. DeForest,.....	40	2 25
" 7	Express charges, ...	Express Co., .....	41	75

## EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Da 1851-5.	Object.	To whom paid.	Vou'r. No.	Amount.
Nov. 28	Janitor, . . . . .	J. D. Vance, . . . . .	42	\$70 00
" 24	Mason work, . . . . .	J. Gould, . . . . .	43	1 25
Dec. 8	Cartage, . . . . .	C. F. Henion, . . . . .	44	25
" 6	Furniture, . . . . .	J. S. Dunning, . . . . .	45	4 00
" 23	Stationery, . . . . .	H. Jacobs, . . . . .	46	1 50
" 12	Cartage, . . . . .	J. W. Brooks, . . . . .	47	4 37
" 25	Discount, . . . . .	D. McIntyre, . . . . .	48	14 00
" 21	Mason work, . . . . .	J. Gould, . . . . .	49	19 13
" 21	Labor, . . . . .	J. D. Vance, . . . . .	50	15 50
" 21	Sawing wood, . . . . .	H. B. Burgess, . . . . .	51	37
" 25	Hardware, . . . . .	C. D. Goodrich, . . . . .	52	37 98
" 15	Merchandise, . . . . .	W. Ball, . . . . .	53	38
" 21	Repairs, . . . . .	S. P. Van Doozer, . . . . .	54	6 56
" 27	Cartage, . . . . .	E. McCarthy, . . . . .	55	25
" 27	Express Charges, . . . . .	Express Company, . . . . .	56	4 61
Jan. 3	Cleaning Rooms, . . . . .	M. Lossen, . . . . .	57	75
" 4	Labor, . . . . .	J. G. Almindinger, . . . . .	58	2 50
" 4	Sawing wood, . . . . .	F. Ready, . . . . .	59	68 18
" 4	Furniture, . . . . .	F. Muhlig, . . . . .	60	2 75
Dec. 28	Paint, . . . . .	Pierce & Brooke, . . . . .	61	1 88
Jan. 5	Wood, . . . . .	W. E. Anderson, . . . . .	62	50 00
" 5	Carpenter work, . . . . .	L. Howard, . . . . .	63	4 25
" 5	Monitor, . . . . .	J. A. Griffee, . . . . .	64	7 00
" 5	Labor, . . . . .	M. Lora, . . . . .	65	2 68
" 5	Sawing wood, . . . . .	J. T. Snoddy, . . . . .	66	4 00
" 5	Monitor, . . . . .	E. P. Clark, . . . . .	67	7 00
" 5	Janitor, . . . . .	P. D. Vance, . . . . .	68	50 00
" 6	Fee refunded, . . . . .	C. B. Haydon, . . . . .	69	10 00
" 6	Mason work, . . . . .	J. Gould, . . . . .	70	1 00
" 8	Monitor, . . . . .	W. J. Swift, . . . . .	71	7 00
" 10	Repairs, . . . . .	D. E. Wines, . . . . .	72	65 82
" 9	Postage, . . . . .	H. D. Bennett, . . . . .	73	5 00
" 11	Hardware, . . . . .	C. S. Goodrich & Son, . . . . .	74	13 46
" 11	Hardware, . . . . .	" " "	75	12 76
Dec. 22	Merchandise, . . . . .	H. W. Welles, . . . . .	76	76 88
Jan. 15	Wood, . . . . .	A. H. Markham, . . . . .	77	81 00
" 22	Traveling, . . . . .	J. H. Vance, . . . . .	78	3 20
" 24	Wood, . . . . .	P. D. Vance, . . . . .	79	28 00
" 25	Express Charges, . . . . .	Express Company, . . . . .	80	4 37
" 30	Lumber, . . . . .	Eberbach & Co, . . . . .	81	20 46
" 31	Cartage, . . . . .	P. O'Brien, . . . . .	82	25
" 16	Express Charge, . . . . .	Express Company, . . . . .	83	50
" 18	Stationery, . . . . .	H. P. Tappan, . . . . .	84	18 00
" 6	Wood, . . . . .	A. H. Markham, . . . . .	85	81 00
" 28	Express Charges, . . . . .	Express Company, . . . . .	86	75

## EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

1855.	Object.	To whom paid.	Vou'r. No.	Amount.
Jan. 26,	Repairs, . . . . .	P. Slingerland, . . . . .	87	\$ 3 00
Mar. 1,	Sawing wood, . . . . .	W. J. Swift, . . . . .	88	75
" 10,	Mason work, . . . . .	J. Bonnar, . . . . .	89	40 75
Feb. 28,	Sawing Wood, . . . . .	J. P. Cotton, . . . . .	90	9 92
" "	Express charges, . . . . .	Express Company, . . . . .	91	75
" "	Labor, . . . . .	M. Roller, . . . . .	92	3 00
Mar. 12,	Cartage, . . . . .	J. H. Vance, . . . . .	93	1 50
Apr. 3,	Wood, . . . . .	A. H. Markham, . . . . .	94	82 41
" 3,	" . . . . .	W. E. Anderson, . . . . .	95	50 00
" 12,	Furniture, . . . . .	D. Sperry, . . . . .	96	2 50
Mar. 31,	Joiner work, . . . . .	D. E. Wines, . . . . .	97	37 01
" "	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	98	23 45
Apr. 6,	Monitor, . . . . .	E. P. Clark, . . . . .	99	4 75
" 6,	" . . . . .	J. A. Griffes, . . . . .	100	4 75
" 10,	Labor, . . . . .	Geo. Harter, . . . . .	101	5 50
Mar. 31,	Repairs, . . . . .	C. Bliss, . . . . .	102	1 00
Apr. 10,	Monitor, . . . . .	W. J. Swift, . . . . .	103	4 75
" 9,	Express charges, . . . . .	Express Company, . . . . .	104	11 13
" 16,	Postage, . . . . .	H. D. Bennett, . . . . .	105	10 00
" 10,	Wood, . . . . .	A. H. Markham, . . . . .	106	12 25
" 12,	" . . . . .	E. Ryan, . . . . .	107	20 25
" 28,	Janitor, . . . . .	P. D. Vance, . . . . .	108	20 00
May 14,	Repairs, . . . . .	S. A. Sperry, . . . . .	109	19 16
Apr. 12,	Sawing wood, . . . . .	W. J. Swift, . . . . .	110	63
" 28,	Repairs, . . . . .	C. D. Goodrich, . . . . .	111	4 31
" 19,	Janitor, . . . . .	P. D. Vance, . . . . .	112	60 00
May 5,	Printing, . . . . .	E. B. Pond, . . . . .	113	3 00
Apr. 19,	Cartage, . . . . .	J. W. Brooks, . . . . .	114	25
May 5,	Repairs, . . . . .	A. J. Sutherland, . . . . .	115	10 67
Apr. 19,	" . . . . .	L. C. Riedon, . . . . .	116	3 00
May 14,	Labor, . . . . .	G. Almandinger, . . . . .	117	6 88
" "	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	118	6 25
" "	" . . . . .	W. Kroghan, . . . . .	119	4 50
Mar. 14,	" . . . . .	P. Blim, . . . . .	120	4 50
" "	" . . . . .	P. Kirnbach, . . . . .	121	5 50
" "	" . . . . .	F. Ortmer, . . . . .	122	5 50
" "	" . . . . .	C. Fisile, . . . . .	123	5 50
" "	" . . . . .	Geo. Rupf, . . . . .	124	1 50
" "	" . . . . .	Geo. Stull, . . . . .	125	5 20
" "	" . . . . .	Geo. Almandinger, . . . . .	126	1 00
" 12,	" . . . . .	P. McNattin, . . . . .	127	2 00
" 24,	Sawing wood, . . . . .	J. T. Snoddy, . . . . .	128	11 75
" 30,	Traveling expenses, . . . . .	A. Winchell, . . . . .	129	3 95
" "	Sundries, . . . . .	A. Winchell, . . . . .	130	8 25
June 1	Repairs, . . . . .	Geo. Mc Collum, . . . . .	131	1 50

## EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

1855.	Object.	To whom paid.	Vou'r. No.	Amount.
June 4,	Sundries, -----	R. M. Johnson, -----	132	\$ 25
May 15,	Express Charges, ..	Express Company, ..	133	3 00
" 19,	" ..	Express Company, ..	134	75
" 9,	" ..	Express Company, ..	135	3 00
" 29,	Cartage, -----	P. O'Brien, -----	136	25
" 18,	Sawing wood, -----	H. J. Swift, -----	137	2 62
June 18,	Sundries, -----	P. D. Woodruff, -----	138	75
" " Labor ..	J. T. Snoddy, -----	139	16 25	
May 21,	Sundries, -----	S. B. Noble, -----	140	33 00
June 20,	Printing, -----	E. B. Pond, -----	141	3 50
" " Sawing wood, ..	T. Ready, ..	142	42 94	
" " Janitor, ..	P. D. Vance, ..	143	40 00	
" " Repairs, ..	J. Gould, ..	144	1 50	
" " ..	J. Gould, ..	145	10 00	
" 22,	Telegraphing, -----	Telegraph Company, ..	146	1 10
" " Wood, ..	E. Ryan, ..	147	22 22	

*2. Statement of the Contingent Fund for the year ending June 29, 1855.*

DR.

1854-5.

June 29,	Cash on hand,.....	\$ 15 10
Dec. 25,	Room rent,.....	394 30
" "	Warrant No. 213,.....	300 00
Mar. 21,	Room rent,.....	280 00
Mar. 31,	Initiation fees, .....	879 90
" 31,	Warrant, .....	40 00
April 12,	Sale of Lumber,.....	16 00
June 27,	Room rent,.....	269 97
		<hr/>
	Total,.....	<u>\$2,195 27</u>

CR.

1854-5.

June 30,	Amount disbursed, .....	\$1,919 26
" "	Labor and materials for the Observatory,.....	276 01
	Total,.....	<u>\$2,195 27</u>

*3. The probable Income of the College of Arts and Sciences for the coming year will be as follows:*

Receipts for Initiation Fees,.....	\$800 00
Room rent,.....	800 00
Sundry items,.....	30 00
Total, .....	<u>\$1,630 00</u>

4. The probable Expenses of the College of Arts and Sciences for the coming year will be as follows:

Janitor's wages,	\$240 00
Wood,	700 00
Chemicals,	30 00
Ordinary repairs,	100 00
Postage,	75 00
Express charges, freight, &c.,	75 00
Sundries,	100 00
 Total,	 <u>\$1,320 00</u>

#### V.—COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Income of the Contingent Fund of the College of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30th, 1855, has been as follows:

1854-5.

June 29, Cash on hand,	\$ 22 34
Feb. 20, Initiation Fees,	1,080 00
“ “ Deposits by Students,*	129 00
Dec. 15, Warrant,	554 00
Mar. 27, Sale of Diplomas,	42 00
Apr. 25, Anatomical Fund,	216 23
 Total,	 <u>\$2,043 57</u>

\* Each Student deposits one dollar on admission, to be returned at the end of the course if no damage to the college buildings should be assessed against this fund.

## VI.—EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the College of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 29th, 1855, have been as follows, the vouchers for which are herewith submitted :

1854-5.	Object.	To whom paid.	Vouc'r.	Amount.
July 3	Refunding Fee, . . . . .	E. Andrews, . . . . .	1	\$ 2 00
" 12	Postage, . . . . .	H. D. Bennett, . . . . .	2	5 83
" 27	Advertising, . . . . .	E. Andrews, . . . . .	3	10 25
" 24	Express Charges, . . . . .	Express Co., . . . . .	4	50
Sep. 11	Do, . . . . .	Do, . . . . .	5	3 00
" 30	Printing, . . . . .	S. B. McCracken, . . . . .	6	4 50
Oct. 14	Telegraphing, . . . . .	Telegraph Co., . . . . .	7	25
" "	Sundries, . . . . .	Mills & Wood, . . . . .	8	25
" "	Freight, . . . . .	M. C. R. R. Co., . . . . .	9	2 60
" "	Sundries, . . . . .	Mills & Wood, . . . . .	10	1 66
" "	Express charges, . . . . .	Express Co., . . . . .	11	9 00
" 20	Cartage, . . . . .	J. McCarthy, . . . . .	12	4 36
" "	Refunding Fee, . . . . .	J. Pompelley, . . . . .	13	10 00
" "	Refunding Deposits, . . . . .	Do, . . . . .	14	1 00
" 23	Postage, . . . . .	H. D. Bennett, . . . . .	15	14 35
" "	Hardware, . . . . .	S. C. Risdon, . . . . .	16	3 50
" "	Printing, . . . . .	Cole & Gardner, . . . . .	17	17 00
" 28	Mason work, . . . . .	H. H. Hewitt, . . . . .	18	8 15
" "	Chemicals, . . . . .	Eberbach & Co., . . . . .	19	65 04
" "	Joiner work, . . . . .	D. E. Wines, . . . . .	20	80 00
" 19	Team work, . . . . .	H. Corbin, . . . . .	21	1 50
" 23	Hardware, . . . . .	M. H. Webster, . . . . .	22	3 18
Nov. 29	Express charges, . . . . .	Express Co., . . . . .	23	4 00
" "	Stationery, . . . . .	A. B. Wood, . . . . .	24	1 75
" "	Hardware, . . . . .	M. H. Webster, . . . . .	25	1 00
" 30	Freight, . . . . .	M. C. R. R. Co., . . . . .	26	13
Dec. 9	Hardware, . . . . .	C. D. Goodrich, . . . . .	27	20 26
Nov. 24	Botanical Plates, . . . . .	R. P. Smith, . . . . .	28	40 00
" 9	Painting, . . . . .	Pierce & Brooke, . . . . .	29	45 00
Dec. 9	Wood, . . . . .	C. Allmandinger, . . . . .	30	4 00
" 9	Furniture, . . . . .	D. Sperry, . . . . .	31	3 50
Nov. 30	Brass Pipe, . . . . .	A. Wagner, . . . . .	32	50
Dec. 12	Hardware, . . . . .	C. D. Goodrich, . . . . .	33	28 58
" "	Cartage, . . . . .	J. W. Brooks, . . . . .	34	1 37
" "	Traveling, . . . . .	S. H. Douglass, . . . . .	35	2 00
Nov. 28	Hardware, . . . . .	M. H. Webster, . . . . .	36	9 00
" 17	Merchandise, . . . . .	W. S. Maynard, . . . . .	37	7 75
Dec. 8	Hardware, . . . . .	C. S. Goodrich, . . . . .	38	6 50
" 22	Mason work, . . . . .	J. Gould, . . . . .	39	85 27
Dec. 21	Cartage, . . . . .	E. McCarthy, . . . . .	40	25
" 23	Discount, . . . . .	D. McIntyre, . . . . .	41	16 00

## EXPENDITURES.

1854-5.	Object.	To whom paid.	Vouc'r. No.	Amount.
Dec. 23	Carpenter work, . . .	P. D. Woodruff, . . .	42	90 00
" 25	Stove and Pipe, . . .	L. C. Risdon, . . .	43	12 75
" 26	Cartage, . . .	E. McCarthy, . . .	44	25
" 21	Carpenter work, . . .	P. D. Woodruff, . . .	45	75
" 23	Do., . . .	S. Mulholland, . . .	46	16 40
" 27	Express charges, . . .	Express Co., . . .	47	4 18
" 29	Carpenter work, . . .	D. E. Wines, . . .	48	173 88
Jan. 3	Painting, . . .	F. Sorg, . . .	49	34 08
" 3	Cartage, . . .	P. O'Brien, . . .	50	25
Dec. 29	Medical Works, . . .	S. S. & W. Wood, . . .	51	66 00
" 31	Traveling, . . .	J. H. Vance, . . .	52	1 13
" 4	Sawing wood, . . .	T. Ready, . . .	53	4 00
Jan. 4	Postage, . . .	H. D. Bennett, . . .	54	1 50
" 6	Plaster, . . .	H. P. Tappan, . . .	55	3 00
" "	Wood, . . .	P. D. Vance, . . .	56	30 00
" "	Soap, . . .	Geo. Nagle, . . .	57	76
Nov. 24	Labor, . . .	M. Lora, . . .	58	75
" "	Labor, . . .	C. Shafer, . . .	59	3 50
Jan. 6	" . . .	M. Lora, . . .	60	50
" "	" . . .	B. Smith, . . .	61	63
" 9	Chand'l'r & brackets,	R. W. King, . . .	62	27 00
" 11	Postage, . . .	H. D. Bennett, . . .	63	10 00
" "	Merchandise, . . .	H. W. Weller, . . .	64	43 17
" "	Stove pipe, &c., . . .	C. D. Goodrich, . . .	65	42 88
" 24	Wood, . . .	P. D. Vance, . . .	66	69 00
" "	Repairs, . . .	J. H. Stevens, . . .	67	2 00
" 26	Sawing wood, . . .	J. G. Allmandinger, . . .	68	6 00
Feb. 1	Janitor, . . .	Geo. Nagle, . . .	69	60 00
" "	Stationery, . . .	A. B. Wood, . . .	70	41 41
" "	Repairs, . . .	Joseph Eberbach, . . .	71	7 70
" "	Glass ware, . . .	W. H. Glenny, . . .	72	20 50
" "	Printing, . . .	S. B. McCracken, . . .	73	6 00
" "	Cartage, . . .	J. Speechly, . . .	74	75
" "	Maps, &c., . . .	H. P. Van Cleve, . . .	75	27 83
" "	Plates, &c., . . .	A. B. Ladd, . . .	76	14 00
" 24	Locks, . . .	M. H. Webster, . . .	77	75
Mar. 12	Deposits redeemed, . . .	Medical students, . . .	78	48 00
" "	" . . .	" . . .	78	2 00
" 30	Express charges, . . .	Express Company, . . .	79	1 25
" "	Sundries, . . .	C. L. Ford, . . .	80	4 38
" "	Tin cases, . . .	C. S. Goodrich & Co., . . .	81	6 50
" "	Freight, . . .	M. C. R. R. Co., . . .	82	25
" "	Moulding, . . .	W. Bond, . . .	83	1 38
" "	Cartage, . . .	E. McCarthy, . . .	84	25
" "	Express charges, . . .	Express Company, . . .	85	25

## EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

1854-5.	Object.	To whom paid.	Vou'r. No.	Amount. No.
Mar. 30	Carpenter work,	D. E. Wines, .....	86	\$ 8 54
" "	Deposits redeemed,	Medical students, .....	87	50 00
" "	Labor, .....	C. Kirkley, .....	88	2 25
" 26	" .....	M. Brinning, .....	89	2 25
" "	" .....	M. Shue, .....	90	2 25
" "	" .....	" .....	91	25
" "	" .....	M. Roller, .....	92	2 25
" "	Soap, .....	Geo. Nagle, .....	93	3 13
" 9	Express charges, -	Express Company, .....	94	75
" 31	Labor, .....	R. C. Hutton, .....	95	7 87
Apr. 3	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co., .....	96	4 66
" 6	Binding, .....	E. Booth, .....	97	9 00
" "	Traveling, Dr. S., -	M. Gunn, .....	98	2 10
" 16	Postage, .....	H. D. Bennett, .....	99	10 71
" 10	Wood, .....	Geo. Snow, .....	100	2 50
" 12	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co., .....	101	2 22
" 3	" .....	" .....	102	9 13
Mar. 26	Labor, .....	M. Lora, .....	103	1 00
Apr. 4	Deposits redeemed,	Medical students, .....	104	16 00
" 9	Diplomas, .....	J. C. Buttrey, .....	105	25 00
Mar. 29	Cartage, .....	S. Jacobs, .....	106	25
Apr. 2	Express charges, -	Express Company, .....	107	8 00
" 11	Postage, .....	H. D. Bennett, .....	108	8 25
" 17	Platinum wire, .....	C. B. Porter, .....	109	75
" 21	Wood, .....	A. H. Markham, .....	110	5 00
" 19	Cartage, .....	J. W. Brooks, .....	111	3 25
" 25	Sundries, .....	C. D. Goodrich, .....	112	11 71
" 23	Furniture, .....	F. Muhley, .....	113	29 25
Feb. 15	Binding, .....	E. Booth, .....	114	1 00
May 5	Repairs, .....	A. J. Sutherland, .....	115	4 38
" 5	Printing, .....	E. B. Pond, .....	116	7 00
" 11	Coal, .....	Trowbridge & Jones, .....	117	11 50
" 3	Sawing wood, .....	J. G. Allmandinger, .....	118	12 00
" "	Janitor, .....	Geo. Nagle, .....	119	40 00
" 12	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co., .....	120	3 30
" "	Labor, .....	Geo. Nagle, .....	121	10 00
" "	Janitor, .....	" .....	122	20 00
" "	Sundries, .....	" .....	123	9 98
" 14	Deposits redeemed,	Medical students, .....	124	4 00
June 6	Repairs, .....	Geo. McCollum, .....	125	3 00
" 16	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co., .....	126	6 49
" "	" .....	" .....	127	2 00
" 23	Repairs, .....	D. E. Wines, .....	128	11 11
" 30	Advertising, .....	Andrews & Palmer, .....	129	20 00
Total .....				\$1,805 57

**7. Statement of Contingent Fund Account for the year ending June 30th, 1855.**

**DEBIT.****1854-5.**

June 29, Cash on hand,.....	\$ 22 34
Feb. 20, Initiation Fees,.....	1,080 00
Feb. 20, Deposits, .....	129 00
Dec. 15, Warrants,.....	554 00
March 27, Sale of Diplomas,.....	42 00
April 25, Anatomical Fund,.....	216 23
Total,.....	<u><u>\$2,043 57</u></u>

**CREDIT.****1854-5.**

June 30, Amount disbursed,.....	\$1,805 57
“ 30, Cash on hand,.....	238 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$2,043 57</u></u>

**8. The probable income of the Contingent Fund for the year ending June 30th, 1856, will be as follows :**

Initiation Fees,.....	\$1,000 00
Other sources,.....	290 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$1,290 00</u></u>

**9. The probable expenses for the coming year, of the College of Medicine and Surgery, will be as follows :**

Janitor's wages,.....	\$ 120 00
Chemicals,.....	80 00
Postage, freight, express charges, &c.,.....	100 00
Contingencies in the Anatomical Department,.....	100 00
Specimens for Anatomical Illustration, .....	500 00
Repairs, .....	100 00
Wood, .....	150 00
Sundries, .....	80 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$1,230 00</u></u>

## 10.—OBSERVATORY ACCOUNTS.

By transfer of balance of Contingent Fund of Literary Department, which fund has been credited with warrant No. 213, drawn in part for the Observatory,.....	\$276 01
Plaster sold,.....	3 00
Balance dr. to Supt. of Grounds and Buildings,.....	79 83
	<u><u>\$358 84</u></u>

## XL.—EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the year ending June 30th, 1855, have been as follows, the vouchers for which are herewith submitted :

1854-5.	Object.	To whom paid.	Vouch'r. No.	Amount.
Aug. 17	Fr. on Astr. Inst'r.	Sturges, Bennett & Co.	1	\$ 149 25
Sept. 6	Do,	M. C. R. R. Co.,	2	24 79
Oct. 9	Traveling for Univ.	J. H. Vance,	3	25 00
Nov. 5	Freight,.....	M. C. R. R. Co.,	4	12
" 9	Do, .....	Do, .....	5	1 16
" 29	Express charges, .....	Express Co., .....	6	50
Dec. 27	Do, .....	Do, .....	7	4 14
" "	Team work, .....	H. M. Henion, .....	8	4 00
" 28	Cleaning rooms, .....	H. P. Tappan, .....	9	1 00
" "	Express charges, .....	Express Co., .....	10	5 60
Jan. 4	Traveling, .....	Jos. H. Vance, .....	11	2 25
" 6	Wood, .....	P. Stark, .....	12	2 00
" 8	Traveling, .....	J. H. Vance, .....	13	2 20
" "	Freight, .....	M. C. R. R. Co., .....	14	30 02
" "	Express charges, .....	Express Co., .....	15	1 25
" 25	Traveling, .....	J. H. Vance, .....	16	2 20
Apr. 2	Express charges, .....	Express Co., .....	17	15 50
" 6	Wood, .....	P. Stark, .....	18	7 06
" 12	Furniture, .....	D. Sperry, .....	19	13 00
" 19	Cartage, .....	J. W. Brooks, .....	20	75
" 28	Pipe, Stove, &c., .....	C. D. Goodrich, .....	21	37 95
May 17	Pump, .....	Geo. McCollum, .....	22	7 50
" 26	Stone, .....	P. Stark, .....	23	8 25
" "	Stationery, .....	Palmer & Whipple, .....	24	5 00
" "	Team work, .....	E. Arms, .....	25	4 50
June 30	Telegraphing, .....	Telegraph Co., .....	26	3 85
Total,.....				\$ 358 84

12. The probable expenses of the Department of the Observatory for the coming year will be as follows:

For Janitor,.....	\$100 00
“ Wood,.....	50 00
“ Sundries,.....	50 00
“ Improvements,.....	150 00
Total,.....	<u>\$350 00</u>

**XIII.—IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.**

During the past year thirteen hundred and sixty-six trees have been planted on the grounds, three hundred of which were paid for by students of the University, ten hundred and thirty-three were furnished by the University, and thirty-three were given by S. Pettibone, Esq. The Campus has been surrounded on all sides by trees, making a continuous row one mile in length. The trees have been carefully boxed and in other ways suitably cared for. In a few years they will add much to the beauty of the University grounds.

Alterations have been made in the interior of the Medical College building. These were demanded for convenience, and have been done in a substantial manner and at a moderate expenditure. Additional cases also have been made for the accommodation of the increased size of the Museum. All of the changes which have been made in the Medical College edifice are permanent improvements.

On the dwelling houses no improvements have been made. The amount of money expended on them has been barely sufficient to keep them in order. It cannot be expected that the yearly expenditure on the dwelling houses will be less than \$100. Once in seven years the necessary outlay will reach three times that sum.

The only change which has been made in the Dormitory buildings has been that of making four large recitation rooms. These were imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the largely increased classes.

**XIV.—IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.**

The dwelling houses, and the fences in front of each, require to be repainted; to do which will probably cost \$200 or \$300. To complete the plank walks, and keep the grounds in suitable condition, \$100 will be sufficient.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. ANDREWS,  
*Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings.*



## O.

## REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY TREASURER.

*University of Michigan in account with J. M. Chase, Treasurer, for  
the year ending June 30, 1855.*

## DEBIT.

1854.

July 5.	To paid warrant, No. 190,	\$ 383 33
" 5. "	" 190a,	100 00
" 5. "	" 191,	333 33
" 5. "	" 191a	116 54
" 5. "	" 192,	13 20
" 5. "	" 192a,	250 00
" 5. "	" 193,	666 66
" 5. "	" 193a,	112 50
" 5. "	" 194,	45 00
" 5. "	" 195,	43 00
" 5. "	" 196,	47 00
" 5. "	" 198,	22 00
" 5. "	" 187,	333 33
" 5. "	" 188,	333 33
" 5. "	" 189,	383 33
" 6. "	" 185,	11 11
" 6. "	" 197,	25 00
Aug. 14. "	" 199,	200 00
" 16. "	" 200,	250 00
Sept. 7. "	for Dr. Tappan's draft on H. N. Walker to purchase transit instrument,	3,144 00
" 21. "	half year's interest on balance of consolidated warrant No. 1, including exchange,	175 88

	Dec.
Oct. 9. To paid warrant No. 250, .....	\$ 25 00
" 28. "   "   "   " 208, .....	17 00
Nov. 2. "   "   "   " 205, .....	55 56
" 28. "   "   "   " 202, .....	7 38
" 28. "   "   "   " 203, .....	100 00
" 28. "   "   "   " 209, .....	100 00
" 28. "   "   "   " 207, .....	4 25
Dec. 22. "   "   "   " 204, .....	450 00
" 22. "   "   "   " 210, .....	39 41
" 22. "   "   "   " 221, .....	388 33
" 22. "   "   "   " 215, .....	50 00
" 22. "   "   "   " 220, .....	388 33
" 27. "   "   "   " 219, .....	388 33
" 29. "   "   "   " 216, .....	666 66
" 29. "   "   "   " 229, .....	100 00
" 29. "   "   "   " 218, .....	300 00
" 29. "   "   "   " 214, .....	554 00
" 30. "   "   "   " 227, .....	388 33
" 30. "   "   "   " 226, .....	250 00
 1855.	
Jan'y 1. "   " balance of principal on consol. warrant No. 1, 5,000 00	
" 1. "   " 4 months' interest on "   "   "   "	
to date, .....	116 66
" 1. "   " $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. exchange on \$5,116 66 on New	
York, .....	38 37
" 2. "   " warrant No. 228, .....	500 00
" 5. "   "   " 230, .....	500 00
" 5. "   "   " 224, .....	383 33
" 5. "   "   " 217, .....	383 33
" 5. "   "   " 218, .....	383 33
" 5. "   "   " 222, .....	500 00
" 5. "   "   " 223, .....	500 00
" 11. "   "   " 232, .....	87 28
" 18. "   "   " 201, .....	30 00
" 25. "   "   " 231, .....	388 33
" 25. "   "   " 206, .....	15 00
" 29. "   "   " 233, .....	25 00

Feb'y 8.	To paid warrant No. 211,	\$ 21 53
" 8.	" " " 225,	500 00
" 18.	" " " 212,	11 90
March 29.	To paid warrant, (in part,) No. 262,	130 00
" 29.	" " " 234,	666 66
" 29.	" " " 235,	383 38
" 29.	" " " 236,	500 00
" 29.	" " " 237,	383 38
" 29.	" " " 238,	383 38
" 29.	" " " 239,	500 00
" 29.	" " " 241,	383 38
" 29.	" " " 243,	383 38
" 29.	" " " 244,	383 38
" 29.	" " " 246,	500 00
" 29.	" " " 248,	383 38
" 29.	" " " 249,	100 00
" 29.	" " " 251,	25 00
" 29.	" " " 252,	68 14
" 29.	" " " 253,	25 00
" 29.	" " " 254,	33 38
" 29.	" " " 255,	30 73
" 29.	" " " 256,	4 52
" 29.	" " " 257,	15 00
" 29.	" " " 258,	16 50
" 29.	" " " 259,	30 00
" 29.	" " " 260,	750 00
" 29.	" " " 261,	24 00
" 29.	" " " 264,	30 00
" 30.	" " " 245,	383 38
" 30.	" " " 240,	500 00
" 30.	" " " 242,	500 00
April 30:	" " " 263,	12 50
" 30.	" " " 265,	40 00
" 30.	" " " 247,	250 00
" 12.	" " " 269,	100 00
May, 2.	" " " 267,	138 35
" 2.	" " " 268,	136 75

May	2.	To paid warrant	No. 270,.....	\$ 150 00
"	12.	" "	" 266,.....	12 00
"	12.	" (balance of)	" 262,.....	444 81
"	15.	" "	" 720,.....	14 00
"	24.	" (balance of)	" 269,.....	50 00
June	27.	" "	" 275,.....	383 34
"	27.	" "	" 276,.....	383 34
"	27.	" "	" 280,.....	383 34
"	27.	" "	" 282,.....	25 00
"	27.	" "	" 285,.....	25 00
"	27.	" "	" 286,.....	200 00
"	28.	" "	" 289,.....	135 75
"	28.	" "	" 273,.....	383 34
"	28.	" "	" 278,.....	383 34
"	28.	" "	" 283,.....	25 00
"	28.	" "	" 274,.....	383 34
"	28.	" "	" 284,.....	430 00
"	28.	" "	" 272,.....	666 67
"	28.	" "	" 271,.....	200 00
"	28.	" "	" 277,.....	383 34
"	28.	" "	" 281,.....	100 00
"	29.	" "	" 290,.....	27 00
"	29.	" "	" 291,.....	60 00
"	30.	" "	" 279,.....	383 34
"	30.	To balance carried down,	.....	9,104 13
<b>Total,</b>				<b>\$43,099 40</b>

**CREDIT.****1854.**

July	1,	By balance, cash on hand,	.....	\$11,489 01
Nov.	29,	" amount of draft on H. N. Walker paid,	....	3,200 00
Dec.	27,	" Cash of State Treasurer,	.....	4,250 00

**1855.**

Jan.	5,	" " "	.....	2,500 00
"	29,	" " "	.....	200 00
Feb.	8,	" " "	.....	500 00

No. 7.		89
March 24,	By cash of State Treasurer,.....	\$8,000 00
" "	" Interest on deposits with J. C. Bailey,....	50
" 27,	" This amount credited Treasurer's acct. in the Peninsular Bank by transfer from its ac- count with the University of Michigan,....	30 56
April 10,	" Cash received of C. Manvillier, being bal- ance of principal and interest due on De- troit city lot, sold him by the Regents,....	1,021 22
May 2,	" Cash of State Treasurer,.....	1,000 00
" 15,	" " " .....	10,756 00
" 16,	" Amount of interest on deposits allowed by the Peninsular Bank up to the 15th inst... .	152 11
		<hr/> <u>\$43,099 40</u>

1855.

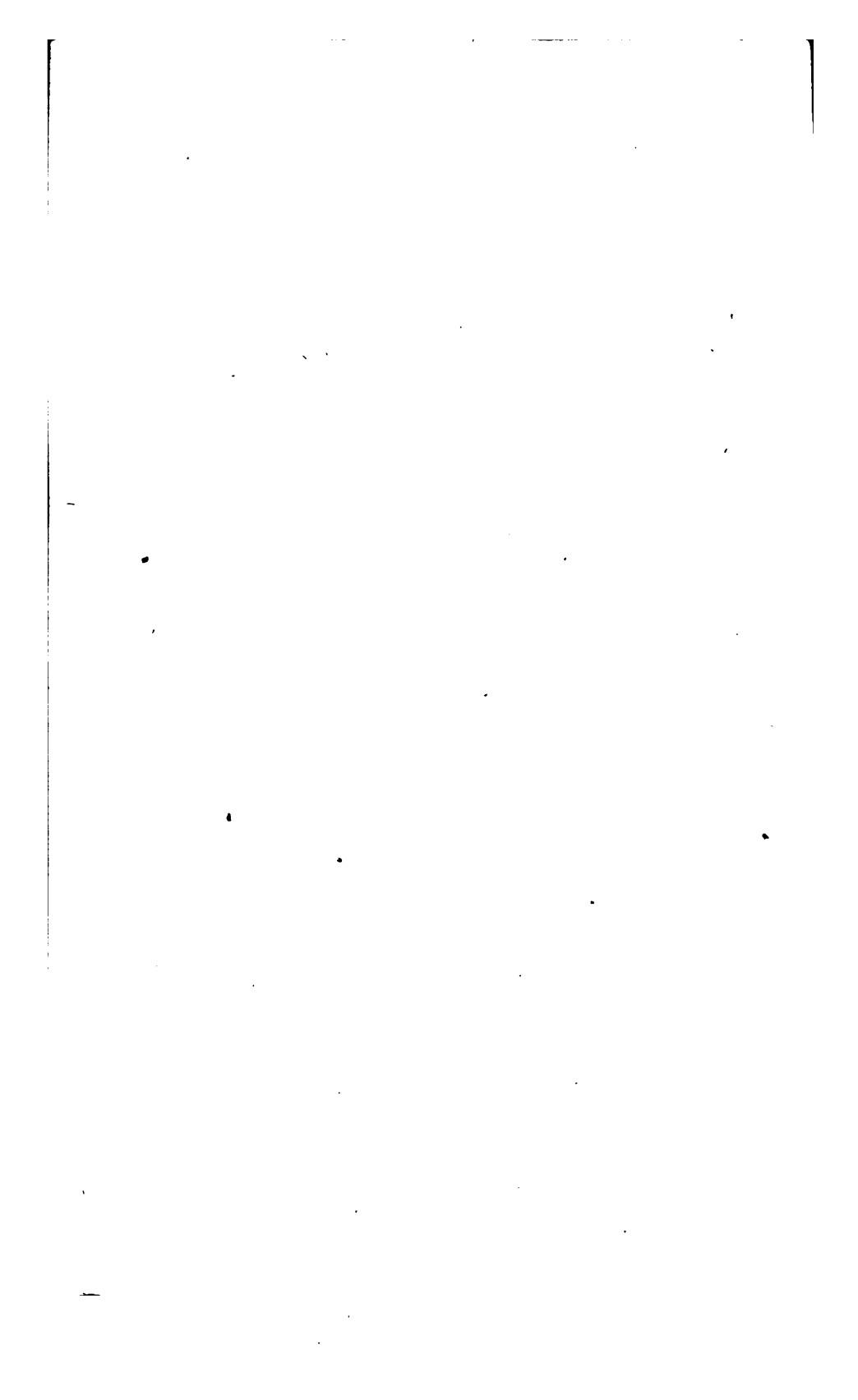
July 1, By balance brought down,..... \$9,104 13

*List of Outstanding Warrants, June 30, 1855.*

University Warrant, No. 426,.....	\$66 67
" " " 591,.....	5 00
" " " 708,.....	2 50
" " " 287,.....	68 68
" " " 288,.....	400 00
Total,.....	<hr/> <u>\$542 85</u>

J. M. CHASE,  
University Treasurer.

Lansing, June 30, 1855.



**D.**

*University Interest Fund in account with the State Treasurer of Michigan.*

**DEBIT.**

**1854.**

July 1. For warrants paid,	.....	\$14,128 43
" 30. " " "	.....	8 50
Aug. " " "	.....	19 00
Oct. " " "	.....	22 38
Dec. " " "	.....	4,258 10

**1855.**

Jan. " " "	.....	2,700 00
Feb. " " "	.....	502 00
Mar. " " "	.....	8,000 00
May " " "	.....	11,886 19
To balance to new acc't.	.....	5,436 98
		<b><u>\$46,961 53</u></b>

**CREDIT.**

**1854.**

June 30, By balance,	.....	\$10,694 64
July " cash,	.....	76 97
Aug. " "	.....	149 94
Sep. " "	.....	303 86
Oct. " "	.....	361 02
" " general fund,	.....	3,353 99
" " " "	.....	3,478 29
Nov. " cash,	.....	9 22
Dec. " "	.....	31 66

1855.

Jan.	By general fund,	\$3,562 15
"	" cash,	401 05
Feb.	" "	397 86
Mar.	" "	2,876 77
Apr.	" "	12,042 10
"	" general fund,	3,707 50
May,	" cash,	1,512 12
June,	" "	143 39
"	" general fund,	3,859 00
		<u>\$46,961 53</u>
July 1, By balance,		<u>\$5,436 93</u>

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
*Lansing, June 30th, 1855.* }

I certify the above to be a true statement from the books of this office, showing the receipts and disbursements from the University Interest Fund for the year ending this day.

CHAS. S. HUNT,  
*Dep. State Treasurer.*

**E.**

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE LAND  
OFFICE.**

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*Lansing, July 1st, 1855.*

Hon. M. A. PATTERSON,

*Chairman Finance Committee, Michigan University:*

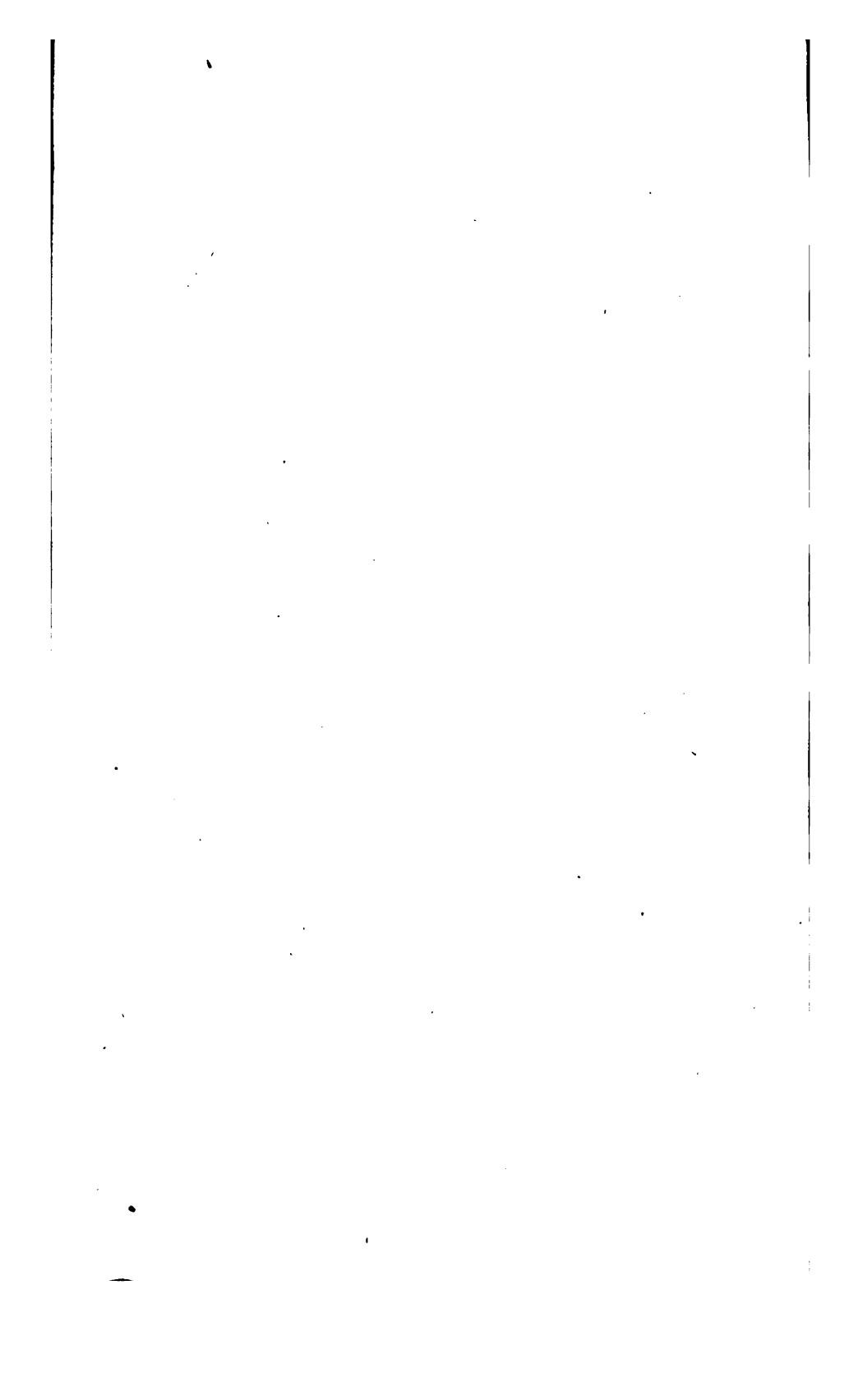
SIR—In accordance with the requirements of law, the undersigned would respectfully report that the amount received to the credit of the University Interest Fund for the year ending June 30th,

was,.....	\$18,274 28
The quantity of land sold during the above period was	
3,168.63 acres, amounting to,.....	\$38,487 40
The amount paid on sales at the time of purchase was,..	9,812 00
Amount received to the University Fund,.....	27,067 64
No incidental expenses during the year have been charged to the Fund.	

Very respectfully,

**ALLEN GOODRIDGE,**

*Deputy Commissioner.*



**F.**

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Lands selected for the University of Michigan, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

	Description.	Sect.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Accepted on
	River lots 7, 8, 9, 10 in the U. S. Reserve of 12 miles square, near Perrysburg.				515.10	1 Section.
	River lots 1 and 2 in the 12 miles sqr, near Perrysburg, granted to the University, by the act of 13th January, 1830,				401.50	1 "
G	Entire,	15	1 S	1 W	619.45	1 "
"	Entire,	22	1 "	1 "	614.58	1 "
"	Entire,	27	2 "	6 "	617.24	1 "
"	Entire,	28	2 "	6 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	29	2 "	6 "	639.78	1 "
"	Entire,	32	2 "	6 "	608.22	1 "
"	Entire,	33	2 "	6 "	590.07	1 "
"	Entire,	34	2 "	6 "	612.06	1 "
"	Entire,	19	5 "	6 "	680.44	1 "
C	Entire,	13	6 "	6 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	14	6 "	6 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	23	6 "	6 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	24	6 "	6 "	640.00	1 "
G	Entire,	7	2 "	7 "	646.48	1 "
"	Entire,	24	5 "	7 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	28	4 "	8 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	15	5 "	9 "	640.00	1 "
E	Entire,	30	5 "	9 "	591.43	1 "
G	Entire,	33	5 "	9 "	601.84	1 "
"	Entire,	5	6 "	9 "	638.82	1 "
"	Entire,	21	1 "	10 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	22	1 "	10 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	26	1 "	10 "	630.19	1 "
"	Entire,	27	1 "	10 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,	34	1 "	10 "	640.00	1 "

## UNIVERSITY LANDS.—CONTINUED.

	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Accepted as
E	Entire,-----	13	4 S	10 W	640.00	1 Section.
"	Entire,-----	19	4 "	10 "	658.48	1 "
"	Entire,-----	21	4 "	10 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	29	4 "	10 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	18	5 "	10 "	641.92	1 "
"	Entire,-----	25	5 "	10 "	584.55	1 "
"	Entire,-----	30	5 "	10 "	570.60	1 "
"	Entire,-----	36	5 "	10 "	640.00	1 "
G	Entire,-----	5	6 "	10 "	578.32	1 "
"	Entire,-----	7	2 "	11 "	630.12	1 "
G	Entire,-----	17	2 S	11 W	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	18	2 "	11 "	638.58	1 "
"	Entire,-----	19	2 "	11 "	636.64	1 "
"	Entire,-----	28	4 "	11 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	30	4 "	11 "	610.36	1 "
"	Entire,-----	7	6 "	11 "	636.24	1 "
"	Entire,-----	8	6 "	11 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	17	6 "	11 "	601.05	1 "
E	Fract., S. & W. of St. Joseph's river,-----	21	7 "	17 "	606.50	1 "
"	Fract. S. & W. of St. Joseph's river,-----	22	7 "	17 "	450.40	1/2 "
"	Entire,-----	28	7 "	17 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	33	7 "	17 "	640.00	1 "
"	All lying S. & W. of St. Joseph River in,-----	34	7 "	17 "	629.20	1 "
"	Fractional,-----	3	8 "	17 "	504.93	1/2 "
"	Entire,-----	17	8 "	17 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	16	8 "	17 "	559.00	1 "
"	Fractional,-----	21	8 "	17 "	892.36	1/2 "
"	Frac'l S. & W. of St. Joseph River,-----	25	7 "	18 "	387.95	1/2 "
"	Fractional,-----	26	7 "	18 "	635.50	1 "
"	Entire,-----	12	8 "	18 "	598.56	1 "
"	Entire,-----	14	8 "	18 "	640.00	1 "
"	East of old Indian boundary line,-----	17	8 "	18 "	689.65	1 "
B	Entire,-----	24	4 "	19 "	502.05	1 "
"	Entire,-----	26	4 "	19 "	630.73	1 "
A	A lot designated as the "Ship Yard."-----	2	"	11 E	414.50	1 "
D	Entire,-----	8	1 N	10 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	9	1 "	10 "	640.00	1 "
"	Entire,-----	30	1 "	10 "	689.96	1 "
"	Entire,-----	31	1 "	10 "	639.52	1 "

# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**No. 8.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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### **ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856.**

*To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:*

In accordance with the requirements of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, Inspectors of the State Prison, make the following report of the receipts, expenditures, business and proceedings of the State Prison for the year ending on the 30th day of November, 1856.

The Annual Report of the Agent, and the abstract of the monthly reports of the Agent to the Board of Inspectors, hereto appended, with the reports of the other officers of the Prison, and the tables included in this report, will furnish a detailed account of the financial and other transactions of the Prison during the past year, and its present condition.

By reference to the monthly abstracts, it will be seen that the total receipts of the Agent of the Prison during the year, amounted to the sum of \$44,419 27; of which he retained, in December, 1855, the sum of \$1,631 37, to reimburse himself for excess of payments over his receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, as appears by his last annual report.

Total amount reported in the monthly abstracts as expended

    during the year,..... \$42,795 09

Excess of expenditures by the Agent in 1855, retained by him out of moneys received as stated in report for Dec., 1855,	1,631 37
Total,	\$44,426 46
Receipts, as above stated,	44,419 27
Excess of disbursements,	\$7 19
Of the receipts of the year, there was received from the contractors for convict labor, the sum of	\$22,732 60
Several small sums were received from other persons for convict labor, deposits, rent, &c., and articles sold which were the product of convict labor, amounting to	208 34
Received from the United States for supporting their convicts,	793 70
From visitors,	689 63
From the State Treasury,	20,000 00
Total receipts,	\$44,410 27
Amount received of the contractors during the year for convict labor brought forward,	\$22,732 60
From which deduct the following sums, received during the past year, for services of convicts in the fiscal year 1855, viz: for moneys received of Pinney & Lamson, \$554 00	
" " " 784 61	
" " Davis, Austin & Co., 986 05	
" " Walter Fish, 171 11	
	\$2,495 77
	\$20,236 83
To which add the following sums, due from contractors for convict labor during the last fiscal year, and mostly during the month of November last, to wit:	
From Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson,.....	\$1,131 01
From " Pinney & Lamson,.....	828 78
From " Walter Fish,.....	179 28
	\$2,139 07
Making the total sum of .....	\$22,375 90

earned by convicts in the employ of contractors during the past fiscal year.	
Due from contractors brought forward.....	\$2,189 07
Due from the United States for the support of United States convicts, .....	185 31
Sundry small sums due on account,.....	123 74
Due also from Walter Fish the further sum of.....  for convict labor performed in 1855, which he retains, and claims to compensate him for alleged damages to him as a contractor, which occurred under the agency of Mr. Dox, in the years 1853 and 1854, as stated in the last annual report—and he still refuses to pay the same—	830 00
Making the aggregate sum of..... due to the Prison.	\$3,228 12

For the purpose of presenting a correct view of the condition and expenditures of the Prison during the past year, and the number of convicts, in comparison with former years, the following tables have been prepared :

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts in the Michigan State  
Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the num-  
ber received, and the average number in Prison during the year:

YEARS.	No. at beginning of year.	Average No.	No. received.
1846,.....	119	about 120.	40
1847,.....	122	about 120.	40
1848,.....	119	124.5	38
1849,.....	128	117.	31
1850,.....	110	119.5	50
1851,.....	181	141.	84
1852,.....	176	186.	87
1853,.....	209	210.	71
1854,.....	205	219.1	103
1855,.....	246	278.3	141
1856,.....	304	316.5	136
1857,.....	349	Nov. 30th 1856.	

The foregoing table shows that the number of convicts confined in our State Prison has been increasing very rapidly during the last five

years; much more rapidly than our population. It shows also the necessity of an increase of prison accommodations and workshops; and taken in connection with the increased cost of provisions and the advance in salaries, it will explain the cause of the increase of expenditures to support the prison.

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for rations and provisions during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for provisions of each convict during each year, and during each week of the year:\*

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expense of each convict.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846, -----	\$ 2,818 85	\$23 50	\$0 45 $\frac{1}{4}$
1847, -----	2,951 41	22 71	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848, -----	2,885 55	23 17	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849, -----	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850, -----	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851, -----	3,484 17	24 71	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852, -----	4,635 64	24 85	48
1853, -----	7,151 05	34 05	65 $\frac{1}{8}$
1854, -----	8,731 69	39 85	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855, -----	11,128 16	39 98	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
1856, -----	12,911 01	40 79	78 $\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of the expenses of the Prison, during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for building and repairs, the average amount for each convict, and the amount expended for buildings, repairs and fixtures:

YEARS.	Except for building and re- pairs.	Amount to each convict annu- ally.	Amount for buildings, &c.
1846, -----	\$ 9,602 53	\$ 80 02	\$4,335 86
1847, -----	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848, -----	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849, -----	16,447 62	140 57	4,887 52
1850, -----	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 51
1851, -----	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852, -----	17,985 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853, -----	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854, -----	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855, -----	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856, -----	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50

\* The fiscal year 1846 ended Oct. 31st; the fiscal year 1847 is for 13 months, ending Nov. 30th. All the subsequent years are for 12 months ending November 30th.

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of each class of expenditures or disbursements for the Prison, during each of the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1854, 1855 and 1856:

CASH EXPENDED.	In 1854.	In 1855.	In 1856.
For officers' and keepers' salary,	\$8,414 65	\$10,569 77	\$9,972 21
Guards' wages,-----	3,233 75	3,778 40	3,551 06
Rations,-----	8,731 69	11,128 16	12,911 01
Building and repairs,-----	3,502 84	2,804 53	5,720 50
Clothing and bedding,-----	2,993 36	3,426 39	4,751 04
Fuel,-----	841 10	1,953 92	2,171 08
Hospital stores,-----	439 98	473 48	590 56
Oil and candles,-----	1,160 44	1,116 25	1,143 45
Tobacco,-----	252 99	241 58	274 87
Forage,-----	150 33	285 21	200 18
Library,-----	112 69	121 84	89 98
Discharged convicts,-----	175 50	247 75	365 75
Convicts' deposits,-----	24 04	82 99	48 02
Pursuing fugitives,-----	24 75	-----	-----
Agent's traveling expenses,	33 69	15 00	49 60
Stationery,-----	18 31	10 45	25 48
Swine account,-----	49 11	54 06	157 56
Miscellaneous expenses,...	573 31	1,157 77	772 74
Total,-----	\$28,732 53	\$37,417 50	\$42,795 09
Excess of expenditures by the Agent in 1855, retained by him,-----	-----	1,631 37	-----
			\$44,426 46

From the reports of the Agents, it appears that there were outstanding demands against the Prison for building materials and ordinary supplies furnished and unpaid on the 30th of November, 1853, amounting to----- \$2,011 99  
 On the 30th of November, 1854,----- 2,575 52  
 On the 30th of November, 1855,----- 4,208 41  
 On the 30th of November, 1856,----- 2,269 63

These tables, it will be observed, show the amount of moneys disbursed or paid out during each fiscal year, and not the cost of the articles purchased during the year. Previous to the 30th of November, 1853, all the provisions were furnished by contract at a stipulated price per ration, and the bills were paid monthly. Since that time the beef has been

furnished daily upon contract for a year, at a stipulated price per pound; all other provisions have been purchased by the agent in open market. The bills are usually paid monthly for provisions, as well as for other supplies, and the supplies of one month are generally paid and come into the account of the next month; but many small bills are not paid until several months after they are contracted. Hence, the debts of the Prison usually range from two to four thousand dollars—about that amount being paid each year of the debts of the next previous year, and a similar amount left unpaid, so that the accounts of disbursements during the several fiscal years approximate very nearly to the amount of supplies furnished for those years respectively. The accounts for provisions are paid monthly with great regularity, and hence the amount of disbursements for provisions during each year, will vary very slightly indeed from the accounts of the amount supplied during the same period.

As to other articles, the approximation to accuracy is not so near. For instance, at the end of some years, there may be quite a large quantity of wood, oil and candles, cloth, hospital stores, &c., on hand; and but very trifling quantities on hand at the close of other fiscal years—whereby the accounts would show for the former years, larger expenditures than were actually incurred for articles consumed, and for the latter years smaller expenditures than would have been necessary to pay for articles actually consumed. Table number III. indicates that a portion of the disbursements made in the year 1847 is fairly chargeable to the previous year, and such is the case with the disbursements of the year 1849. So likewise 1855.

Amount of disbursements for the support of the Prison for the last fiscal year, except for building and repairs as stated in table III., brought forward,..... \$ 37,074 59  
From which deduct debts of the previous year, paid off,.. 4,208 41

---

\$32,866 18

Add debts unpaid, contracted during the past year,..... 2,269 63

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Leaving the sum of..... \$35,135 81 as the actual cost of supporting the prison during the last fiscal year; equal to \$111 01 for each convict. This shows that the real cost of supporting the Prison was greater for the year 1855, and less for the last fiscal year, than is stated in table No. III.

The following tables, numbered V. and VI., show the average weekly expenses of supplying each convict in the several State Prisons of New York with provisions, for several years past, and also the whole annual expense of supporting each convict. And the paragraph next after table VI. shows the total expenses of the Massachusetts State Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1854, and the average amount for each convict. On comparing them with tables I. to IV. inclusive, it will be seen that the cost of supporting convicts in our Prison has been a trifle greater than in the Auburn Prison, and much less than in the other Prisons of New York, and in the Massachusetts Prison.

### NO. V.

TABLE exhibiting the average weekly expense of each convict in the State Prisons of New York, for rations (or provisions) during the following years ending September 30th:

	Auburn.	Sing Sing.	Clinton.
Year 1848-----	\$ 62½	\$0 88	\$0 69
" 1850-----	53	60½	59
" 1853-----	58½	67½	63
" 1854-----	64½	87½	92½
7 years 1848 to 1854, -----	59	69	68

The seventh annual report of the Commissioners of the Erie County Penitentiary, (in the State of New York,) for the year ending September 30th, 1854, states the expense of provisions for each prisoner during the year to have been seventy-four cents per week.

### NO. VI.

TABLE exhibiting the average annual expense of each convict for ordinary support, in the State Prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing and Clinton, during the following years ending September 30th; the expenses for ordinary support include all expenses except for buildings and repairs, counsel fees and costs of court.

	Sing Sing.		Auburn.	Clinton.
	Males.	Females.		
Year 1848-----	\$106 46	\$147 35	\$112 79	\$211 01
" 1850-----	95 74	130 12	84 30	209 20
" 1853-----	121 93	89 95	87 71	157 56
" 1854-----	125 82	99 09	98 15	161 25
7 years 1848 to 1854,-----	105 97	116 72	94 18	205 54

The Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1854, shows the following facts:

Average number of convicts during the year,.....	491.3
Total cost of provisions,.....	\$ 21,802 24
equal to \$6½ cents per week for each convict.	
Total expenses, exclusive of buildings, and repairs, and interest, amount.....	\$ 76,725 47
equal to \$156 16 for each convict during the year.	

On looking at the tables carefully, the reader will perceive the influence of the high prices of provisions in 1847 and in 1848, upon the expenses of prisons. The war in Europe, and also, the completion of the chains of railroads from this State to the seaboard, have tended to increase the price of provisions, and the expenses of our prison during the years 1854 and 1855, and much more during the year 1855 than the previous one. The cost of wood is about twice as great as it was five years since, and twenty-five per cent. greater than it was during the year 1854, and it will necessarily increase in price as the country grows older.

Convicts have been employed for several years past, under only three contracts, to wit: First, one with Messrs. Davis, Austin & Co., for the employment of 50 to 80 men, at thirty-eight cents per day each, in making wagons, carriages, &c. Second, one with Messrs. Pinney & Lameon, for the employment of 80 to 100 men at thirty-one (31) cents per day each, in manufacturing agricultural implements; and the third, a contract with Walter Fish, for 20 men at thirty-five cents per day, in manufacturing boots and shoes.

New contracts have been recently entered into, for five years each, to take effect at the expiration of the foregoing contracts, as follows, to wit: First with Meesrs. Austin & Tomlinson for the services of from 50 to 80 men to make wagons, &c., for five years from the first of June next, at fifty-three (53) cents per day—or an increase of fifteen cents.

Second, with Mr. George H. Lathrop for 80 to 100 men to manufacture agricultural implements, for five years from May 1st, 1858, at fifty-six and one-fourth (56½) cents per day—being an increase of 25½ cents per day.

Third, we have recently accepted a bid from Mr. George Whipple for 25 to 40 men to be employed in making boots and shoes, for five

years from the 20th of September, 1857, at fifty-six cents per day—being an increase of twenty-one cents per day. And lastly, we have recently accepted a bid for from 30 to 50 convicts, to be employed in making cabinet ware, chairs and brooms, for five years from October 1st, 1857, at forty (40) cents per day.

The inspectors deem it important to diversify employments in the Prison, and to introduce new branches of business—and with that view, accepted the bid last referred to, though at a much lower figure than any of the other new contracts have been let. It is to take effect near the close of the next season for building, when it is expected that but few will be wanted by the State.

The increased annual income which will be received under the new wagon contract, will be nearly \$4,000, under the new contract for making agricultural implements, nearly \$8,000, and under the new shoe contract, over \$2,000.

The public can judge of the causes which have produced these favorable results in letting the new contracts. The undersigned attribute them—first, to the good management of the officers, and the improved discipline of the prison; second, to the new policy adopted to accommodate the contractors with good workshops, sufficiently large, commodious, and adapted to their wants; and lastly, to the decision of the Supreme Court, hereinafter referred to.

The undersigned respectfully recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of taking measures to repeal section three of article XVIII. of the Constitution. For their reasons in support of this recommendation, they beg leave to refer to their last annual report of December, 1855, pages 12, 13 and 14, as printed.

Since that report was made, application was made to the Supreme Court at the last January term, for a writ of mandamus, to prevent the employment of convicts in making wagons. The Supreme Court refused the application without passing upon the merits—and a construction remained to be given to that strange provision of the Constitution, which may at some future day, very much embarrass the employment of convicts, and the officers and finances of the Prison, unless it shall be speedily repealed. The decision made by the Supreme Court, had, however, a very salutary influence upon public opinion, and we think, influenced very favorably, the letting of the new contracts herein referred to.

It will be observed, on examining the report of the present building Commissioner, Mr. Wm. L. Seaton, that there has been a change in that office during the past year; and that his predecessor, Mr. Jonas H. Titus, expended over \$10,000 of the moneys appropriated by the last Legislature, for a steam engine, boilers, and machinery, steam pipes for warming the prisons, water pipes and pump to draw water from the river, and a small mill for grinding grain, which were not included in the estimates, and not contemplated at the time of making the appropriation. The engine has been put up, and works finely; and though much difficulty has been experienced in getting the chain of pipes laid down to the river (to draw water) tight, so as to effect that object, and one of the steam pipes burst, by reason of a defect in the castings, yet the whole (so far as it is completed) now works very well, and we have reason to believe will answer a good purpose.

Two of the undersigned were appointed Inspectors in August, 1855, to supply the places of Mr. Titus and Mr. Benjamin Porter, who resigned. Up to that time Mr. Titus held the two offices of Building Commissioner and Inspector, and Mr. Porter was employed by Mr. Titus as foreman or assistant in the building department. The statute puts the building department under the direction of the Board of Inspectors; but while Mr. Titus and Mr. Porter were Inspectors, they constituted a majority of the Board, and could direct themselves, devise plans, execute them, and do as they pleased. The work was progressing in this mode, when the change of Inspectors took place. Materials had been purchased, parol orders given for castings, &c. to be made, and some plans must have been formed in the mind of Mr. Titus, as to the mode of doing some portions of the work—though no working plans were put on paper which ever came to our notice—and hence, we believe his plans were more or less defective and imperfect.

Mr. Titus did not seem to regard the change of of Inspectors as materially lessening his powers, and did not seem to doubt the fullness of his wisdom, and the supremacy of his power, to manage the whole building department as he saw fit; and acting in that spirit, he paid very little heed to the Board of Inspectors, except to call upon them occasionally to draw their certificates on the Auditor General for money, to enable him to go on with the work. He did not consult the Inspectors either as to plans, contracts or materials, neither as to expenditures.

nor the mode of doing the work, and gave them very little information of his transactions, and what he was doing, except so far as the same were developed by the work itself as it progressed, and paid no heed, or very little if any, to their advice. In building the west wing of the Prison, ventilating flues had been built in the walls between the cells—from the lower tier of cells to the top of the third tier—so as to ventilate each cell; but in building the fourth tier of cells, Mr. Titus neglected to carry up these flues, and closed them up; contrary to the express directions of the Board of Inspectors, which they put upon record, and gave him notice of. The Physician of the Prison, as well as the Board of Inspectors, regarded, and still regard, those ventilating flues as of great importance, and hence they took decided action on the subject to secure the continuance of said flues; but their direction, though within the powers clearly conferred upon them by the statute, was disregarded. The Board of Inspectors not being satisfied with the proceedings of the Commissioner, and not being able to obtain satisfactory information from him of his transactions, contracts, expenditures and future plans, felt it to be their duty to take more decided action on the subject, and finally adopted and put on record a series of instructions on divers matters, directing him, among other things, to make reports to the Board in writing of his plans, expenditures, and of all outstanding contracts, and to make monthly reports of his expenditures and transactions; a copy of which was delivered to him. He then asserted that the whole power of the building department was vested in him; that he, and he only, was responsible for the mode of its exercise, and for the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for that purpose; and denied the power of the Inspectors to give him any directions or instructions whatever, and set them at defiance, and refused to make such reports as the Board of Inspectors had required of him.

The undersigned believing that the statute not only conferred on them powers, but imposed upon them duties which they had no right to surrender to the Building Commissioner, thereupon refused to draw any more certificates on the Auditor General for money to be expended by the Commissioner, until he should make the necessary reports, and give the information required of him, and submit to their direction according to the true intent and meaning of the statute. In this condition, things remained from February until July, and but little was done in the

building department—when the Governor, on the representation of the facts by the Board, removed Mr. Titus, and appointed the present building Commissioner in his place.

The foregoing explanation will show why the walls of the east wing of the Prison were not erected during the past season, and where the responsibility properly rests. Mr. Titus contemplated building them of brick, but experience having shown that the brick used in the mess room, Solitary Prison and the work shops, are so much impregnated with lime that some of them crack and shell when exposed to the weather, the undersigned deemed it inexpedient to erect so large and expensive a building with such materials, and finally determined to build the east wing of stone. Under their direction the present Building Commissioner has procured a large quantity of stone with which to build it during the coming season, after the Legislature shall have made an appropriation for the same.

Mr. Seaton has estimated the cost of the walls and roof of the east wing, and one tier of cells, steam pipes and fixtures for warming the same, at \$21,200, being about \$16,000 over and above the materials on hand, and the balance of the last appropriation unexpended. Believing that one tier of cells will be insufficient to accommodate the increased number of convicts which will probably be in prison within the next three years, (and as the Legislature meets only once in two years,) the undersigned think it expedient to build two tiers of cells, and respectfully recommend an appropriation of twenty-two thousand dollars, to build the same, with the walls and roof of the east wing.

All the seats in the mess room built by Mr. Titus during the year 1855, are now occupied, and the room is filled to its utmost capacity. It will be relieved some when the convicts sentenced to solitary confinement shall have been put into the Solitary Prison; but in all probability it will be necessary to enlarge it to meet the wants of an increased number of convicts within the next two years, and for that object the undersigned recommend an appropriation of two thousand dollars.

Mr. Titus employed a Mr. Metz to put a tar and gravel roof on the west wing of the Prison, and also on the mess room, and paid him by the square for doing it. The work was so badly done that portions of the felting and gravel have blown off together, and have been replaced; and in many other places the gravel has blown and washed off so much

that the roofs leak badly, and we fear it will be necessary to have all the materials put on by Metz taken off, and the roof re-covered, either with new felting, tar and gravel, or with some other materials. Believing that the work was not done in a workmanlike manner, nor in good faith, we suggest the expediency of his being prosecuted for damages by the Attorney General. There has been too much looseness of morals in dealing with the State, and we think a prosecution for damages in this case would have a salutary effect.

The present Building Commissioner has built the foundations of the walls for the east wing up to, and got them ready for, the reception of the water table. He has also about or nearly finished the Solitary Prison, so that it will be ready for the reception of convicts as soon as the walls become sufficiently dry to render it prudent to confine convicts in it—and we believe he has had all the work done in a very substantial and workmanlike manner. Only the outside crust of the exterior walls, sixteen inches in thickness, was built by Mr. Titus. Mr. Seaton has built the interior walls, put on a galvanic cement roof, and put in sewer-pipes, water-pipes, and steam-pipes to conduct steam through each cell to warm it. To render the Prison secure, a tier of two inch oak plank was put up on the inside of the exterior portion of the exterior walls, upon which plates of iron were spiked, and inside of the iron another brick wall was made and well grouted, eight inches thick, and connected with the partition walls which separate the cells.

By reference to the Agent's report, it will be seen that he has made numerous improvements during the past year—including two large cisterns, which were much needed—a large blacksmiths' shop for the occupation of convicts employed on the wagon contract, and extensive improvements upon the central Prison, in finishing off and fitting up rooms for hospital, guard rooms, &c.

The new blacksmiths' shop is 100 feet long and 35 feet wide, well ventilated at the top, built high, so as to be airy and comfortable, and the walls and roof are made substantial and strong. We believe it to be the best, most commodious and substantial workshop ever erected within the walls of the Prison yard.

Until the present year all the work shops have been built too slight, frail, cheap and coarse, to be substantial. In fact, almost everything about the Prison seems to have been done from immediate necessity, in

accordance with the dictates of temporary expediency, without regard to any general and well devised system, and with a view to avoid large expenditures for the time being. The undersigned think a prudent foresight and wise economy require that policy to be changed—that more regard should be paid to the future—that all new buildings and improvements should be made more substantial, more commodious, and in modern style—and that there should be an expansion of prison accommodations and work shops, from time to time, in order to provide for any probable exigencies that may arise. When the west wing of the Prison was erected, the State was comparatively poor and embarrassed with debt, and had a small income as well as a small population. At that time, it seemed necessary to be very frugal in expenditures, and to erect all the State buildings in as cheap and economical a manner as was possible and have them answer the purposes for which they were intended. In accordance with that spirit, the Prison and all the work shops and other buildings, were built in a very cheap and rough style, fitted only for temporary purposes. As the population and income of the State have now become nearly four times as great as they then were, and the State is unembarrassed and prosperous, it is the opinion of the undersigned that good economy and the best interests of the State require that workshops and other public buildings should be made in a solid and substantial manner—that they may be as permanent as possible—and that the reputation of the State requires that they should be built in modern style, and finished in good taste, considering the purposes for which they may be designed.

The people have been actuated by this liberal spirit, in the erection of large, fine and commodious buildings for Union Schools; in many of the cities, towns and villages; and the Legislature has been governed by the same spirit in their appropriations for the Asylums, for the House of Correction, and other public objects.

The convicts in Prison have increased about fifty each year, during the last three years, and as our population is increasing with great rapidity, we may reasonably expect the convicts to continue to increase at the rate of about fifty per year, during the next five years, and Prison accommodations should be enlarged accordingly, to meet the probable and almost certain wants of the future.

In letting contracts for the labor of convicts it is not only customary,

but necessary, to furnish suitable shop room to carry on the business advantageously in which the convicts are to be employed.

The present shops in which the convicts are employed by Messrs. Pinney & Lamson in making agricultural implements, are complained of as badly constructed, not high enough nor wide enough to be convenient, and the engine room, trip-hammer and polishing shops are so old, that they will soon be unfit for use unless repaired at great expense. Mr. Lathrop, who has taken the new contract at a greatly enhanced price, asks for shop room equal to three hundred feet in length and forty feet in width, of which one hundred feet in length will be required to be two stories in height, and the remaining two hundred feet one story. We think it desirable to build new shops during the coming season, as requested by Mr. Lathrop—and recommend that the walls be sixteen inches thick, and well grouted, that they may be permanent and strong, and able to stand the running and influence of a steam engine and heavy machinery without trembling, and that they may be made high enough to allow the smoke and steam to pass off without injuring the eyes or health of the laborers, that their situation may be made as comfortable as is practicable. The cost of erecting such buildings is estimated at \$6,000, and we recommend that an appropriation of that sum be made to defray the expenses of erecting them by the Building Commissioner, under the direction of the Board of Inspectors. The shops now occupied by Mr. Pinney can be used by convicts who may be employed on other contracts.

The erection of the solitary Prison adjoining, and to communicate with the westerly end of the east wing of the Prison, has rendered it necessary to open an entrance into the Prison and the Prison yard through the keeper's house. This has been done by the Agent, under the direction of the Board; a guard room, lodging room for the guard, and three large rooms for a hospital, have been finished off in the central portion of the prison, as is stated in the report of the Agent. Considerable improvements yet remain to be made which are important; first, to remodel the keeper's house and adapt it to the new condition of the Prison, and the new entrance into it; second, to carry up to the roof the walls on each side of the passage way leading to the Prison, and to enclose it from the weather; third, to build a new fence in front of the Prison; and lastly, to improve and fit up the building and front

yard in a suitable manner, and in good taste. For these objects we recommend an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars.

The good effects of the improvements made in the fall of the year 1855 to ventilate the Prison, of the cisterns built early last spring, which furnish a more ample supply of water, and of the attention to cleanliness in the Prison, have been manifested during the past summer and fall, in the very general good health of the convicts. No epidemic has prevailed among them, and the diseases which have existed have been generally of a mild character. Only three deaths have occurred during the year, which is a comparatively small number among an average of three hundred and sixteen persons. For more full information on this subject, reference may be had to the Physician's report hereto appended; and for the improvements made by the Agent to ventilate the Prison, and the views of the Board on the subject of ventilation, washing and bathing, and the importance of a large supply of water for such purposes, reference may be made to their annual report made in December, 1855, pages 14 and 15.

The female prison is in good condition, and considerable labor has been performed by the convicts, as appears by the report of the Matron, hereto appended.

The Chaplain's report shows the moral and intellectual condition of the convicts.

The report of the Deputy Keeper, hereto appended, shows the character and variety of punishments in use at the Prison, and the number of each class inflicted during each month of the past year. It appears by said report that punishments have been administered during the year as follows, to wit: by whipping, sixty-eight; by ball and chain, fifty-three; by sending convicts to their cells without their supper, twelve; by confinement in a dark cell on bread and water, seven; by putting on iron cap, thirty-four; and by putting shackles on them, eight. When it is considered that over three hundred convicts are collected together, many of whom are old offenders, hardened in crime, some of whom have been convicted twice, and others three or four times, it will be readily perceived that moral suasion will have very little influence with a large proportion of them, and that nothing but the fear of physical punishment, in some form, will make them obey and labor faithfully. The ball and chain, confinement in a dark cell, being limited in

diet to bread and water, or being subjected to the loss of a supper, are all physical punishments, as much so as flogging. They all operate upon the mind and the will, through the pain and sufferings of the body; but as men are differently constituted, the same modes of punishment do not operate equally well upon all, and hence the necessity of resorting to a variety of punishments, in order to compel obedience, and maintain a proper discipline. The same course of reasoning which condemns flogging in any and all cases, when carried out, will condemn any and all kinds of physical punishment, leave nothing but moral suasion, and end in the total relaxation of all discipline. Moral suasion will generally operate upon men when they know that legal suasion, the law of force, and the infliction of pain and suffering lie behind it, to back it up when it fails. But moral suasion alone among convicts would prove utterly futile.

The Board have reason to believe that punishments have been inflicted firmly, but judiciously and properly, and with a proper degree of humanity, and that the discipline of the Prison has been improved during the last eighteen months. To govern so large a number of comparatively vicious and obstinate men, is an art of no small difficulty which involves tact and skill, and a knowledge of the arts of human deception, of human passions, cunning and corruption, and it requires much practice, observation, experience and reflection, to acquire that art. The undersigned believe that the officers of the Prison (as a general rule) have not only been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, but faithful in endeavoring to learn their duties, have profited by experience and observation, and are at present much better officers than they were when they first took their oaths of office.

The Agent recommends the passage of a law to deduct from the term of service of each convict who conducts himself well in all respects, from one and one-half to two days in a month, as an inducement and a reward for good conduct. It appears from the report of the Agent and Keeper of the State Prison of Tennessee, for the year ending September 30th, 1855, that such statute has been in force in that State nearly twenty years, and has worked well. A similar statute was passed by the Legislature of Ohio, in April last. The undersigned believing that such an act would operate favorably upon the minds of a large majority of convicts, aid in improving their disposition and

habits, and in improving the discipline of the Prison, concur in the recommendation of the Agent on that subject. They also concur with the Agent that it is inexpedient to sentence convicts for such periods that their sentence will expire during the winter season, or late in the fall—when it is usually more difficult to procure employment than it is during the spring and summer.

E. C. SEAMAN,  
AMOS ROOT,  
L. H. TRASK.

Dated at Jackson, December 11th, 1856.

## ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY REPORTS.

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }  
Jackson, December 1, 1856. }

*To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN—The following is an abstract of the monthly receipts and expenditures on account of said Prison, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856:

DECEMBER, 1855.

### CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From the State Treasury,	\$5,000 00
On account of convict labor,	1,432 50
"    convict deposits,	2 00
"    property sold, rent, &c.,	5 00
	<u><u>\$6,439 50</u></u>

### CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	\$ 81 00
"    swine purchased,	50 00
"    hospital stores,	75 88
"    clothing and bedding,	1,071 55
"    guard service,	307 25
"    rations,	1,612 92
"    building and repairs,	129 68
"    officers' and keepers' salary,	226 18
"    library,	21 30
"    tobacco,	45 60
"    convict deposits,	3 00
"    oil and candles,	19 20
"    forage,	35 39
"    miscellaneous expenses,	119 10
	<u><u>\$3,798 08</u></u>
Excess of expenditures, Nov. 30, 1855,	1,631 87
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1855,	<u><u>1,010 08</u></u>
Total,	<u><u>\$6,439 50</u></u>

JANUARY, 1856.

Cash on hand December 31st, brought forward..... \$1,010 08

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From the State Treasury,.....	\$3,000 00
On account of convict labor,.....	1,469 11
"    convict deposits,.....	12 00
"    visitors for December and January,.....	82 63
	<u>\$4,563 74</u>
Total, .....	<u>\$5,573 82</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 9 00
"    swine, .....	16 00
"    hospital stores, .....	100 00
"    clothing and bedding,.....	1,094 94
"    guard service,.....	268 80
"    rations,.....	1,910 05
"    building and repairs,.....	726 91
"    officers' and keepers' salary, .....	335 96
"    tobacco, .....	23 73
"    convict deposits,.....	3 00
"    oil and candles,.....	26 70
"    forage, .....	89 78
"    fuel, .....	280 87
"    agent's traveling expenses,.....	49 60
"    interest, .....	2 67
"    miscellaneous expenses,.....	53 25
	<u>4,941 26</u>
Cash on hand January 31st,.....	<u>632 56</u>
Total, .....	<u>\$5,573 82</u>

## FEBRUARY, 1856.

Cash on hand January 31, brought forward, ..... \$632 66

## CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,.....	\$2,000 00
On account of convict labor,.....	2,143 97
"    property sold, rent, &c,.....	20 75
"    visitors, .....	38 92
	<hr/>
	4,203 64
Total,.....	<hr/> <u>\$4,836 20</u>

## CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 6 00
"    clothing and bedding,.....	224 10
"    guard service,.....	268 83
"    rations, .....	266 38
"    building and repairs,.....	311 98
"    officers' and keepers' salary,.....	1,868 59
"    library,.....	51 49
"    convict deposit, .....	50
"    oil and candles,.....	156 91
"    fuel, .....	511 38
"    rent of wood yard,.....	25 00
"    miscellaneous expenses, .....	99 14
	<hr/>
	\$3,790 30

Cash on hand Feb. 29, 1856, ..... 1,045 90

Total,.....	<hr/> <u>\$4,836 20</u>
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MARCH, 1856.

Cash on hand Feb. 29th, brought forward, ..... \$1,045 90

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,.....	\$1,000 00
On account of convict labor,.....	1719 03
"    convict deposits,.....	7 06
"    property sold, rent, &c,.....	29 25
"    visitors, .....	83 09
	<u>2,788 37</u>
Total,.....	<u><u>\$3,834 27</u></u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 19 00
"    hospital stores,.....	100 05
"    clothing,.....	78 02
"    guard service,.....	300 00
"    rations, .....	980 32
"    building and repairs,.....	144 64
"    salary of officers and keepers,.....	285 00
"    tobacco, .....	69
"    oil and candles,.....	228 29
"    fuel, .....	929 50
"    miscellaneous expenses, .....	104 36
	<u><u>\$3,119 87</u></u>
Cash on hand March 31, 1856,.....	714 40
Total,.....	<u><u>\$3,834 27</u></u>

APRIL, 1856.

Cash on hand March 31st, brought forward, ..... \$ 714 40

**CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.**

From State Treasury, ..... \$1,000 00

On account of convict labor, ..... 1,716 75

    " visitors, ..... 38 30

\_\_\_\_\_ 2,755 05

Total, ..... \$3,469 45

**CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.**

On account of discharged convicts, ..... \$ 48 00

    " hospital stores, ..... 100 81

    " clothing and bedding, ..... 179 70

    " guard service, ..... 294 39

    " rations, ..... 1,515 42

    " building and repair, ..... 306 57

    " officers' and keepers' salary, ..... 22 39

    " library, ..... 2 19

    " oil and candles, ..... 29 00

    " forage, ..... 61 88

    " fuel, ..... 77 63

    " stationery, ..... 21 23

    " miscellaneous expenses, ..... 104 29

\_\_\_\_\_ \$2,763 50

Cash on hand, ..... 705 95

Total, ..... \$3,469 45

**MAY, 1856.**

Cash on hand April 30th, brought forward,..... \$ 705 95

**CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.**

From State Treasury,..... \$2,000 00

On account of convict labor,..... 1,544 27

" convict deposits,..... 2 00

" visitors,..... 46 04

\_\_\_\_\_ 3,592 31

Total,..... \$4,298 26

**CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.**

On account of discharged convicts,..... \$ 34 00

" hospital stores,..... 81

" clothing and bedding,..... 507 02

" guard service,..... 300 00

" rations,..... 650 69

" building and repairs,..... 310 96

" officers' and keepers' salary,..... 1,620 39

" convict deposit,..... 45

" oil and candles,..... 28 38

" forage,..... 12 16

" fuel,..... 73 25

" miscellaneous expenses,..... 27 45

\_\_\_\_\_ \$3,565 54

Cash on hand May 31, 1856,..... 732 72

Total,..... \$4,298 26

JUNE, 1856.

Cash on hand May 31st, brought forward,.....	\$ 782 72
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## CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,.....	\$1,000 00
From U. S. for keeping U. S. convicts,.....	541 65
On account of convict labor,.....	870 87
"    property sold, rent, &c.,.....	18 75
"    interest,.....	1 25
	<u>2,432 52</u>
Total,.....	<u><u>\$3,165 24</u></u>

## CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 35 50
"    clothing and bedding,.....	292 51
"    guard service,.....	1 10
"    rations,.....	355 63
"    building and repairs,.....	431 95
"    officers' and keepers' salary,.....	723 02
"    tobacco,.....	107 28
"    convict deposits,.....	14 75
"    oil and candles,.....	242 38
"    fuel,.....	114 25
"    miscellaneous expenses,.....	42 22
	<u><u>\$2,860 59</u></u>
Cash on hand June 30, 1856,.....	804 65
Total,.....	<u><u>\$3,165 24</u></u>

JULY, 1856.

Cash on hand June 30, ..... \$ 804 65

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

On account of convict labor,.....	\$3,039 40
"    interest on cash advanced for beef,.....	32 20
"    property sold,.....	37
"    visitors, June and July,.....	127 26
	<hr/>
	\$3,199 28
Total,.....	<hr/> <u>\$4,003 88</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 15 00
"    hospital stores,.....	3 75
"    clothing and bedding,.....	381 56
"    guard service,.....	600 00
"    rations,.....	1,262 00
"    building and repairs,.....	521 87
"    officers' and keepers' salary,.....	120 04
"    forage,.....	6 88
"    fuel,.....	85 26
"    miscellaneous expenses,.....	63 33
"    stationery,.....	2 25
	<hr/>
	\$3,011 94
Cash on hand July 31, 1856,.....	<hr/> 991 94
Total,.....	<hr/> <u>\$4,003 88</u>

AUGUST, 1856.

Cash on hand July 31st, brought forward, ..... \$991 94

## CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,.....	\$1,000 00
On account of convict labor,.....	2,080 46
"    convict deposits,.....	20 00
"    visitors,.....	69 25
	<u>3,169 71</u>
Total,.....	<u><u>\$4,161 65</u></u>

## CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 4 00
"    swine, .....	3 00
"    hospital stores, .....	75 00
"    clothing and bedding,.....	227 17
"    guard service,.....	33 88
"    rations,.....	679 80
"    building,.....	921 02
"    officers' and keepers' salary,.....	1,674 88
"    library, .....	15 00
"    tobacco, .....	85 50
"    oil and candles,.....	100 00
"    fuel, .....	58 63
"    miscellaneous expenses,.....	51 25
	<u>3,929 13</u>
Cash on hand August 31st, 1856,.....	232 52
Total,.....	<u><u>\$4,161 65</u></u>

SEPTEMBER, 1856.

Cash on hand August 31st, brought forward, ..... \$ 232 52

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,.....	\$1,000 00
On account of convict labor,.....	1,676 95
"    property sold, rent, &c.,.....	24 95
	<u>—————</u>
Total,.....	<u>\$2,701 90</u>
	<u>—————</u>
	<u>\$2,934 42</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 14 00
"    hospital stores,.....	134 26
"    clothing and bedding,.....	100 00
"    guard service,.....	567 22
"    rations,.....	335 33
"    building and repairs,.....	273 30
"    officers' and keepers' salary,.....	619 66
"    oil and candles,.....	204 09
"    fuel,.....	35 31
"    miscellaneous expenses,.....	15 55
	<u>—————</u>
	<u>\$2,208 72</u>

Cash on hand Sept. 30,.....	<u>635 70</u>
Total,.....	<u>\$2,934 42</u>

No. 8.

OCTOBER, 1856.

Cash on hand Sept. 30th, brought forward, ..... \$ 635 70

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury, ..... \$1,000 00

" U. S. for support of U. S. convicts, ..... 252 05

On account of convict labor, ..... 2,002 78

" convict deposits, ..... 2 32

" property sold, ..... 3 00

" visitors, ..... 212 20

..... \$3,472 35

Total, ..... \$4,108 05

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts, ..... \$ 83 25

" swine, ..... 75 04

" clothing and bedding, ..... 152 68

" guard service, ..... 305 75

" rations, ..... 2,181 06

" building and repairs, ..... 394 88

" salary of officers and keepers, ..... 243 69

" tobacco, ..... 12 07

" convict deposit, ..... 24 00

" oil and candles, ..... 1 84

" forage, ..... 5 00

" miscellaneous expenses, ..... 38 50

..... \$3,517 76

Cash on hand Oct. 31st, 1865, ..... 590 29

Total, ..... \$4,108 05

## NOVEMBER, 1856.

Cash on hand Oct. 31st, 1856, brought forward,..... \$ 590 29

## CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	\$2,000 00
On account of convict labor,	3,036 51
"    property sold, rent, &c.,	22 50
"    visitors,	41 94
	<u>5,100 95</u>
	<u>\$5,691 24</u>
Excess of expenditures over receipts,	7 19
Total,	<u><u>\$5,698 43</u></u>

## CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	\$ 17 00
"    swine,	13 52
"    clothing and bedding,	491 79
"    guard service,	303 84
"    rations,	1,161 41
"    building,	1,246 74
"    officers' and keepers' salary,	2,282 41
"    convict deposit,	2 32
"    oil and candles,	106 68
"    forage,	39 09
"    fuel,	5 00
"    stationery,	2 00
"    miscellaneous expenses,	26 63
	<u><u>\$5,698 43</u></u>

## RECAPITULATION.

## CASH RECEIVED.

From the State Treasury,	\$20,000 00
On account of convict labor,	22,732 60
"    convict deposits,	45 32
"    interest,	33 45
"    property sold, rent, &c.,	124 57
"    visitors,	689 68
"    United States, for support of U. S. convicts,	793 70
Total receipts,	\$44,419 27
Excess of expenditures,	7 19
Total,	<u><u>\$44,426 46</u></u>

**CASH EXPENDED.**

On account of officers' and keepers' salary,	\$ 9,972 21
"    rations,	12,911 01
"    clothing and bedding,	4,751 04
"    building and repairs,	5,720 50
"    fuel,	2,171 08
"    guard service,	3,551 06
"    discharged convicts,	365 75
"    convict deposits,	48 02
"    hospital stores,	590 56
"    Agent's traveling expenses,	49 60
"    swine account,	157 56
"    forage,	200 18
"    oil and candles,	1,143 45
"    library,	89 98
"    tobacco,	274 87
"    stationery,	25 48
"    rent of ground for wood,	25 00
"    interest,	2 67
"    miscellaneous expenses,	745 07
Total amount of expenditures for the year,	\$42,795 09
Excess of expenditures per last annual report,	1,631 37
<u>Total,</u>	<u>\$44,426 46</u>

H. H. BINGHAM,  
*Clerk.*

## AGENT'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON OFFICE,  
Jackson, Michigan, December 1, 1856. }

*To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the following report of the receipts, expenditures and transactions of the Prison, during the year ending November 30, 1856:

Number of convicts in Prison, Nov. 30, 1855,	304
"        received during the year,	136
"        retaken,	1
	—
Whole number in Prison during the year,	441
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	63
"        by pardon,	20
Deceased,	3
Escaped,	5
Sent to House of Correction,	1
	— 92
Remaining in Prison, Nov. 30, 1856,	349
7 of whom are United States convicts.	
Average number for the year,	<u>316.5</u>
White males,	312
Colored males,	23
Half-breed Indian,	1
	—
Total number of males,	336

White females,	12
Colored females,	1
Total number of females,	13
Whole number of males and females,	349
Whole number of days spent in Prison from Dec. 1, 1855, to (and including) Nov. 30, 1856,	115,506
Average daily number during the year 1856,	316.5
"          "          "      1855,	278.3
Average daily increase over last year,	38.2

**EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS, NOV. 30, 1856.**

By Pinney & Lamson, manufacturing farming tools,	115
By Austin & Tomlinson, manufacturing wagons, carriages and sleighs,	97
By Walter Fish, manufacturing boots and shoes,	23
Employed in labor producing income,	235
By Building Commissioner,	30
In hospital,	1
In tailor's shop,	11
In kitchen,	7
In barber's shop,	2
In wash room,	2
In preparing fuel,	4
In cooper's shop,	1
In working about agent's house,	2
"    prison yard,	14
"    "    hall,	6
Female department, sewing,	13
Unemployed, aged, sick and infirm,	16
In solitary confinement,	5
Total,	349

Number of days productive labor on contracts,.....	<u>65,785</u>
"      for State,.....	20,162
Unemployed in consequence of Sickness,.....	8,177
"      aged and infirm,.....	3,441
"      in solitary confinement,.....	1,208
No. of days unemployed on Sundays,.....	<u>16,733</u>
Total number of days in prison during the year,.....	<u>115,506</u>
Number of days' labor for Austin & Tomlinson,.....	25,482
"      "      Pinney & Lamson,.....	38,852
"      "      Walter Fish,.....	<u>6,951</u>
Total number of days for contractors,.....	<u>65,785</u>
at an average daily price of 34½ cents.	
Number of days' labor by hospital steward,.....	313
"      in barber's shop,.....	416
"      kitchen,.....	1,829
"      wash room,.....	864
"      prison hall and yard,.....	3,496
"      building and repairing,.....	1,136
"      working about agent's house,.....	489
"      tailor's shop,.....	1,724
"      cooper's shop,.....	421
"      for Building Commissioner,.....	6,357
"      female department, sewing,.....	<u>3,117</u>
Total number of days employed by State,.....	<u>20,162</u>
Number of days in solitary confinement,.....	1,208
"      lost by aged and infirm,.....	3,441
"      "      sickness,.....	8,177
"      unemployed Sundays,.....	<u>16,733</u>
	<u>29,559</u>
Total number of days in prison,.....	<u>115,506</u>

## CRIMES OR CONVECTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Arson,	1
Assault with intent to rape,	1
Attempt to steal from person,	1
Assault with intent to mutilate and disfigure,	2
Assault and battery with intent to kill,	2
Burning hay stack,	1
Burglary,	6
Burglary and larceny,	11
Breaking and entering dwelling in day time,	1
Burning a barn,	1
Compound larceny,	2
Embezzling from U. S. Post Office,	1
Forgery,	4
Felonious assault,	1
Grand larceny,	9
Horse stealing,	2
Having in possession and passing counterfeit money,	15
Incest,	2
Larceny,	55
Murder, first degree,	3
do second,	6
Manslaughter,	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	4
Rape,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2
Shooting with intent to kill,	1
Total,	136

## SENTENCE OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

One year,	11
One year and six months,	9
Two years,	28
Two years and six months,	4
Two years and nine months,	1
Three years,	22
Three years and six months,	1
Four years,	12
Five years,	10
Six years,	5
Seven years,	3
Eight years,	2
Ten years,	10
Twelve years,	4
Fifteen years,	5
Sixteen years,	1
Twenty-five years,	2
Life,	2
Life, solitary confinement,	5
Total,	<u>136</u>

## COUNTIES FROM WHICH SENT.

Allegan,	3
Barry,	2
Branch,	10
Berrien,	6
Calhoun,	3
Clinton,	1
Cass,	2
Eaton,	2
Genesee,	3
Hillsdale,	5
Ingham,	1
Ionia,	1
Jackson,	6
Kent,	3
Kalamazoo,	4
Lenawee,	2
Macomb,	8
Marquette,	2
Monroe,	2
Oakland,	7
Sanilac,	1
Saginaw,	1
St. Joseph,	3
St. Clair,	5
Weahtenaw,	5
U. S. Court,	1
Wayne,	52
Total,	<u>136</u>

*Table showing the whole number of convicts in Prison on the 1st day of December, 1856, from the following counties:*

Allegan,	4
Barry,	2
Branch,	12
Berrien,	13
Calhoun,	11
Clinton,	1
Cass,	3
Eaton,	4
Genesee,	6
Grand Traverse,	1
Hillsdale,	14
Houghton,	1
Ingham,	2
Ionia,	1
Jackson,	11
Kent,	5
Kalamazoo,	17
Livingston,	1
Lenawee,	8
Lapeer,	1
Macomb,	10
Marquette,	3
Monroe,	10
Oakland,	14
Ottawa,	1
Sanilac,	2
Shiawassee,	1
Saginaw,	1
St. Clair,	9
St. Joseph,	12
U. S. Court,	7
Van Buren,	1
Washtenaw,	12
Wayne,	148
 Total,	 <u>349</u>

*Total number of convicts remaining in the Prison on Nov. 30, 1856,  
showing the term of sentence of each.*

For one year,	8
One year and six months,	12
Two years,	38
Two years and six months,	6
Two years and nine months,	1
Three years,	56
Three years and six months,	2
Four years,	39
Four years and six months,	3
Five years,	60
Six years,	17
Seven years,	9
Eight years,	11
Nine years,	1
Ten years,	26
Twelve years,	5
Fourteen years,	1
Fifteen years,	15
Sixteen years,	1
Seventeen years,	1
Twenty years,	2
Twenty-five years,	2
Thirty-five years,	2
Life,	8
Life, in solitary confinement,	23
Total,	<u>349</u>

Average number of years to which convicts now in Prison were sentenced, 5 6-10ths.

*Table showing the number of convicts now in the State Prison, with  
the birth place of each.*

New York,	133
England,	15
Michigan,	18
Connecticut,	10
Kentucky,	4
Massachusetts,	6
Ireland,	44
Vermont,	12
Canada,	19
Germany,	18
Virginia,	7
Pennsylvania,	13
Isle of Man,	1
Ohio,	16
Maine,	3
Rhode Island;	1
New Hampshire,	3
Scotland,	3
New Jersey,	3
North Carolina,	1
Tennessee,	1
Maryland,	3
Wisconsin,	1
At sea,	1
Unknown,	13
Total,	349

*Table showing the number of convicts now in State Prison, and the Ages of each when sentenced.*

13 years,	1
14 "	4
15 "	3
16 "	6
17 "	7
18 "	9
19 "	7
20 "	16
21 "	26
22 "	22
23 "	19
24 "	16
25 "	14
26 "	11
27 "	9
28 "	14
29 "	12
30 "	10
31 "	10
32 "	10
33 "	9
34 "	6
35 "	11
36 "	5
37 "	2
38 "	10
39 "	3
40 "	3
41 "	5
42 "	6
43 "	1
44 "	8
45 "	6
46 "	7

No. 8.	43
47 years,	4
48 "	2
49 "	3
50 "	2
51 "	1
53 "	1
54 "	4
55 "	1
56 "	4
59 "	1
60 "	2
68 "	1
70 "	1
Total,	<u>349</u>

Average age, 28½ years.

*Total amount of money received from the first day of December, 1855, up to and including the thirtieth day of November, 1856.*

Received from State Treasury,.....	\$20,000 00
" contractors for convict labor,..	22,732 60
" convicts, on deposit, .....	45 32
" interest account, .....	33 45
" property sold, rent, &c., &c... .	124 57
" visitors,.....	689 63
" U. S. for support of U. S. con- victs,.....	793 70
	-----
	\$ 44,419 27
Overpaid,.....	7 19
	-----
Total,.....	<u>\$44,426 46</u>

Which amount has been expended as follows, to wit:

On account of officers' and keepers' salary,....	\$ 9,972 21
" rations,.....	12,911 01
" clothing and bedding,.....	4,751 04
" building and repairs,.....	5,720 50
" fuel,.....	2,171 08
" guards' wages,.....	8,551 06
" discharged convicts,.....	365 75
" convict deposits,.....	48 02
" hospital stores,.....	590 56
" Agent's traveling expenses,...	40 60
" swine account and forage,.....	357 74
" oil and candles,.....	1,143 45
" library account, .....	89 98
" tobacco, .....	274 87
" stationery,.....	25 48
" miscellaneous expenses, .....	745 07
" rent of ground for wood,.....	25 00
" interest account, .....	2 67
	-----
	\$ 42,795 09
Amount overpaid last year and returned this year,.....	1,631 37
	-----
Total,.....	<u>\$44,426 46</u>

There is due from contractors and other sources the sum of \$3,228 12  
 Amount of disbursements for the support of the Prison the last fiscal  
 year, except for building and repairs, has been ..... \$37,074 59  
 From which deduct amount of debts of the previous year

since paid off,.....	4,208 41
	\$32,866 18

To which add present indebtedness,.....	2,269 63
---	----------

Making the actual expenditures for support of the Prison  
 during the year 1856..... \$35,135 81  
 which makes \$111 01 as the cost for supporting each convict the past  
 year.

The amount of money used for the current expenses of the Prison,  
 will be augmented each year in proportion to the increase of inmates  
 in the institution. I am happy to report, however, that we shall soon  
 be relieved from the necessity of drawing so largely from the Treasury  
 of the State.

When I first became connected with the institution, in January,  
 1855, the convicts then employed on the several contracts, were earning  
 at the rate of \$16,656 55 per year, which amount was increased in  
 1855, to \$17,652 15, and in 1856 to \$22,732 60; and will not vary  
 much from the latter amount under existing contracts.

The wagon contract, carried on by Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, is  
 now paying 38 cents per day for each man, but has recently been let to  
 the same firm at 53 cents per man, which is an increase of 15 cents  
 per day over the present contract. The new contract will commence  
 on the first day of June next, and continue five years.

The farming tool contract, carried on by Messrs. Pinney & Lamson,  
 is paying but 31 cents per day on each man; that, also, has been  
 recently let to George H. Lathrop, Esq., for 56½ cents per day for each  
 man, which is an increase of 25½ cents per day over the present con-  
 tract, and will commence the first day of May, 1858, and continue five  
 years.

The shoe contract, carried on by Walter Fish, is now paying but 35  
 cents per day each, for 20 men; but on the 4th of December, there  
 are to be let from 25 to 40 men, to work at that trade, and it is confi-  
 dently believed that a like increase of wages will be realized.

The increased price of convict labor on these three contracts, will amount to over \$14,000 per year; and when the east wing of the Prison is completed, and we shall be permitted to let the balance of the convicts to contractors for a reasonable compensation, it will relieve the treasury from any further charge for maintaining the State Prison, and will, with proper management, more than pay expense.

The amount expended for building and repairs the past season, has been swelled to a much larger sum than was anticipated at the beginning of the year. According to the terms of Messrs. Pinney & Lamson's contract, the State is bound to furnish sufficient shop room; and they have claimed that they needed more room to work one hundred men to advantage; accordingly, by resolution of the Board of Inspectors, there has been built an addition to their shop, costing the sum of \$1,061 81.

Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, also, were much crowded for want of more shop room, and upon your directions, I have built them a blacksmith shop, 100 feet long by 35 feet wide, one story high, with a good ventilator running the whole length of the roof, and costing \$1,047 13. There has also been built for them an engine house, at a cost of about \$500.

By resolution of the Board of Inspectors, the main or center building, has been finished the past summer, by opening a passage through the main building, according to the original plan of said Prison. In said building there have been finished, a guard room, a guard sleeping room, and hospital. The hospital contains three large rooms, sufficient to accommodate 20 or 30 sick persons without inconvenience, the whole costing about the sum of \$2,000.

The alterations and improvements which have been made in the centre building, in order to carry out the original plan, have very much altered for the better the appearance of the inside of the Prison.

We have also made two large cisterns, 12 by 16 feet each, and 10 feet deep, sufficient to contain about 16,000 gallons. They were much needed, as there has never before been any convenience for catching rain water. The clothing, heretofore, had always been washed with hard water.

The range of work shops on the north side of the Prison yard, now occupied by Messrs. Pinney & Lamson, is becoming dilapidated, and

will not be of much value longer than the continuance of their contract, which expires with the month of April, 1858.

That contract has been taken by George H. Lathrop, Esq., to commence at the expiration of Messrs. Pinney & Lamson's contract, the State binding itself to furnish, and keep in repair, good and sufficient shop room for working one hundred convicts. I would respectfully suggest that an appropriation be asked for, to be expended by the Commissioner, sufficient to erect a range of new brick shops on the east side of the Prison yard, to be occupied by Mr. Lathrop, and such other contracts as may be let during the next one or two years, as we shall be under the necessity of letting other contracts soon. We have already more convicts than we can conveniently find work for, and the number is fast increasing. At the ending of the next year the number of convicts will in all probability exceed four hundred, and we now have only shop room and convenience for working about 220 men, exclusive of those employed by the Building Commissioner.

There is a large bank of earth within the Prison yard which will have to be excavated before building a new range of work shops. We have already excavated about 17,000 square yards of the bank the past summer, at a cost of about 650 days labor by convicts, and shall continue to work from 6 to 8 convicts through the winter in the bank.

The dining room built one year ago by the Commissioner, will not accommodate more than three hundred convicts, and should be enlarged as soon as convenient.

State Prison discipline is a subject which the people of the State feel a perfect liberty to discuss, and while I am willing to accord to every person the right to examine closely and discuss fairly the management and discipline of all institutions of this kind, I would respectfully admonish all who are inclined to censure or find fault with prison management, that the officers having charge of the State Prison are fallible beings, and liable, therefore, to err and make mistakes. For myself, I can truly say that I feel my inability to judge correctly. In many cases where punishments are to be inflicted for violations of the rules, I had much rather let a guilty convict go unpunished than to punish one who was not guilty of the crime for which he had been reported. The officers cannot always tell whether a convict deserves punishment. A piece of work may be spoiled by accident, and yet all the attending cir-

cumstances prove, that he viciously and purposely spoiled the job on which he was at work. We have been obliged to adopt a rule that we punish no convict on the testimony of another convict. Strictly adhering to this rule saves us much trouble. I am happy to report that the discipline the past year has been well and faithfully enforced on the part of the officers, and in most cases promptly obeyed by the convicts.

In my report to the Inspectors one year ago, the subject of discipline was mentioned for the purpose of bringing about some important changes in the police of the Prison. No changes having been made since that time, it may not be improper now for me to offer some practical suggestions on that subject.

I would respectfully recommend that some new rules be adopted by the Board of Inspectors, and that the Legislature be memorialized, for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law by which a convict who is sentenced two years or more, may shorten the period of time for which he is sentenced, by good behavior and prompt observance of all the rules of the prison. If he could have 1½ or 2 days per month off the end of his sentence, (to be determined by the officers of the Prison,) it would encourage him to watch himself, and guard against any violent outburst of temper, until he becomes master of himself, and when discharged from State Prison would be less likely to again commit crime than if he had not been accustomed to self-discipline; the necessity for punishment would be less frequent, and a better discipline maintained.

In looking over the reports of the several States Prisons, I find Tennessee and Ohio have adopted laws similar to the one mentioned above; that of Tennessee has been in operation since 1836, and the agent speaks of its working as follows: "This law has a very salutary effect upon the prisoners, and the result is, that nearly all who are sentenced for long terms receive the benefit of the good time. I am of opinion that this act contributes in a remarkable degree to the preservation of subordination and quiet amongst the men, who, without the hope it gives them of a speedy release from confinement, would, perhaps, prove very troublesome."

There are many convicts sentenced to State Prison late in the fall, or early in the winter; they are usually sentenced for a term of years, and their time expires at a season of the year when there is little or no la-

bor to be obtained; they have but a small amount of money, and one suit of clothes, which cannot cost to exceed ten dollars. Community extend the cold shoulder to them; (especially if it be known that they have been convicts;) they are therefore obliged to beg, starve, or steal; the latter is usually the surest way of keeping up appearances, and is therefore often resorted to, when, if they could have obtained work, it might have been the means of saving them from another trip to State Prison.

I feel assured, that if the Judges should take the matter into serious consideration, they would certainly see the necessity of making the time of such convicts, either three months longer, or three months shorter; which would entirely remedy the existing evil.

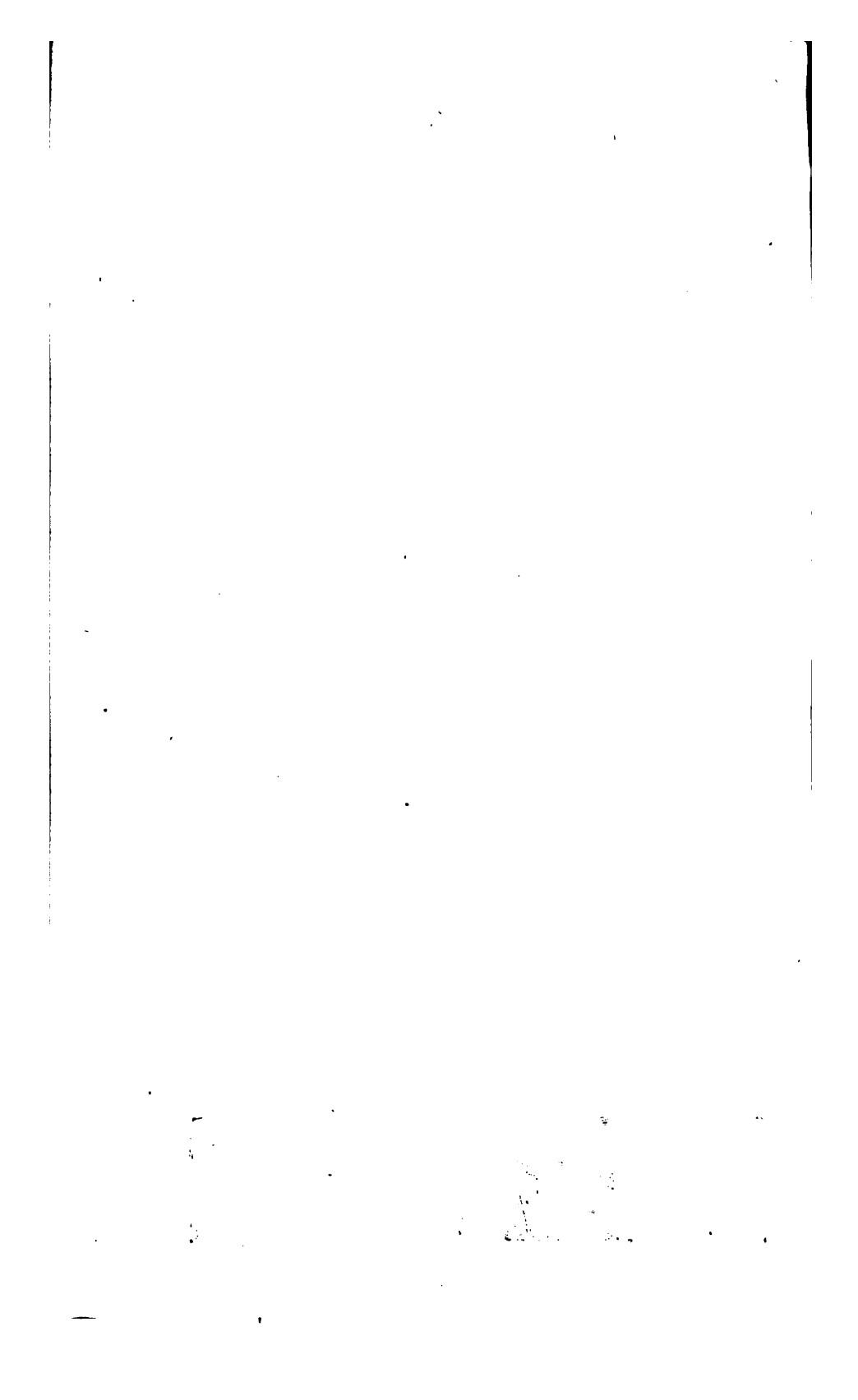
For information relative to the other departments of the institution, I would refer you to the reports of the Physician, Chaplain and Matron, who are each eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties devolving upon them in their several capacities.

In closing this report, I would bear testimony to the able and faithful manner in which all the subordinate officers have attended to their respective duties; I am thankful to them all, for the prompt manner in which they have aided me in enforcing the rules of the Institution.

And to you, gentlemen, allow me to tender my warmest thanks for the uniform kindness and good feeling which has ever characterized our official intercourse.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HAMMOND.



## I N V E N T O R Y .

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The following is an inventory of the movable property, goods, and materials on hand at this Prison, and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, 1856.

IN AGENT'S HOUSE.—1 cooking stove, pipe and furniture, 6 parlor stoves, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 kitchen table, 1 bureau, 3 dressers, 2 stands, 1 book case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes press, 1 bedstead, 1 small bell, carpets for front and back parlors, dining room and stairs; all valued at .....	\$ 200 00
IN PRISON OFFICE.—1 stove & pipe, 1 writing desk, 3 tables, 3 book cases, 6 office chairs, 1 iron safe, 3 sets window curtains, 4 candle sticks, 1 suspension lamp, inspector's records, convict records, revised statutes, session laws, &c., &c., public documents, 1 letter press, 1 large map of the United States; all valued at .....	150 00
LIBRARY Room.—1 stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 large book case, and about 700 volumes of books; valued at .....	250 00
IN GUARD Room.—1 stove and pipe, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 3 revolving pistols, ammunition, &c., &c., .....	100 00
HOSPITAL.—1 large medicine case, 1 case surgical instruments, 1 dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, and about 200 dollar's worth of medicine, .....	300 00
IN CHAPEL.—2 stoves and pipe, chaplain's desk, 2 keepers' seats, and seats to accommodate 500 persons, .....	175 00
PRISON.—4 large stoves and pipe, lamps, oil cans, bunks and bedding, and cell buckets to accommodate 349 convicts, 1 clock, .....	1,700 00

IN KITCHEN.—4 large and 1 small cauldrons, stoves and pipe, tables, sink, bread cupboard, 1 clock, pails, water cans, 30 baking pans, and other fixtures,.....	\$160 00
DINING Room.—Tin plates, basins, spoons, knives and forks, and stools to accommodate 349 convicts, 2 stoves and pipe, .....	250 00
STORE Room.—Scales and weights, flour and meal bin, 10 bushels rye, 15 barrels pork, 1 barrel oil, 1 barrel molasses, and 15 barrels of crout,.....	320 00
WASH Room.—Two cauldron stoves and pipe, 1 clothes box, pails, water casks, soap and pounding barrels,.....	20 00
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—5 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 12 chairs, beds and bedding for 13 convicts, and furniture for matron's room,.....	200 00
BARBER'S SHOP.—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 2 chairs, table, shaving can and tools,.....	25 00
TAILOR'S SHOP.—1 stove and pipe, tailor's board, and 11 sets of tailor's tools, 843 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards stripe cloth, and other clothing materials,.....	1,000 00
CARPENTER AND COOPER SHOP.—2 stoves and pipe, 6 work benches, screws, clamps, tools and tool chest, and quantity of joiner's tools,.....	75 00
PRISON YARD.—1 hand cart, 3 wheel barrows, 6 shovels, 3 iron bars, 3 buck saws, 2 pick axes, 3 sets stone cutter's tools, 3 pair hand cuffs, 13 pair of shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 sets tackles, block and rope, 1 gin and fixtures, 1 cauldron kettle, 1 hand-screw for raising buildings, a large quantity of scrap iron, 250 cords of wood; valued at	625 00
GUARD AND GATE HOUSES.—5 stoves and pipe, 5 chains, 5 tin cups, .....	15 00
PRISON BARN.—1 cow, 1 horse, 1 buggy and harness, 1 cart and harness, 1 cutter, and quantity of hay and oats,.....	375 00
SWINE PEN.—100 head of swine,.....	175 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$6,115 00</u></u>

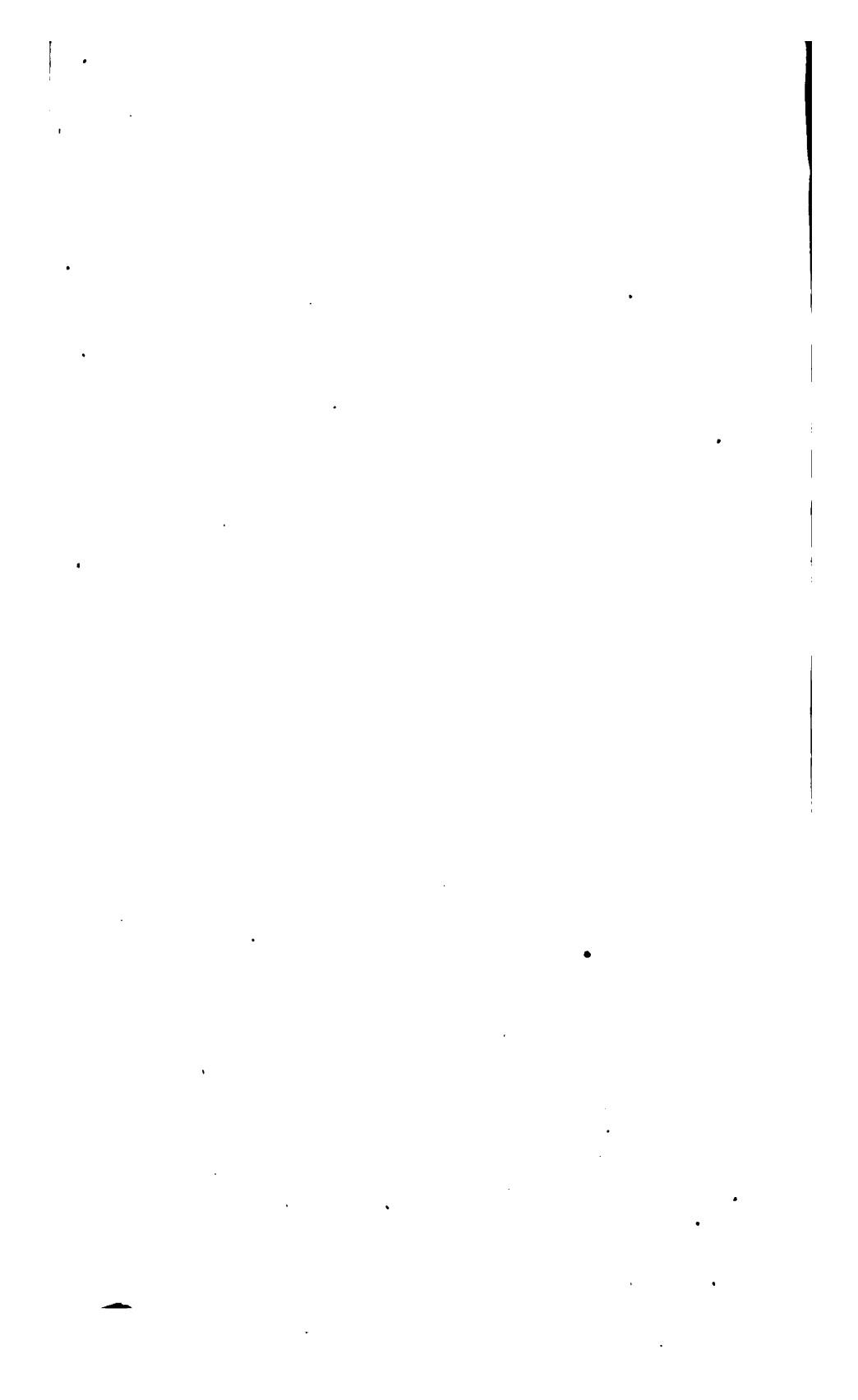
STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
*County of Jackson,* }

William Hammond, agent, and H. H. Bingham, clerk, being sworn,  
depose and say that according to the best of their knowledge and belief  
the foregoing inventory is correct.      WM. HAMMOND, *Agent*,  
Sworn and subscribed before me }      H. H. BINGHAM, *Clerk*.  
this Dec. 11, 1856.

AMOS ROOT, *Notary Public.*



*TABLE showing the punishments inflicted for breach of rules during  
the year ending November 30th, 1856.*



## MATRON'S REPORT.

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FEMALE PRISON,  
Jackson, Dec. 3, 1856. }

*To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN—I was appointed Matron of the Female Prison, on the 9th of February last, and from that to the present time, have been striving to do my duty, to the best of my ability. I have constantly borne in mind, that those in my charge were created by the hand of the Almighty; and by Him endowed with intellects, and were capable of becoming a blessing to the community in which they may subsequently live.

I found the greater number of them apparently thoughtless of much else than present enjoyment; their dispositions having been uncontrolled. I have constantly endeavored to impress the minds of these unfortunate ones of the object in their creation, and lead them to elevation of thoughts and desires, that more noble objects might engage their attention and secure to them more permanent happiness.

I regret to say that I cannot see the evidences of moral and religious reformation that I have so ardently desired and too sanguinely expected to see; yet I have seen some improvement.

The Sabbath was a tedious day, and the most uncomfortable of all the days of the week; I have spent a part of each Sabbath day in reading with and for them; and now it is looked forward to with satisfaction.

It has in some cases been necessary to resort to punishment, but as a general thing a kind reproof has the desired effect. Firmness connected with mildness has a tendency to soften the feelings, and encourage them to the controlling of their own tempers.

There are thirteen female convicts. One of the number has been

insane the past three months, and it has been a great task to take care of her. One is a cripple, two are old and quite infirm. There have been times when a hospital was much needed.

There has been a great amount of work done the past summer, in the making of shirts, sheets, pillow slips, aprons, suspenders and towels, besides keeping the clothes in good repair; averaging twenty-five shirts a week made, and fifty mended; in addition to which we have done considerable family sewing for the officers, of which there has been a faithful account kept.

There are many things connected with my situation calculated to render it unpleasant and embarrassing, but I have endeavored to promote the welfare of the convicts and the best interests of the State, and hope my labors may have been satisfactory to you.

To the agent and his former and present deputy I am under great obligation for their kindness shown, and encouragement, and shall ever remember them with respect and gratitude.

Respectfully, &c.,

MRS. J. W. ELLIOTT.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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JACKSON, DECEMBER 1ST, 1856.

*To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN—The health of the convicts in this Prison during the past year, has been such as to render any lengthened statement unnecessary in discharging my duty at this time. The annexed table you will find sufficiently accurate to give you a tolerably correct understanding of the amount and character of the diseases that have prevailed among the prisoners.

The period of convalescence has been protracted in many cases by the confined and impure air in their sleeping apartments. The hospital, which is now nearly completed, will remove many inconveniences which have heretofore been unavoidable, promote the comfort of the sick, and save to the State much valuable time of convicts.

Three convicts have died within the last year; one in January, of congestive fever; one in July, of consumption, having been in Prison but a few days. One was found dead in his cell on the morning of the 25th of November, having been engaged the previous day in his usual employment, and with his usual cheerfulness and vigor. No cause of death discovered.

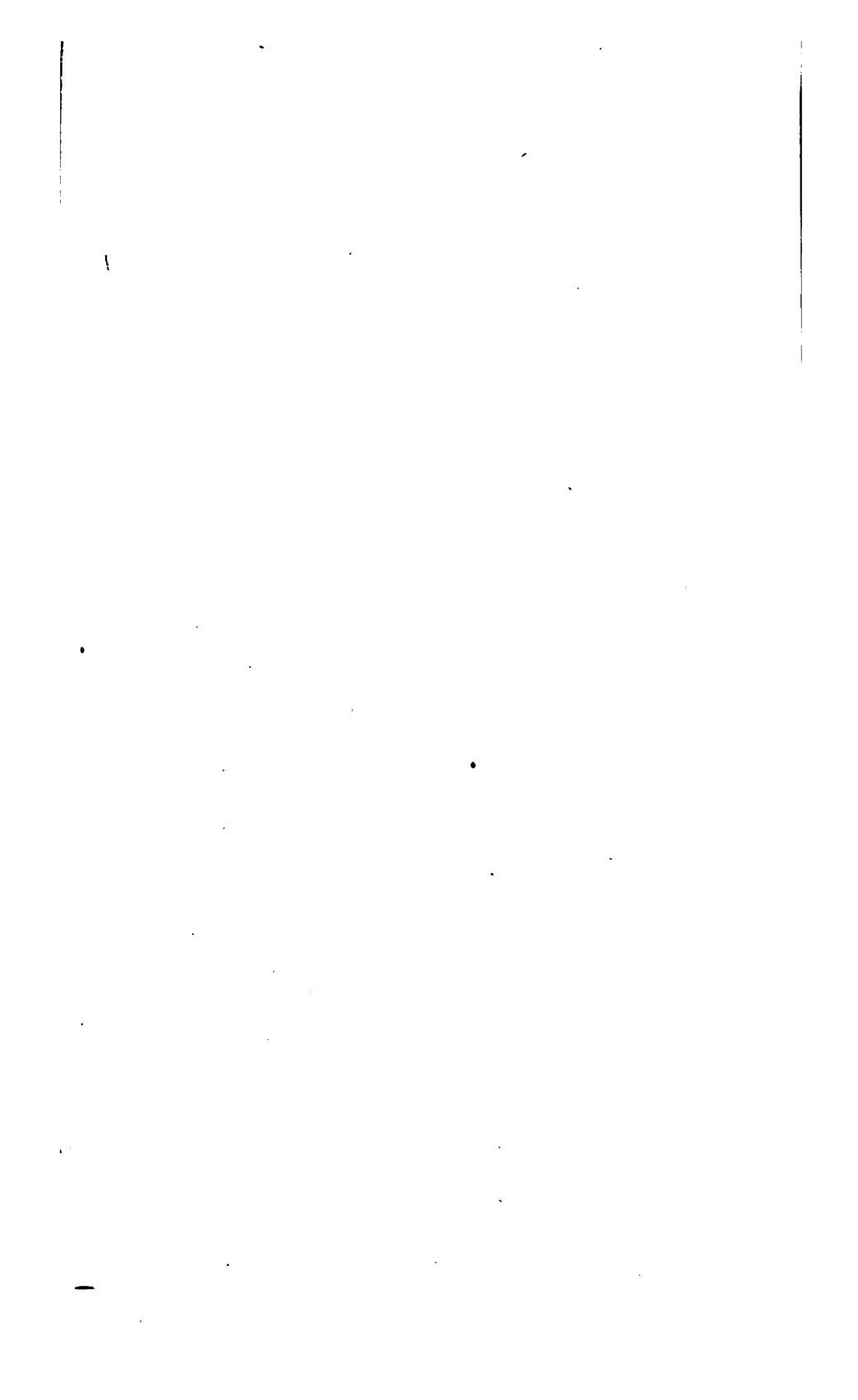
With gratitude for the civility and kindness I have received from the Inspectors and the other officers of the Prison, I subscribe myself,

Your Obedient Servant,

EDWARD LEWIS,  
*Prison Physician.*



*Table showing the Transactions in the Hospital Department for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1855.*



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN:

The circumstances under which I undertake to make the annual report of the Chaplain of this Prison, are somewhat peculiar, and will render it impossible for me to give you much information which will not be afforded you by the Agent, in his report.

You are aware that what little I know of prison life, as well as the moral and religious character of the convicts, has been learned within a few short weeks, and hence my knowledge in these particulars must necessarily be quite limited.

I find that very many of the convicts are intelligent, thinking men, and listen with great attention to my remarks when endeavoring to present moral and religious truth, either in my public or private ministrations.

I am happy to state that our esteemed Agent, and his worthy Deputy, with all the officers, keepers and guards, have thus far manifested a disposition to do all they could to make my work pleasant, and give me an influence with the convicts, and I believe they will continue to do so, if I conduct myself with that propriety which becomes my profession and office, which I hope with God's blessing I shall be able to do. The most of the convicts are fond of reading, and fond of reading good books; a few, however, are fond of trash.

Our library, all told, numbers about 600 volumes, and many of these are badly mutilated, and nearly all are badly soiled. I would be glad if I had (\$300) three hundred dollars, with which to purchase books immediately. I am quite sure I could expend it to very good advantage.

We have an arrangement for repairing the binding of books when necessary, at a trifling expense for glue, &c.

In conclusion, I will say, that in my judgment, all is being done which can be done under existing circumstances, both for the security and comfort of the convicts.

There is great pains taken to keep the Prison cleansed. And the healthy state of the convicts speaks loudly in praise of the officers, for their wisdom and fidelity.

The female prison, under the supervision of that queen of matrons, Mrs. Elliott, is kept as neat as a lady's parlor, and the moral and religious influence of that lady over those female convicts, can only be revealed in the great future, as to its real worth.

And now, gentlemen, I shall try to prosecute the work, which you in your official capacity have assigned me, with the hope that when I report to you again, I may tell you truly, that a great moral reform has been effected in the life and conduct of many a convict, and that religious truth has entered into the hearts of many, producing that reformation which is necessary to life and happiness.

Respectfully Yours,

R. C. CRAWFORD.

## REPORT OF BUILDING COMMISSIONER.

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*To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN—On the twelfth day of July last, I received the appointment of State Prison Building Commissioner, in place of J. H. Titus, removed, and immediately commenced the duties thereof, and respectfully submit the following report:

As but little had been done upon any of the work commenced by the former Commissioner since his last report, a period of eight and one-half months, except the cast iron doors, door frames, and other castings for the Solitary Prison, and as it seemed highly necessary to finish this Prison this season, I at once set about completing the same, which will be ready to be occupied within ten days.

The Prison is 77 feet long, by 45 feet wide, and two stories high. The walls are 26 inches thick; first a brick wall 16 inches thick, then a lining of 2 inch oak plank; upon these are spiked plates of cast and boiler iron, and on the inside of this iron is an 8 inch brick wall, making a double wall with oak plank and iron plates between. The top of the upper tier of cells is secured, first by an eight inch brick arch, then one foot in thickness of grouted gravel and brick, then two thicknesses of 2 inch oak plank with boiler iron between, firmly and securely spiked together, the walls and covering being thus formed of a combination of material that will make it very difficult for convicts to get through. The cells of the first story of this Prison are  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide by 15 feet long, 12 in number. Those of the second story are  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide by 12 feet long, 12 in number, making 24 in all, lighted with sky lights 5 inches by 30, affording sufficient light to enable convicts to work in their cells. Each cell has passing through it a steam pipe for warming

it, and a sewer pipe. The cells are also supplied with pipes and fixtures that each convict can supply himself with water for drinking, washing, and other purposes. The cells are properly ventilated, with an opening at the bottom to furnish fresh and wholesome air, an article always desired, whether by bond or free, and a ventilation at the top to permit the foul and obnoxious air to escape. Thus far it has been the object to make the Prison comfortable, healthy and secure, and it is believed that it will answer well the purpose for which it was designed.

The foundation walls of the east wing have been laid up to the water table. The earth was excavated to the rock, and the walls, five feet wide at the bottom, laid in water lime cement to the surface of the ground, and all well grouted. The same is well secured for winter, and will be in good condition, so that the work can go on early in the spring.

As you designed that the cast iron window grates procured by the former Commissioner should only be used in the windows of the second story of the east wing, I have purchased, at Pittsburg, wrought iron bars two inches wide by half an inch thick, of the proper lengths to manufacture grates for the windows of the first story. A sufficient number of men will be put at work during the winter, upon these grates, to have them ready for use when needed. Box frames for all the windows are already completed.

It is the design to keep what men can be profitably employed during the winter, quarrying stone, cutting and dressing the same, making window sash, and such other work as can be done to advance the building of the east wing in the spring.

A high pressure steam engine, 12 inch cylinder and 24 inch stroke, was purchased by the former commissioner, together with boilers sufficient to run the same, and afford steam to heat the Prison. This engine has been put up, and works well. The steam is carried in pipes to the kitchen, where it is used to boil water and do all kinds of cooking. The steam pipes for the west wing are being fitted up, and we are in hopes to have it heated by steam within the next ten days.

It is the intention to warm the dining room by steam, and also the east wing when completed.

The number of days of convict labor charged to my predecessor on building account is ..... 3,921

The number charged to me .....	2,436
Making a total of .....	<u>6,357</u>

Which, estimated at 34½ cents per day, the average price of labor per day received for convicts on contract, amounts to \$2,193 16.

Number of brick laid in Solitary Prison this season,.....	500,000
"    perch stone quarried,.....	770
"    "    laid, .....	470
"    "    quarried, not laid, .....	300
"    feet cut "    laid, .....	400
"    feet cut stone not laid and on hand,.....	8,000
"    pounds cast iron in Solitary Prison,.....	92,217
"    "    boiler "    "    ".....	12,972

From the books of the late Building Commissioner I am able to make the following statement of the finances of this department. Cash in hands of J. H. Titus, at the close of his annual report made Nov. 30, 1855, .....

\$ 4,002 79

Cash drawn from Treasury since annual report, 6,000 00

Cash received by J. H. Titus since annual re-

port for property sold, cash refunded on

overdrawn accounts, &c., .....

340 37

\$ 10,343 16

Total amount cash expended, as per vouchers,

since annual report, made Nov. 30, 1855, \$11,291 81

For engine, steam pipes, &c., .....	\$ 1,000 00
cast iron work for cells, solitary prison, &c.,	4,700 00
stone and brick,.....	1,167 00
lumber and timber,.....	822 49
sand and lime, .....	207 31
freight on lumber, iron, pipes, &c.,.....	497 17
free labor and team work,.....	1,631 18
forage for teams,.....	165 57
mill and apparatus,.....	225 00
miscellaneous items, .....	876 09
	<u>\$ 11,291 81</u>

Excess of expenditures made by Titus, as shown by his

books, .....

\$948 65

Payment has been demanded on acceptances and notes and due bills made by Mr. Titus as building commissioner for divers sums, amounting to more than \$2000, and upon an examination of the books I found vouchers for the same, and therefore refused to pay them.

Upon the certificates of the Inspectors there have been received from the State Treasury—

Aug. 9, 1856,	.....	\$3,000 00
Sept. 5, "	.....	3,000 00
" 10, "	.....	3,000 00
Oct. 14, " from H. A. Hayden & Co., for earth hauled on mill yard,	.....	3 00
Oct. 24. From State Treasury,	.....	6,000 00
		<u>\$ 15,003 00</u>

Oct. 7th a statement was made to you showing the various expenditures up to that time to be ..... \$ 7,423 61

Dec. 1st. Herewith find statement of the expenditures to this date—total amount of which is ..... 6,369 69

Making in all,	.....	\$18,793 30
Cash on hand Dec. 1st, 1856,	.....	1,209 70
		<u>\$ 15,003 00</u>

Of the above amount of thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty cents, expended by me, there was expended on account of debts made and contracted by J. H. Titus, the sum of ..... \$6,900 79

For engine, boilers, steam pipes, &c.,	.....	\$4,820 41
hardware, nails, glass, tools, &c.,	.....	291 55
brick and stone,	.....	9 63
lime and sand,	.....	11 25
free labor and team work,	.....	407 48
iron and castings for cells, &c.,	.....	900 00
freight on steam pipes, &c.,	.....	17 92
lumber,	.....	11 48
forage,	.....	68 08

For miscellaneous items,.....	\$362 99	
		<u>\$ 6,900 79</u>
And for amount of debts made and contracted by me,.....	<u>\$ 6,892 51</u>	
For free labor and team work,.....	\$2,206 79	
freight on iron, &c, .....	45 48	
roofing solitary prison, .....	217 50	
forage for teams,.....	96 21	
iron work for solitary prison, &c,.....	657 55	
lumber,.....	276 09	
lime, sand and plaster,.....	636 96	
hardware, iron, nails, glass, tools, &c,.....	1,483 73	
fixtures for engine,.....	100 00	
brick and stone,.....	795 38	
stationery,.....	6 47	
miscellaneous items,.....	870 35	
		<u>6,892 51</u>
Total amount expended,.....		<u>\$18,793 30</u>
Am't expended this season on Solitary Prison, \$7,388 64		
"      on sewer,.....	87 75	
"      on foundation of east wing,.....	1,379 00	
"      on account of engine, boiler, steam pipes, fixtures, &c, &c,.....	4,937 91	
		<u>\$ 13,793 30</u>
Total amount of cash drawn from the Treasu- ry by J. H. Titus,.....	\$30,000 00	
Received by J. H. Titus from Wm. Hammond, Agent, as having been previously drawn on account of Solitary Prison by P. Dox, Ag't, 1,000 00		
Amount drawn by W. L. Seaton,.....	15,000 00	
		<u>\$46,000 00</u>
Cash received by Titus, for property sold, &c,.....	443 37	
		<u>\$ 46,443 37</u>
Expended by J. H. Titus, as per report Nov. 30, 1855,.....	\$21,097 21	

Expended by Titus since annual report,.....	\$11,291 81
Expended by W. L. Seaton,.....	13,793 30
	<hr/>
	\$46,182 32
Cash on hand,.....	1,209 70
	<hr/>
	\$47,392 02
Excess expended over receipts,.....	<hr/> <u>\$948 65</u>
The appropriation for building purposes, in 1855, was.....	\$44,000 00
In 1853, there was appropriated for Solitary Prison,.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total amount of appropriations,.....	\$49,000 00
Amount drawn from the Treasury,.....	48,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance yet to be drawn,.....	\$3,000 00
Cash on hand,.....	1,209 70
Lumber, brick, and other materials on hand, say.....	990 30
	<hr/>
Total,.....	<u>\$5,200 00</u>

It will be seen from the foregoing report that there is but \$5,200 00 to build the east wing and one tier of cells.

From an estimate that I have made, it will take to complete the east wing,.....	\$12,250 00
To build one tier of cells in east wing,.....	7,700 00
Steam pipe for warming the same,.....	1,250 00

Total amount required to complete east wing,.....	\$21,200 00
Amount left of appropriation and cash and other materials on hand,.....	<u>5,200 00</u>

Amount necessary to complete the building required by act No. 131, of the last Legislature,.....	<u>\$16,000 00</u>
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There have been expended on account of engine and boilers, purchased and contracted for by the former commissioner, and all the fixtures for cooking purposes, warming the Solitary Prison, west wing and dining room, and for a quantity of sewer pipe, and steam pipe not yet put up for use, and for a run of mill stone, to be driven by steam, for grinding corn and wheat, the several sums amounting to \$10,078 98.

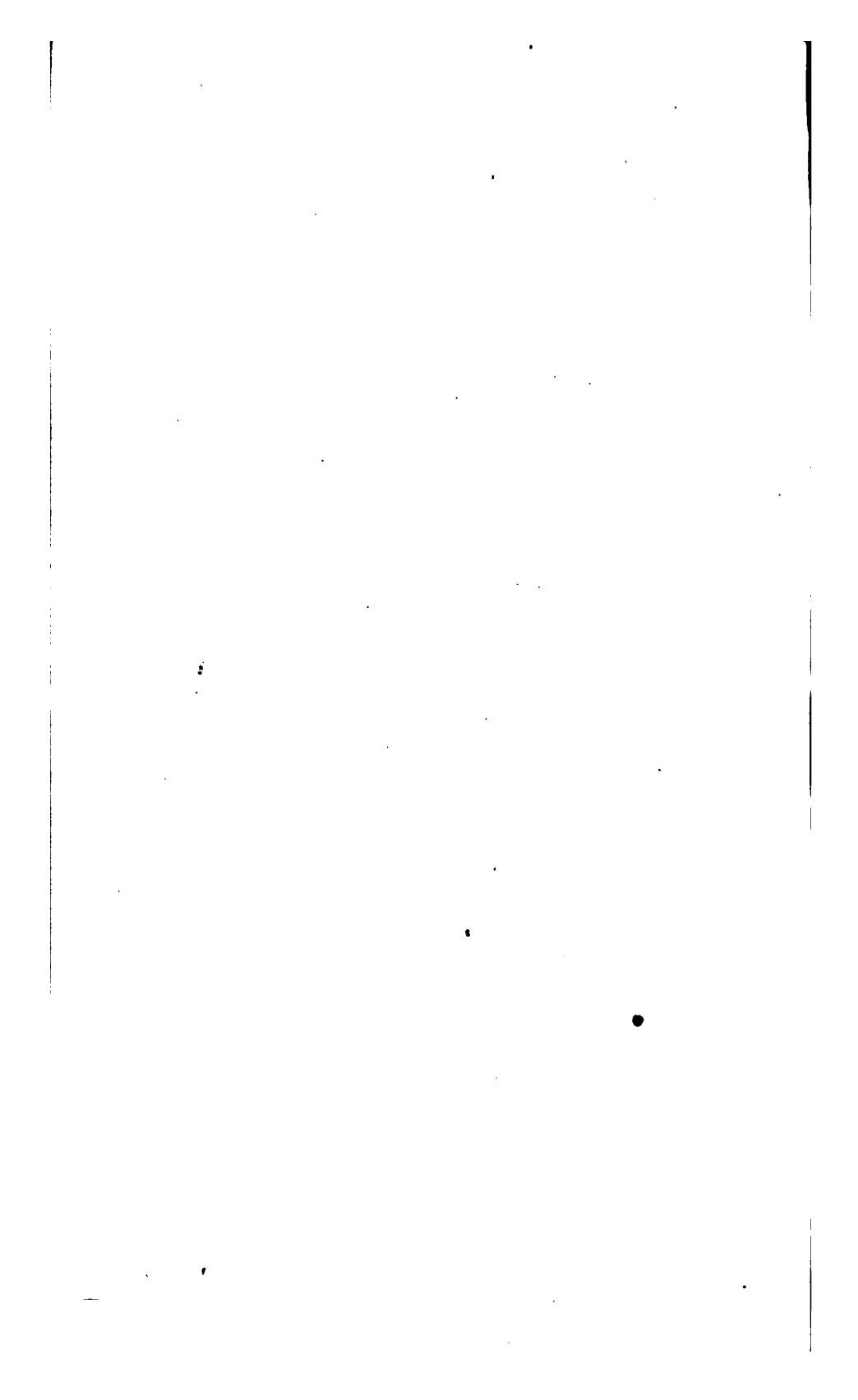
This amount was not included in the original estimate upon which was based the appropriation allowed by the last Legislature.

There is also on hand, one span of horses, one single horse, two wagons, two carts, one sleigh, tools, office furniture, &c., valued at \$985. In concluding this report, I wish to acknowledge myself greatly indebted to Mr. Hammond, the Agent of the Prison, for his advice and counsel, and his efforts generally to promote the interest of the building department; also to S. H. Hammond, for the good discipline and order that he preserved among the convicts while engaged upon the work; to H. H. Bingham, the Clerk, for his close and accurate keeping of the accounts, and his ready assistance at all times, upon any business pertaining to the finances of this department.

And to you, gentlemen, for the interest you have taken during the progress of the work while under my charge, and for your general approval of the same, I return my sincere thanks.

W. L. SEATON,  
*Building Commissioner.*

JACKSON, November 30, 1856.



# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**No. 10.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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### **REPORT of the Superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.**

**St. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL OFFICE,** }  
**Sault Ste. Marie, Nov. 30, 1856.** }

*To the Hon. the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, Lansing, Michigan:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor of transmitting to your honorable body my thirteenth report of the condition and business of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, in compliance with the Session Laws of 1855, No. 91, page 195.

Nothing has occurred to interrupt the use of the Canal since my last report. Vessels and crafts of all kinds continued to pass the Canal until the 29th inst., at which time it was considered best to close the caisson gate, as no vessels or boats were expected either way, up or down. The caisson gate, at the upper end of the Canal, is now in its place, and the Canal may be considered closed for the winter.

The business of the Canal for the month has been quite limited, doing very little more than paying the current expenses of operating the locks, &c.

The surplus funds on hand (\$735 46) will probably nearly or quite defray the expenses for the care and keeping of the Canal during the

winter, so that in the spring or at the end of the fiscal year, March 31st, 1857, the Canal will be entirely free from debt.

The Canal to all appearance is in as good condition for business as it was at the opening in the spring. The same course will be pursued in its preservation and keeping, preparatory to the opening next season, as was taken last winter; namely: by keeping the Canal filled with water, the gates closed, and the locks partially filled with water; precaution being taken not to allow the ice to accumulate around the gates, so as to injure them by its expansion, and precaution taken to prevent the frost from penetrating the embankments as much as possible. Much depends upon this, and keeping the Canal filled with water, in preparing it for an early opening in the spring. Last spring the Canal was ready for passing vessels some ten days before any arrived, but the spring was exceedingly favorable, which may not occur next season, or perhaps for years to come, hence the necessity of taking every practicable measure to secure as early an opening of the Canal as possible.

Although the Canal may be as good and permanent a work "of the kind," as there is in this or any other country, yet from its "peculiar" locality and the physical difficulties, disadvantages and changes it is subject to, it is by no means perfectly safe from serious disaster and danger, both to itself and the shipping that may pass through it.

After two seasons experience and careful observation, I have come to the conclusion to submit, for your consideration, some suggestions relative to its improvement, for permanency and safety. It is well known to you that there is something over one thousand feet of artificial embankment on the north or river side of the Canal, extending from the Upper Lock to the Basin ; and about four hundred feet on the south side, extending from the Upper Lock, up the Canal. I found by examination that the frost penetrated the embankments, in the most exposed places, during last winter, to the depth of about six feet, notwithstanding the Canal was kept full of water, and the snow packed on the top of the embankments, to prevent it from penetrating as deep as it otherwise would. The extent and effects of the frost cannot be ascertained, with that degree of certainty, in the spring, before the opening of the Canal is required, that is desirable. A small rupture, which is always liable to occur in earthen embankments, when the frost is leaving, is sufficient to cause the destruction, or a great injury to the em-

bankments of the Canal; the consequences of which it is impossible to estimate, especially when you take into consideration the great fluctuations that frequently occur, in the rise and fall of the water in the river, and being backed up with an inexhaustible supply from the lake above. Had it not been for the "timely" closing of the Caisson Gate, and drawing off the water in the Canal several times during the past two seasons, it is quite probable that serious injury to the Canal would have resulted from the sudden rise of water in the lake and river, and consequently in the Canal; hence the necessity of a constant watch, both night and day, during the early part of the season, and latter part of the fall. To give you some idea of the fluctuation of the water in the Canal, the mean depth being twelve feet: On the 18th of July, 1855, the water fluctuated in the Canal some three feet and six inches, the highest point being fourteen feet and two inches, and the lowest ten feet eight inches. There were several of these fluctuations during the day. On the 3d of June, 1856, there was a similar fluctuation, the highest point being thirteen feet and ten inches. On the 21st of November, 1856, the water rose in the Canal (which was during the late gale) to about fourteen feet and six inches. These are only a few of the incidents that have occurred, but will show the necessity of making the Canal more secure. Had one of these fluctuations occurred early in the spring, after the Canal was open, and the Caisson Gate out, and while the frost was yet in the embankments, it would have required but a very few moments, had a rupture taken place between the frozen and unfrozen earth, which is always liable to occur; under such circumstances, it would probably have been impossible to have prevented a serious break in the embankments, especially if it had occurred in the night time; for it would have been impossible to close the Caisson Gate, or even the best constructed set of gates, after the break had occurred, with any degree of success, in accomplishing the object. To provide against the possibility of a break in the Canal, from this source, and at the same time permit of the use of the Canal, is of great importance to the State, and I might say to the nation; for it is, strictly speaking, a national work; and the necessary means to make it perfectly secure and permanent, should be provided by the General Government. There are two ways in which this improvement may be made, and not interfere with the use of the Canal. The first and most substantial plan,

that I would recommend, is to build a wall of stone, on the outside of the embankments, the whole length, being careful to place its foundation sufficiently low, and permanent, and joining it to the upper lock walls, and carrying it up to the solid excavation, near the basin. In laying up the wall it should be laid in water lime, at the bottom and on the inside, and made perfectly tight. The inside should be puddled with clay, or other suitable material, and the space between the wall and embankment filled up even with the top of the embankment. The cost of erecting a suitable wall, of this kind, would be about twenty thousand dollars, for the whole work. The same result could be attained, but not so durable and permanent, by sheet-piling, the whole length of the embankment, and puddling thoroughly. This method would cost about six thousand dollars. The former method, however, I would recommend, if the requisite funds could be had. In addition to this, to provide against injury to the Canal, and upper lock gates, and boats passing the Canal, there should be timber fender work extending from the upper lock some four or five hundred feet, on both sides of the Canal, and made sufficiently strong to resist the force of boats, as they come into the locks. By this arrangement a boat can check its speed, before entering the lock, without any hazard to the boat, lock or gates ; as it is, there is great danger of the gates being injured or broken down, every time a boat passes into the upper lock, from above, especially when the wind blows. Boats are also in great danger of being seriously injured by falling upon the walls or gates. The cost of erecting this timber fender work would be about two thousand dollars. There should also be an open pier, extended from the north side, and at the west end of the Canal, into the river, four or five hundred feet. This pier is needed for the safety of vessels entering and leaving the Canal. Several times during the past two seasons vessels have come very near going over the Rapids, in their attempt to enter or leave the Canal, and had it not been for their anchors, or timely assistance, they probably would have been lost, or carried over the Rapids. To build a good, substantial pier, as above stated, would probably cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. There is also a sunken crib of stone and timber in front of the entrance of the lower lock, which prevents vessels from passing in a direct line into the Canal, upon which they are liable to be thrown every time they pass in or out of the Canal ; but more

especially when there is a strong northerly wind. To remove this obstruction, would cost from ten to fifteen hundred dollars.

The above mentioned improvements, together with a few more or less importance, call for an expenditure of something like fifty thousand dollars. As the State can derive no revenue from the canal to make said improvements, or levy a tax for the same, and as it is clearly a national work, and has been built so far, by a donation of public lands, and is in an incomplete and unsafe condition, it would appear perfectly consistent and competent for the State to ask a further appropriation from the general government, in cash, of say fifty thousand dollars, which amount will be sufficient to make the canal perfectly secure and safe at all times and under all circumstances.

The business of the Canal has not been as extensive the past season as was anticipated, and as we had reason to expect. This arose in a great measure from the practical difficulty of sail vessels passing up and down the St. Mary's river and over the flats. The river is some sixty or seventy miles in length, and quite crooked in places, and in others quite rapid; consequently vessels were frequently detained in the river from six to fourteen days. This detention had the effect to discourage the owners and masters of vessels from making, in many instances, even the second trip, although there has been plenty of freight on the docks to bring down, especially iron ore, for which there is a good demand.

To obviate this difficulty, in a measure, and offer an inducement to steam tugs to be in readiness to assist vessels in passing up and down the river, I would recommend that the law relative to regulating the tolls of the canal, be so modified as to allow steam tugs, having vessels in tow, to pass the canal free of tolls. The tendency of such a provision would be to increase the business of the canal, consequently the amount of tolls received. There is no law "directly" empowering the Board of Control or the Superintendent of the Canal, to require and obtain statements from the owners and masters of vessels, of the amount and character of their cargo, although it has been required by the Board of Control, and in most instances obtained, during the past two seasons—yet in some cases with considerable difficulty, masters of vessels doubting the power of the Board or Superintendent to require it. It would appear important that such statistical matter and facts should be collected, as will tend to show the amount and kind of business carried on

with the Upper Peninsula. Hence the necessity of some law to provide for it.

It would also appear important that a report embodying such statistical facts, together with the business and operations of the Canal, should be made to the State Legislature, at least as often as once in two years, and at such other times as might be deemed necessary by the Governor.

The receipts and expenditures for the month ending Nov. 30 are as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**

Tolls,	-----	\$ 470 96
Towing,	-----	1 00

**EXPENDITURES.**

Nov. 1. P. Paul's bill of lumber,	-----	\$ 9 00
" 5. Lady Elgin's bill of oats,	-----	31 32
" 6. Spankling & Child's for office lock,	-----	1 50
" 10. J. McCormick, wages in full for 10 days,	-----	15 00
" 15. Caleb Legg, " " 15 "	-----	22 50
" 20. D. Beebe for carpenter work on house,..	-----	11 00
" 21. B. F. Madison for blacksmithing, -----	-----	9 13
" 22. P. B. Barbeau for pitch, &c.,-----	-----	9 06
" " C. W. Hatch for lumber, nails, &c.,-----	-----	14 94
" 24. J. E. Cady, -----	-----	12 00
" 25. J. Hopkins for use of scow,-----	-----	10 00
" 29. Thomas Anthony, wages for 27 days,..	-----	40 50
" " James Anthony, " " " ..	-----	40 50
" " John McCarty, " " " ..	-----	40 50
" " Luke Durocher, " " " ..	-----	40 50
" 30. Walter Finney, " 1 month,..	-----	54 00
" " M. B. Sherwood, Jr., " ..	-----	54 00
" " John Burt, " ..	-----	125 00
" " Amount to balance, -----	-----	68 49
	-----	\$540 45
	-----	\$340 45

No. 10.

*Amount of Receipts and Expenditures from the opening of the Canal,  
June 18, 1855, to November 30, 1856, including some two thousand  
dollars in the purchase of office furniture, implements, tools, cord-  
age, &c., also the erection of one new building:*

RECEIPTS FOR	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
May, -----	-----	\$ 742 30	-----
June, -----	\$390 84	1,341 96	-----
July, -----	830 24	1,548 26	-----
August, -----	990 72	1,546 28	-----
September, -----	756 88	1,134 84	-----
October, -----	895 26	790 18	-----
November, -----	520 72	471 96	-----
	\$4,374 66	\$7,575 78	\$11,950 44
Total expenditures, -----	-----	-----	\$11,214 98
Balance on hand, -----	-----	-----	\$735 46

*Amount of freight in barrel bulk, tons, packages, &c.; also the estimated valuation of the same from the opening of the Canal, June 18th, 1855, to November 30th, 1856.*

UP FREIGHT.	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
Barrel bulk,.....	76,468	119,259	195,727
Tons,.....	4,373	11,568	15,941
Estimated value except merchandise,.....	\$1,500,000		
DOWN FREIGHT.			
Copper—tons, .....	3,196½	5,726½	8,923
Iron blooms, tons,.....	1,040	781	1,821
Iron ore, do.....	1,447	11,597	13,044
Fish, bbls. ....	1,873	2,305	4,178
Valuation,.....	\$2,875,030		
Probable value of merchandise,.....	\$1,000,000		
Total,.....	<u><u>\$5,375,030</u></u>		

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BURT,

*Superintendent.*

*Statement of Freight shipped through St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.*

UP FREIGHT.	1 8 5 6 .						TOTAL.		
	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1856	1855.
Merchandise, packages, - - -	4093	3480	1061	4977	4135	4015	3080	24841	9204
" barrels, - - -	1903	- - -	507	- - -	648	- - -	2232	5355	34588
" tons, - - -	- - -	- - -	2½	- - -	- - -	26	- - -	28 ½	1378%
Provisions, barrels, - - -	2860	231	566	527	2280	2188	833	9485	459
" packages, - - -	35	659	64	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75	183
Flour, barrels, - - -	4206	1091	700	364	3077	4223	4025	17686	10289
Meal, " - - -	453	35	32	23	140	115	346	1144	2467
" bags, - - -	42	436	224	135	40	150	166	1193	- - -
Feed, " - - -	- - -	- - -	58	505	95	260	1457	2315	- - -
" barrels, - - -	- - -	- - -	50	105	53	- - -	- - -	208	- - -
Grain, " - - -	9	25	- - -	- - -	15	- - -	- - -	42	6154
" bags, - - -	1268	764	435	188	393	1466	2128	6642	- - -
Oats, " - - -	2751	2308	3568	7466	4436	1635	926	23090	- - -
" barrels, - - -	608	157	- - -	- - -	27	- - -	- - -	792	- - -
Corn, bags, - - -	767	1201	3619	1076	2971	325	137	10026	- - -
Liquor, barrels, - - -	296	288	152	100	328	363	646	2173	1318
" boxes, - - -	100	14	55	10	6	1	186	- - -	- - -
Ale and Beer, barrels, - - -	44	353	53	79	86	208	667	1490	- - -
Crackers, barrels, - - -	15	50	18	- - -	149	71	90	393	- - -
Beef, " - - -	915	213	128	54	302	433	1509	3554	- - -
Pork, " - - -	416	411	214	74	689	712	1800	4316	- - -
Hams, " - - -	227	37	21	72	168	39	31	595	- - -
Eggs, " - - -	134	31	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169	- - -
Butter, kegs, - - -	100	364	109	66	414	478	227	1848	317
Cheese, boxes, - - -	75	88	27	129	109	168	44	640	337
Lard, kegs, - - -	51	27	9	29	11	32	71	230	266
Oil, barrels, - - -	2	25	5	9	270	62	81	454	58
Candles, boxes, - - -	503	1064	92	318	1325	305	599	4296	1044
Soap, " - - -	98	59	43	65	196	- - -	431	892	- - -
Fancy Groceries, boxes, - - -	42	- - -	66	95	242	7	174	626	- - -
" barrels, - - -	- - -	9	15 ½	115	78	167	384 ½	- - -	- - -
Apples, barrels, - - -	408	62	23	56	125	279	566	1519	- - -
Sugar, " - - -	116	52	52	105	257	85	183	850	72 ½
Coffee, bags, - - -	4	22	42	- - -	32	15	1	116	- - -
Tea, boxes, - - -	2	22	- - -	- - -	4	29	21	78	- - -
Potatoes, bags, - - -	297	100	119	48	11	- - -	- - -	475	254
Salt, " - - -	200	- - -	54	- - -	- - -	210	- - -	464	587
" barrel, - - -	147	80	80	173	285	53	56	874	- - -
Vinegar, barrel, - - -	10	- - -	5	24	19	9	10	77	- - -
Tobacco, " - - -	7	- - -	46	10	54	- - -	10	127	- - -
Powder, " - - -	- - -	385	1	11	- - -	19	- - -	416	318 ½
" kegs, - - -	98	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	2110	- - -	9295	- - -
" tons, - - -	- - -	60	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60	- - -	- - -
Coal, tons, - - -	- - -	643	1796	1026	503	- - -	- - -	3968	1414
Iron, R. R., tons, - - -	7 ½	18	- - -	100	10	- - -	- - -	135 ½	363 ¼
" bars, - - -	140	342	35	297	248	181	352	1595	- - -
" bundles, - - -	1200	482	168	35	923	22	473	2603	- - -
Hardware, packages, - - -	55	176	144	19	53	63	1	511	- - -
Nails, kogs, - - -	182	439	19	105	210	40	201	1196	804
Lime, barrel, - - -	200	580	936	470	336	28	104	1954	626
Lumber, feet, - - -	122595	66500	74500	19000	60700	27000	25000	395295	126500
Lath, bundles, - - -	620	641	900	- - -	470	- - -	- - -	2631	- - -
Glass, boxes, - - -	555	54	226	29	20	- - -	2	886	- - -
" barrels, - - -	- - -	17	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	98	- - -
Hay, bale, - - -	412	625	226	554	416	416	644	3323	4165
Horses and Mules, - - -	13	15	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	60	131
Cattle, - - -	192	106	61	78	90	102	197	826	- - -
Sheep, - - -	6	105	35	115	114	50	163	588	472
Hogs, - - -	7	- - -	11	- - -	- - -	59	204	281	60
Passengers, - - -	671	970	1086	966	595	285	101	4674	1270

	1856.	1855.
<b>TOTAL.</b>		
Furniture, Parcels,	1163	
"    Bbl. bulk,	669	
"    Packages,	473	
Bedsteads,	62	
Billiard Tables,	2	
Wagons,	39	
Stoves and Furniture,	120	
Brooms, doz.,	88	
Machinery, t n,	\$2 407	
"    Pies,	696	
"    Packages	41	
Steam Engines and fixtures,	8	
Steam Boilers and fixtures,	12	
Furnaces,	2	
Castings, pieces,	876	
"    tons,	519	
"    bbl. bulk,	105	
Car Wheels,	54	
"    tons,	35	
Rail Road Cars,	55	62
Rail Road Iron, pieces,	1763	
Rail Road Chassis, bundles,	227	
Stampes,	42	
Cams,	114	
Turning Lathe,	1	
Portable Saw Mill,	1	
Jamming Mills,	2	
Threshing "	2	
Lath Machine and fixtures,	1	
Young's Pro eoller,	1	
Straw Cutter,	1	
Malt Mill,	1	
Corn Cracker,	1	
Money Sacks,	8	
Doors,	158	
Doors, bundles,	76	
Sash, bundles,	269	
Sash, parcels,	630	
Shingles, M ,	920	
Pails, doz.,	38	
Shovels, doz.,	55	
Wood Ware, parcels,	52	
Stone Ware, parcels,	370	
Jars and Bowls,	424	
Lead, kgs.,	305	
Lot Mahogany Plank,	1	
Fish Net,	1	
Sail Boats,	4	
Baskets,	50	
Iron Pipe, pieces,	33	

No. 10. 11

	1886.	1885.
TOTAL.		
Drills, packages,	2	
Crockery, crates,	19	
Pumps,	26	
Grind Stones,	30	24
Ox Yokes,	34	
Oak Spokes,	575	
Sleighs,	7	
Anchor and Chain,	1	
Mill Saws,	2	
Harness,	2	
Saddles,	2	
Money as freight,	33700	
Valuable, box,	1	
Melodeon,	1	
Hoops,	7000	
Farming Utensils, pieces,	8	
Large Packages, sundries,	14	
Grave Stones,	4	
Empty Barrels,	50	

DOWN FREIGHTS.	1856.							TOTAL	
	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1856.	1855.
Iron, blooms,	88	768	1946	607	2069	630	5381	37	
" tons,	29 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	2	15 1/2	33 1/2	301 1/2	1636	
" ore, tons,	68	1056	3671	4263	2020	337	150	11597	1447
Copper "	76 1/2	1004 1/2	1044	989 1/2	669 1/2	363 1/2	578 1/2	5496 1/2	3194
" barrel,	130	3	216	226	1667	77	2330	---	
" meat,				2		17		19	
Fish, barrels,	443	358	170	118	338	14	878	2385	2673
Furs, packages,	13	13			3			29	
Hides, "	159	56		61	28	2	76	412	
Merchandise, packages,	459	104	48	154	158	76	66	1117	
" barrels,	128	---	13 1/2	59	42			194 1/2	
Passengers,	297	696	670	542	468	428	211	3315	2625









# **STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**No. 11.**

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## **LEGISLATURE, 1857.**

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### **ANNUAL REPORT of the Adjutant General.**

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,** {  
Kalamazoo, Dec. 1, 1856. }

**To His Excellency KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:**

SIR:—Agreeable to the Act of May 18th, 1846, entitled “An Act to provide for the organization of a more active militia, and for other purposes,” I have the honor to submit my Report embracing the years 1855 and 1856. In entering upon the duties of the office of Adjutant General, in March, 1855, I found it in just such a condition as might be expected from the trifling legislation it receives, and the absence of sympathy on the part of the people with which it has ever had to contend.

From my predecessor, who has faithfully discharged the duties of the office for nearly a quarter of a century, I have been apprised of the fact, that instead of encouragement, which he wished to receive and had a right to expect, he has had indifference in high places on the one hand, and obstacles in various forms on the other, to encounter. My first year's experience at the head of the Department, extorts from me a similar opinion, but I am happy to have it in my power to state that the last twelve months presents an aspect of a more cheering nature. Why the

whole system has not been the recipient of more wholesome and efficient legislation is, indeed, a matter of surprise.

Has it not always, in the hour of necessity, answered fully the object for which it was designed?

Has not this branch of the public service always proved reliable and effective, whenever our country has had an enemy?

Was not the war which consummated our Independence nobly and successfully fought by the National Militia? Did not the same force prove equally reliable during the struggle of 1812 against the same proud foe—and *that, the chivalry of Europe?* And more recently still, did not the same character of troops reflect credit upon their *own* country and win applause from *others*, during our contest with Mexico?

Was not our struggle with that country, from the first blow upon the Rio Grande to the last one at the Capitol, a continuous scene of splendid triumphs, and attributable as much to the Militia as to the Regular force? All this has become matter of history, and we can refer to it upon suitable occasions with emotions of pride. These remarks are elicited by reason of the ridicule which is so often heaped upon the system, and the haste with which it is thrust aside for the time being or dismissed entirely, when presented for legislation. If by any energy of mine it can be elevated from its present low estate, and a proper appreciation be earned for it, by reason of wholesome legislative action, I shall not regret that I permitted myself (without solicitation, and indeed, with reluctance,) to be placed in charge of the Department.

Entertaining, therefore, such views as these, it is not traveling out of the legitimate sphere of a Report to seek to impress upon your Excellency, and through you upon the Legislature, the necessity of co-operation, by attaching more importance to this branch of the public service.

To this end, all past enactments are virtually a dead letter, and weaken rather than furnish it with strength and availability.

The framers of our State Constitution dismissed the whole subject from their consideration with an article headed "*Militia*," and embraced in less than 20 lines, while to matters of half the importance days of debate and pages of sections were faithfully devoted.

The conclusion cannot be resisted that the system should be either recognized as a feature necessary to Government, and so treated, or else be entirely blotted out.

Impressed with such opinions as these, I would earnestly recommend that a Board of competent officers be selected, with reference to an immediate re-organization of the entire system—and that they pursue such a course as will give to it credit, character and availability.

It is not the wish of this Department to revive the farce of a promiscuous assembling of the masses for drill and inspection, once or twice a year, and thus render it odious as of old, but to adopt some plan by which the State should again be laid off into Divisions, Brigades and Regiments, and within the bounds of each Division a limited number of officers be properly and effectually drilled, in strict accordance with the tactics of the Regular Army. The expense to the State (that great source of opposition) need be but trifling. Two or three drill-sergeants under a moderate salary, would be sufficient to diffuse an amount of military knowledge throughout our State, that in the hour of exigency would be invaluable.

Such officers properly instructed, and widely scattered as they necessarily would be, would in time of need, form *nuclei*, around which the citizen soldiery might rally, and be made formidable with little loss of time and slight expense.

An arrangement of such a character, together with the volunteer corps now permanently organized, and such others as will from time to time be formed, would give to Michigan the honor of having within its borders all the elements of a standing army, without the contingency of an enormous expense.

We have even now, in the hands of Independent Companies—in our Armory or to our credit upon the books of the Federal Government—arms, and the necessary equipments for five full Regiments—and this amount of military property is continually accumulating. Already the arms of the State have reached \$100,000 in value.

The condition of quite an amount of this property, I regret to say, is such as to require an immediate appropriation, with a view to its proper care and future preservation. Some of it, years ago, was issued to Companies, since disbanded, and now remains uncared for in the hands of irresponsible persons, or exposed to the weather, with no one willing to interest themselves in its protection or safe keeping.

No species of property, your Excellency must be aware, suffers so

much as arms and accoutrements neglected. When not in service they require oil, frequently, and protection at all times.

Two instances within the last few days have been brought to my notice in which cannon, valued at \$2,000 each, have been left unprotected in the public parks for months, suffering seriously from the action of the weather; and still another instance, even at the Capitol of the State, after having been used for celebrating a political triumph, has been thrown into the river.

As far as I could, I have endeavored to wrest them from total loss.

I repeat, therefore, the necessity of an appropriation with a view to a collection of this neglected property, and its immediate protection.

Small arms also, in some localities, are suffering from like want of care, and have equal claim upon your attention.

Censure for this state of things cannot, with propriety, rest upon the Adjutant General, nor upon his colleague the Quarter Master General, inasmuch as these arms were issued in good faith, and strictly in compliance with the Statute. It only furnishes proof that legislation has not been sufficiently stringent and complete.

For instance—agreeable to law, any 40 men, between the ages of 18 and 45, may organize themselves into a Volunteer Company—procure uniforms similar to those used in the Regular Army—choose their officers, and upon announcing their progress thus far to this Department, Commissions necessarily must be forwarded, and then follows a demand upon the Adjutant General for a requisition upon the Quarter Master General for the quota of arms to which they are entitled. To refuse, would not only be to manifest partiality, but a palpable violation of law.

For the protection of these arms, and for their safe return, whenever the organization ceases to exist, all that is asked or expected is the Bond of the Commissioned Officers of the Company, though property valued in many cases at \$2500, passes from the hands of the State. This Bond in the eye of the law, is deemed an ample voucher, notwithstanding cases sometimes occur in which the issuing officer may entertain serious doubts in reference to its furnishing proper security.

The sequel to such a loose manner of transacting business too often is, that in a few years their military ardor burns low, or entirely evaporates, the officers go to *heaven or Kansas*, and no responsibility rests

ing on any one, the arms corrode and become useless, and the State is without a shadow of redress.

To remedy this glaring evil, legislation is sought in some form or other, either by exacting more available security, or giving discretion to the officer having charge of the property.

By the terms of the present Bond, the arms are to be returned in good condition, and without any expense of transportation to the State, upon the disbandment of the Company, but up to this time I have yet to learn of the first strict compliance with the tenor of the obligation. Although the attention of the Legislature has more than once been called in this direction, yet it has failed to receive action. The pittance granted to the Quarter-Master General for his services, will not permit of his defraying from his salary the necessary expenses to be incurred in remedying the evil complained of. We throw the responsibility where it belongs, on the law-making power.

You will permit me to ask some legislation upon the subject of a State Armory. Not a State in the Union has less facilities for the safe keeping of its military property than Michigan—not a State needs them more. Our peculiar situation entreats attention to this matter. A moment's glance at the Map will show more than half our border exposed to the aggressions of a nation, which in every respect is our rival, and which, upon the slightest pretense, and with little or no warning, may become our implacable enemy.

Steps, it would seem, should be taken without delay, to procure at or near the city of Detroit, such an Armory as will answer the necessary purpose. And not only to protect the arms of the State should a building be obtained, but to furnish suitable rooms for the drill of the various volunteer Companies now in existence in that city. I do not hesitate to designate Detroit, because, whenever the hour of danger comes, every eye will be directed to that city, as the point most imperiled—the one most certain to receive the first attack, and consequently the one to be always kept in the most thorough state of preparation for such an emergency.

None are so well convinced of such a prospective issue as the citizens of our Emporium, and they unite with me in inviting legislation accordingly. Already have they organized within their limits 6 corps, which, for soldierlike appearance and proficiency in drill, will vie with the same

number in almost any city ; and I may here say, without any disparagement to the other organizations, that the Company recently mustered into the State service and known as the "*Detroit Light Guard*," will suffer nothing by the side of any other Company in the Union—either in its drill—its uniform—its intelligence—its patriotism, or in any of those elements which contribute to a perfect soldier.

Without designing to dampen the praiseworthy ardor of corps already formed in the interior of the State, I cannot but proclaim, that while acting in my present position, I shall extend to the Volunteers of Detroit, as much of encouragement and patronage as this office affords. It will be accorded impartially, and with an eye to the public good, and in conformity with the wishes of the mass.

Aside from the prospective exigency of a clash of arms with a foreign foe, there are other considerations which present themselves with weight.

Cities, more than rural districts, are exposed to violence from mobs, and, therefore, the necessity for a well disciplined force to quell them, is too apparent even for a moment's argument.

Within the last year, in consequence of the absence of such a force, ready at a moment's warning, the laws of Louisville, Kentucky, and of Janesville, Wisconsin, were trampled in the dust, and shameful and disastrous results ensued. It is needless to multiply proof ; your good judgment will supply data for well digested action.

Appended to this Report, is one from the Quarter Master General, (General John E. Schwarz,) which will impart such information as may be called for in that direction. It is with pleasure that I bear testimony to the ability and industry with which he discharges the immediate duties incumbent upon him ; and I can do no less than say, I have always found him a reliable co-operator in whatever pertains to the military interests of the State.

I should prove recreant to the trust reposed in me, and unfaithful to a proper discharge of duty, should I close this Report without bringing to the notice of your Excellency and to the Legislature, one other subject, which for some reason or other has been entirely overlooked for more than nine years. The slightest allusion to it would seem to be sufficient to insure appropriate action.

What the nature of that action should be, I would not even suggest, much less assume to dictate. Let your own sense of justice and that degree of State pride which every one possesses, be your *monitor*.

In the year 1847 the President of the United States made a requisition upon Michigan for a regiment of volunteers. With what alacrity that requisition was responded to, the people of Michigan know full well. In less than thirty days from the date of the call, 900 men were duly mustered into the service, and in less than twenty more, a detachment of 400 were landed upon the mole at Vera Cruz.

This was not accomplished without incalculable sacrifice. The call of the President was nobly answered, and the patriotism of Michigan fully established. True, save a few skirmishes with the desperate guerillas who infest the mountain fastnesses and the almost impenetrable chaparrals of Mexico, no encounter with the enemy took place. But, are *they* to be censured for this! They were ready for the battle, and had the opportunity presented itself, glory would beyond a doubt have settled upon the arms of the State they represented. Still they were not idle. While the time of a portion of them was occupied continually in escorting trains from the sea coast to the interior, over burning sands and through a climate the most insalubrious of any within the bounds of that unfortunate republic, another portion held an important city under martial law, at the price of eighty sentinels on duty night and day for months. These soldiers were not the offscouring of society, and therefore, unworthy of a kind thought, or of a word of encouragement or sympathy.

Many were men of families—sons of affluence—some professional men and eminently so—not a few intelligent and having claims to respectability of a high order, while all were more or less patriotic.

When reviewed by Gen. Taylor, upon the battle ground at New Orleans, he did not hesitate to pronounce them one of the best Regiments in the service; and a few days after, as they passed through the gates into the city of Vera Cruz, Gov. Twiggs reiterated the same opinion. They performed all that was exacted of them. What more could be expected! Of that Regiment of 900 able bodied men, (when they enrolled themselves into the service), but few comparatively remain. Seventy of the number went to sleep at Cordova in a few weeks after its investment, to the *music of the drum, only to awake at the sound of the trumpet.* Twenty found isolated graves along the public highways—twenty-five have mingled their dust with the dust of their enemies, in the Cemetery at Vera Cruz—ten sleep in the Gulf of Mexico—

eight at New Orleans, and scores upon the banks of the Mississippi and the Ohio, while hundreds lie in the grave yards of Michigan. Were the Roll of that Regiment called to-day, two hundred could not be found to answer to their names.

How much better to have fallen upon the field of battle. *Then* they would have been spared months of suffering, and their names would have been held in signal remembrance. Instead of having gone down to their graves unpitied and unmentioned, a monument would have graced their resting place. Did they die for their country any the less? Does their claim upon your gratitude lose any of its sacredness by the sad manner of their departure? Methinks not!

Of the few that survive, many carry with them the seeds of disease sown in an enemy's country, rendering them unequal to the every-day battle of life. Is it assuming too much to recite the story of their sufferings, and to recommend them to your grateful consideration?

Are they not entitled to some memorial for their sacrifices, or must a retrenching policy come between them and a well earned claim upon your gratitude? There were heroes in that band, who, had the opportunity been afforded them, would have reflected honor upon their adopted State, but have been destined to graves that a dog might spurn.

Are there no precedents for doing justice, though at this late hour? Has not the Empire State nobly rescued the fragments of its Mexican Regiment from wanton obscurity, and given them an enviable position in the eye of their country? Has not South Carolina and other States lavished their gratitude upon the surviving wrecks? Why then should Michigan be behind her sisters in its expressions of thankfulness and in its display of well directed action, for services nobly rendered? I leave these questions for your Excellency and the Legislature of Michigan to answer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. CURTENIUS,

*Adjutant General, M. M.*

*General Roster for the year 1856, of the General, Staff and Company  
Officers in Commission.*

His Excellency Kinsley S. Bingham—Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier General Frederick W. Curtenius, Kalamazoo—Adjutant General.

Brigadier General John E. Schwarz, Schwarzburg—Quarter Master General.

Colonel Henry D. Terry, Detroit—Judge Advocate General.

Colonel Wm. D. Wilkins, Detroit ; Colonel Alexander H. Morrison, St. Joseph ; Colonel George S. Wright, Marshall ; Colonel George L. Trask, Kalamazoo—Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.

Major Charles H. Wetmore, Detroit—Military Secretary to Governor.

Capt. O. H. Moore, Schoolcraft—Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant General Curtenius.

Capt. Horace S. Roberts, Detroit—Aid-de-Camp to General Schwarz.

**COMMANDANTS OF DIVISIONS AND STAFF.**

*First Division*—Benj. F. H. Witherell, Detroit, Major General, commanding 1st and 2d Brigades, in the County of Wayne.

Anthony Dudgeon, ..... Division Inspector.

John W. Palmer, ..... " Paymaster.

Benjamin F. Hyde, ..... " Quarter Master.

Daniel Goodwin, Jr., ..... " Judge Advocate.

Daniel I. Campau, John D. Fairbanks, ..... " Aides-de-Camp.

*Second Division*.—Comprising 3d and 4th Brigades, in the County of Washtenaw—Major General—*vacant*.

Vacant, ..... Division Inspector.

" ..... " Paymaster.

" ..... " Quarter Master.

" ..... " Judge Advocate.

" ..... " Aides-de-Camp.

*Third Division*.—Charles E. Hascall, Flint, Major General commanding 5th, 6th, 19th and 20th Brigades, in the Counties of Oakland, Genesee, Shiawassee, Saginaw and Lapeer.

Vacant,	Division Inspector.
"	Paymaster.
"	Quarter Master.
"	Judge Advocate.
"	Aid-de-Camp.

*Fourth Division*.—John Stockton, of Mount Clemens, Major General commanding 7th and 8th Brigades, in the Counties of St. Clair, Macomb and Mackinaw.

Porter Kibbee,	Division Inspector.
Thomas I. Butler,	" Paymaster.
Vacant,	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
William Ray,	" Aides-de-Camp.
Vacant,	

*Fifth Division*.—Wm. H. Montgomery, of Dundee, Major General commanding 9th and 10th Brigades, in the Counties of Monroe and Lenawee.

Wilson Hoag,	Division Inspector.
Joseph H. Cleveland,	" Paymaster.
Wadsworth W. Clark,	" Quarter Master,
William L. Greenly,	" Judge Advocate.
Winfield Smith and Sizer L. Stoddard,	" Aides-de-Camp.

*Sixth Division*.—Charles T. Gorham, Marshall, Major General commanding 11th and 12th Brigades in the counties of Calhoun, Branch and Hillsdale.

William C. Fonda,	Division Inspector.
Philander Brooks,	" Paymaster.
Kenyon Johnson,	" Quartermaster.
George C. Gibba,	" Judge Advocate.
James G. Sanders, Ambrose Cox,	" Aides-de-Camp.

*Seventh Division*.—Comprising the counties of Berrien, St. Joseph and Cass, Major General and staff vacant.

*Eighth Division*.—Isaac Moffatt, Jr., Kalamazoo, Major General commanding the 15th, 16th, and 22d Brigades, in the counties of Kalamazoo, Barry, Allegan, Van Buren, Kent, Ottawa and Upper Peninsula.

Vacant, .....	Division Inspector.
" .....	" Paymaster.
" .....	" Quarter Master.
" .....	" Judge Advocate.
" .....	" Aides-de-Camp.

*Ninth Division.*—Michael Shoemaker, Jackson, commanding 17th and 20th Brigades, comprising the counties of Jackson, Ingham and Eaton.

Vacant, .....	Division Inspector.
" .....	" Paymaster.
" .....	" Quarter Master.
" .....	" Judge Advocate.
" .....	" Aides-de-Camp.

#### COMMANDANTS OF BRIGADE AND STAFFS.

*First Brigade.*—General Harry Saunders, of Monguagon, commanding 1st and 2d Regiments of the Line and 1st Battalion of Frontier Guard, in the county of Wayne.

David Carter, .....	Brigade Inspector.
William Munger, .....	" Paymaster.
Arthur Edwards, Jr., .....	" Quarter Master.
Jonathan Hudson, .....	" Judge Advocate.
James J. David, .....	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Second Brigade.*—Brigadier General Lawson A. Vanaken, of Nan-kin, commanding 3d and 4th Regiments, Wayne county.

Vacant, .....	Brigade Inspector.
" .....	" Paymaster.
Alva Pate, .....	" Quarter Master.
Vacant, .....	" Judge Advocate.
John W. Ingram, .....	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Third Brigade.*—Brigadier General George D. Hill, of Ann Arbor, commanding 5th and 6th Regiments, in the county of Washtenaw.

Robert J. Barry, .....	Brigade Inspector.
Tracy W. Root, .....	" Paymaster.
James M. Wilcoxon, .....	" Quarter Master.
J. H. Vance, .....	" Judge Advocate.
Robert P. Leonard, .....	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Fourth Brigade.*—Brigadier General Alexander D. Crane, of Dexter, commanding 7th and 8th Regiments, in the county of Washtenaw.

G. B. Noble,	Brigade Inspector.
Vacant,	" Paymaster.
Sidney S. Derby,	" Quarter Master.
David Hosler,	" Judge Advocate.
John H. Shepherd,	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Fifth Brigade.*—Brigadier General A. C. Baldwin, of Milford, commanding 9th and 10th Regiments, in Oakland county.

Samuel E. Beech,	Brigade Inspector.
Major F. Lockwood,	" Paymaster.
Vacant,	" Quarter Master.
William W. Phelps,	" Judge Advocate.
Henry W. Lord,	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Sixth Brigade.*—General Isaac Brown, of Pinckney, commanding 11th and 42d Regiments, in Livingston county.

Edward Bishop,	Brigade Inspector.
Samuel M. Fairfield,	" Paymaster.
George Reeves,	" Quarter Master.
James W. Stansbury,	" Judge Advocate.
Truman G. Rose,	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Seventh Brigade.*—Gen. Harleigh Carter, of Macomb, commanding 14th and 16th Regiments, in the counties of Macomb and Mackinaw.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid de-Camp.

*Eighth Brigade.*—Brigadier General Benjamin C. Cox, commanding 15th and 44th Regiments, in the county of St. Clair.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Ninth Brigade.*—General Ira R. Grosvenor, of Monroe, commanding 17th, 18th and 37th Regiments, in the county of Monroe.

Nathan N. Randall,	Brigade Inspector.
Charles W. Noble,	" Paymaster.
Charles I. Wood,	" Quarter Master.
Franklin Johnson,	" Judge Advocate.
John H. Richardson,	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Tenth Brigade.*—General Daniel D. Sinclair, of Adrian, commanding 19th and 20th Regiments, in Lenawee county.

William H. Smith,	Brigade Inspector.
James S. Kingsland,	" Paymaster.
Joseph S. Cooper,	" Quarter Master.
Ariel C. Harris,	" Judge Advocate.
Charles M. Croswell,	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Eleventh Brigade.*—General George C. Munro, of Jonesville, commanding 21st and 22d Regiments, in Branch and Hillsdale counties.

Ebenezer O. Grosvenor,	Brigade Inspector.
Witter J. Baxter,	" Paymaster.
Henry H. Sherman,	" Quarter Master.
Edward H. C. Wilson,	" Judge Advocate.
John G. Parkhurst,	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Twelfth Brigade.*—General Andrew L. Hays, Marzhall, commanding 23d and 28th Regiments, in Calhoun county.

Levi Scott,	Brigade Inspector.
George S. Wright,	" Paymaster.
John Starkweather,	" Quarter Master.
Vacant,	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Thirteenth Brigade.*—General James M. Spencer, of Dowagiac, commanding 25th and 26th Regiments, in the counties of Cass and St. Joseph.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Fourteenth Brigade.*—Comprising 27th and 28th Regiments, in the county of Berrien. Brigadier General vacant.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Fifteenth Brigade.*—Brigadier General Frederick W. Curtenius, Kalamazoo, commanding 29th and 30th Regiments, in the county of Kalamazoo.

Benjamin F. Orcutt,	Brigade Inspector.
S. Elbridge Walbridge,	" Paymaster.
Charles C. Curtenius,	" Quarter Master.
Dwight May,	" Judge Advocate.
George H. Gale,	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Sixteenth Brigade.*—Brigadier General William A. Richmond, of Grand Rapids, commanding 31st and 32d Regiments, counties of Kent and Ionia.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Seventeenth Brigade.*—Brigadier General Heber Cowden, of Gram Lake, commanding 24th and 33d Regiments, in Jackson county.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Eighteenth Brigade.*—General B. M. Bolton, of Jackson, commanding 36th and 41st Regiments.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Nineteenth Brigade*.—General Alvin Nelson Hart, of Lapeer, commanding 11th, 43d and 45th Regiments, in the county of Lapeer.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Twentieth Brigade*.—General John Montgomery, of Eaton county, commanding 46th and 48th Regiments.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*Twenty-first Brigade*.—Brigadier General R. R. Thompson, of Corunna, commanding 43d and 47th Regiments, in the counties of Clinton and Shiawassee.

Vacant,	Brigade Inspector.
"	" Paymaster.
"	" Quarter Master.
"	" Judge Advocate.
"	" Aid-de-Camp.

*General Roster of Independent Companies and their Commissioned Officers.*

SCOTT GUARDS, OF DETROIT.

Frederick Rheule,	Captain.
J. Weber,	1st Lieutenant.
Charles Caspery,	2d "
Frederick Schaeerer,	3d "

CITY GUARDS, DETROIT.

John Winterhalter,	Captain.
John Snyder,	1st Lieutenant.
M. Martz,	2d "
H. Weber;	3d "

NATIONAL DRAGOON GUARDS, DETROIT.

J. P. Whiting,	Captain.
William Hudson,	1st Lieutenant.
L. Coster,	2d "

YAGER GUARDS, DETROIT.

A. Lingeman,	Captain.
A. Watman,	1st Lieutenant.
P. Gies,	2d "
R. Fuchs,	3d "

SHEILD'S' GUARD, DETROIT.

Daniel Murray,	Captain.
Edward Molloy,	1st Lieutenant.
William Monaghan,	2d "
Patrick Shaughnessy,	3d "

DETROIT LIGHT GUARDS.

Alpheus S. Williams,	Captain.
William D. Wilkins,	1st Lieutenant.
James E. Pittman,	1st & 2d "
John Robertson,	2d & 2d "
Edward Trowbridge,	3d "

## ROCHESTER GUARD, OAKLAND.

Thomas W. Harris,	Captain.
John V. Lambertson,	1st Lieutenant.
Byron Ransford,	2d "
Trumbull D. Griffin,	3d "

## GRAND RAPIDS ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Lucius Patterson,	Captain.
Baker Borden,	1st Lieutenant.
William K. Wheeler,	2d "
Alfred B. Turner.	3d "

Attached to Captain Patterson's company is the "Light Detachment," commanded by

Stephen G. Champlain,	Captain.
James Bigelow,	1st Lieutenant.
Edward H. Lockwood,	1st 2d "
Tobias B. Berst,	2d 2d "
Pliny P. Roberts.	3d "

## JACKSON ARTILLERY, JACKSON.

Amos Picket,	Captain.
Reuben S. Cheeney,	1st Lieutenant.
Wm. E. Munday,	2d "
Isaac Sharpsteen,	3d "

## MONROE LIGHT INFANTRY, JONESVILLE.

Charles C. Flint,	Captain.
Frederick M. Halloway,	1st Lieutenant.
Moses A. Frank,	2d "
Robert Mann,	3d "

## VALLEY CITY GUARDS, GRAND RAPIDS.

Daniel M. Connell,	Captain.
Fred. W. Worden,	1st Lieutenant.
Robert M. Collins,	2d "
Milton S. Littlefield,	3d "

## HILSDALE ARTILLERY, HILSDALE.

Elias D. Cone,	Captain.
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Henry T. Farnham, ..... 1st Lieutenant.

Franklin French, ..... 2d " "

C. J. Dickenson, ..... 3d "

CHARLOTTE LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY, EATON COUNTY.

John H. Russell, ..... Captain.

Peter Kauffman, ..... 1st Lieutenant.

J. J. Allen, ..... 2d "

Michael McCormie, ..... 3d "

## REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL

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STATE ARMORY, M. M.,  
Q. M. General's Office, Detroit, Dec. 1, 1856. }

To His Excellency KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:—In compliance with the Act of Congress as well as with the prescribed law of this State, I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual Report as Quarter Master General, of the condition and administration of this Department confided to my care, and also respectfully beg to refer to the annexed statement of arms and accoutrements, the property of the State, on hand.

The policy adopted by me, for some years past, "to make as few and small requisition for arms and accoutrements on the General Government on account of the annual quota due and coming to the State," in order not only to have a large credit as due to the State, to be enabled to defray the necessary charges for the alterations of the now useless flint lock muskets, into muskets with percussion locks, but also to obtain more valuable and lately invented arms, such as Colt's revolving pistols, Sharpe's and Minie rifles, &c., has been crowned with entire success, and I have the honor to report that I have just received from the Ordnance Department two hundred of said Colt's revolving pistols, for six charges each, and of the following description, to wit: One hundred revolving holster pistols, and one hundred revolving belt pistols, with all the needful spare parts appertaining to the same, and amounting, according to Government invoice price, of \$24 each, to the sum of \$4,800; and if permitted to continue this economical course, the State will, in but few years, have in its Armory a supply of these valuable arms, instead of the accumulation of common muskets, of which there is for the

present (if those of the flint lock pattern be altered into percussion lock) a sufficient quantity on hand.

In order, however, to carry out so desirable an object, I solicit permission to reiterate the statement made in my former reports, "that I have entered into an agreement with the Ordnance Office, by which the General Government agree to alter and change all the flint lock muskets the property of the State on hand, into percussion lock ones, at the rate of 62½ cents per lock, either at the Watervliet or the Alleghany arsenals, and charge the amount for such alterations towards our annual quota, *provided the State will forward and receive back again these muskets free of any freight charges for transportation to and from either of these arsenals to the General Government.*

Although this agreement is so highly advantageous to the State inasmuch as no other disbursement but the expenses of transportation would have to be incurred, yet I regret to be compelled to state, that this agreement could not, up to now, be carried out, on account of the Hon. the Legislature never making the needful appropriation for even these small freight disbursements, and therefore, the flint lock muskets remain as perfectly useless on hand in the Armory.

In addition I beg leave to say, that I have collected information by inquiring at what price such alteration, to wit: to change flint locks into percussion locks, could be effected by private individuals, such as gun smiths and armorers, &c., residents of this State, and the lowest offer obtained was one dollar and fifty cents per musket or locks, in cash, whereas the General Government are enabled and willing to do that work for said 62½ cents per musket, and to be charged as stated instead of cash payment.

I therefore once more venture to solicit *an appropriation to carry into effect the above agreement on the opening of navigation.*

I regret to be compelled to call your Excellency's attention to the following remarks made in my last report, page 10, to wit:

"There is a continued desire in the interior of the State for the formation of new Artillery Companies in preference to all other arms; and in many instances, changes from Infantry to Artillery organizations are solicited.

"As the value of artillery arms, of cannons, caissons, swords and spare parts, far exceed in value the equipment of any other arms, great

care is required to issue the same to but responsible companies, and that sufficient guarantee and bonds be given; and I therefore solicit legislative enactment and directions in what way such security is to be required, and in what manner it is to be enforced in case of delinquency."

During the past two years this mania for the formation of artillery companies has increased to such a height that the splendid parks of artillery of three and twenty brass 6-pounder cannons and caissons, heretofore the pride of the State, are nearly all issued and now withdrawn from this frontier to the very interior and in some cases sparsely settled localities of the State; and in some cases, not twenty miles from one so-called artillery company to another, without first having provided, as prescribed, the needful armory or proper gun shed. But these valuable arms are in very many instances not housed at all, and if sheltered, either in a dilapidated out-building or stable, liable to all the deterioration by exposure and abuse.

It will be for the interest of the State that a competent military officer be directed to view and examine the different beats of those so-called artillery companies, and in case (as it is known to be the fact) that some of these companies lack the requisite number of members as prescribed by law to form a company, or are only in part if not wholly without the prescribed artillery uniform, nor have any proper or dry and safe place to store so valuable an arm as a 6-pound brass cannon, and spare parts of the value of \$2,000 each. This said officer shall be directed to report such delinquent company to the Adjutant General for immediate disbandment, and the members of such disbanded companies be compelled to return without delay in good order and condition to the State Armory, (free of charges of transportation or of any outlay to the State whatsoever,) such piece of ordnance and other arms heretofore issued.

If such a course is not adopted, the ungainly sight of seeing a brass 6-pounder unsheltered and unhoused, standing during all season along some railroad or other exposed station, as a recent case reported to me of a gun at Ann Arbor, which for months stood at that station, nobody knowing to what company it belonged, nor whose duty it was to see the same properly housed and taken care of, will repeatedly occur.

The sale by the State to the city of Detroit of the building occupied as the State Armory, will make it necessary that another locality for the occupation of this office and store rooms, sheds, &c., be provided.

Being informed that the corporation of said city contemplate re-building, early and timely authority for the renting of a suitable building at a moderate rent for the use of this armory is solicited, as well as an appropriation for the expenses of transportation and removal of the ordnance, arms and accoutrements asked for.

Respectfully submitted by your Excellency's obedient servant

JOHN E. SCHWARZ,

*Quarter Master General, M. M.*

### *Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition.*

	Six Pounders, Brass Cannon.
	Six Pounder, Iron Cannon.
	Caissons.
	Sets of Implements.
	Sponges and Rammers.
	Ladies and Worms.
	Bricoles and Drag Ropes.
	Trail Handspikes.
	Lead Aprons.
	Sets of Harness for four Horses.
	Muskets.
	Bayonets.
	Muskets, with Percussion Locks and Bayonets.
	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.
	Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.
	Brushes and Picks.
	Spare flints and Percussion caps.
	Rifles.
	Rifles with Bayonets.
	Powder Horns, (copper flasks.)
	Pouches.
	Carbines.
	Carbine Sling, Buckets and Swivels.
	Horseman's Pistols.
	Swords, (Cavalry,) and Sword Scabbards and Belts.
	Swords, (Artillery,) and Sword Scabbards and Belts.
	Non-commissioned Officer's Swords, Scabbards and Belts.
	Colt's Repeating Pistols, holster pattern.
	Colt's Repeating Pistols, belt pattern.

STATE ARMY, M. M.  
Quarter Master General's Office, Detroit, Dec. 1st, 1856.

**JOHN E. SCHWARZ,  
Quartermaster General, M. M.**

